
ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE.

VOLUME ONE

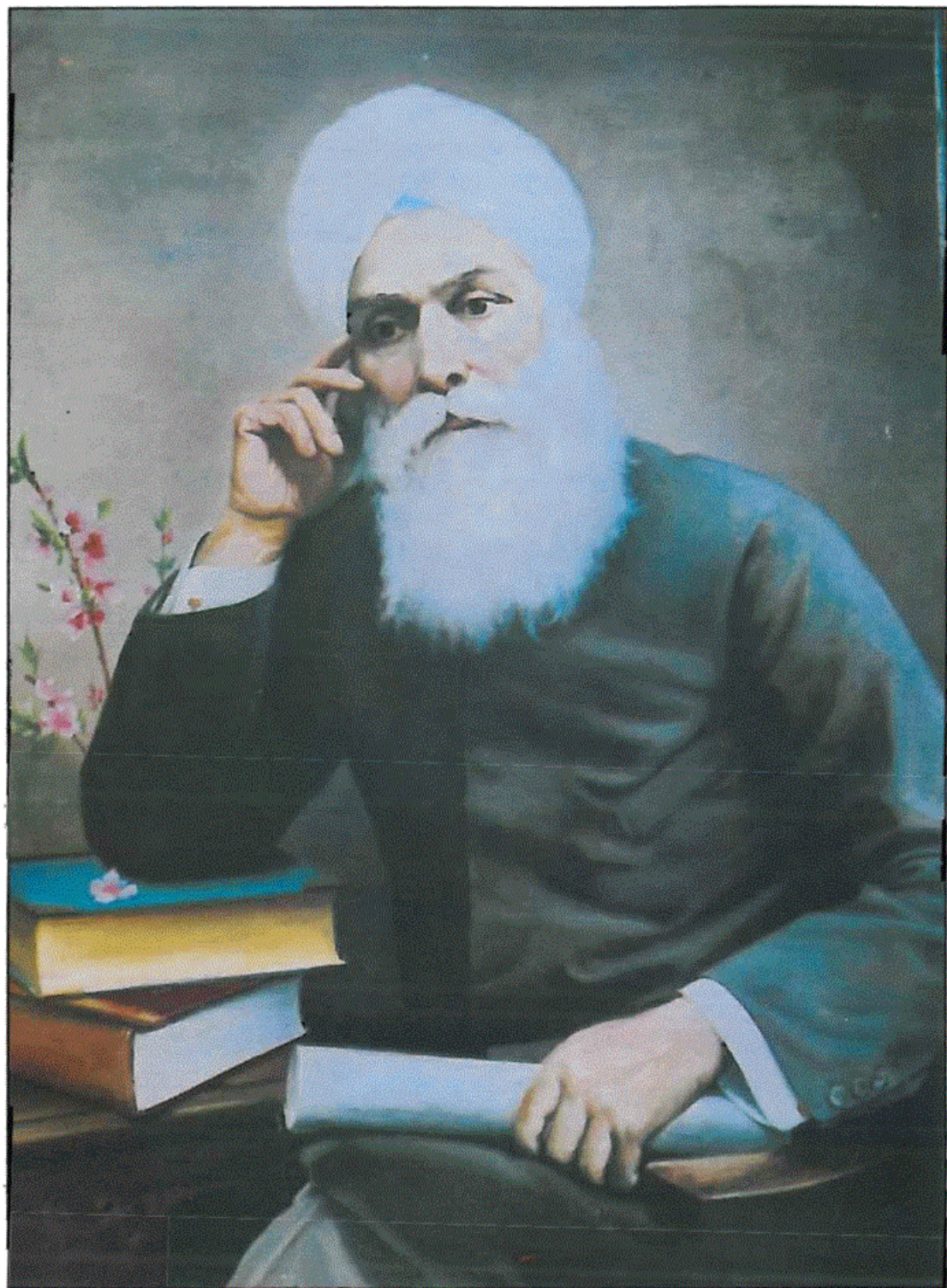
English Translation of
ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਮਹਾਂ ਕਾ

by
Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha



PUBLICATION BUREAU

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY PATIALA



BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

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(ੳ-ਸ)

English Translation of

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Department of Development of Punjabi Language
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Dedicated to
Captain Amarinder Singh
of
The House of Patiala
Honourable Chief Minister of Punjab

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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala feels highly honoured in presenting the first volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* by Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most erudite Sikh scholar. Bhai Sahib's erudition, vision, hard work and devotion are unmatched. *Mahan Kosh*, his magnum opus, over which he spent fifteen years bears eloquent testimony to his great qualities. Visualized by him as the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, it comprises the exposition of 64,263 terms, relating in the first instance to Gurmat and Gurbani. He embellished his exposition with illustrations richly drawn from seminal Sikh sources. To his exposition, so opulently illustrated, Bhai Sahib sought to provide a wider perspective. Terms relating to the ancient Hindu scriptures, masterpieces of Sanskrit literature, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine are explicated with as much authority.

Mahan Kosh, prepared in 1926 and published in 1930, is the 12th in the history of encyclopædias in the world. Yet the world is unaware that a Sikh scholar did this path-breaking scholarly work single handed at that time, when no modern research facilities were available. Magnificent source of profound and varied knowledge, *Mahan Kosh* has remained shrouded in mystery, particularly for people in India and abroad, not well-versed in the Punjabi language. For enabling them to make the best use of this vast reservoir of knowledge, Punjabi University Patiala has embarked upon its English translation. This stupendous project has been made possible by the liberal grant so magnanimously sanctioned by Captain Amarinder Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab. Major A.P. Singh, grandson of Bhai Kahan Singh, has used his tremendous persuasive skills in arranging resources for the purpose. Eight decades back, Patiala State had rendered a great service by bearing all expenses of publication of *Mahan Kosh* in Punjabi. The name of the House of Patiala figures a second time in bringing this store of knowledge in English version before the whole world.

Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University, Patiala

Swarn Singh Boparai
Kirti Chakra, Padma Shri Awardee

PREFACE

This volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* is the English version of the first volume of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* popularly known as *Mahan Kosh*, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's creation of 1930 in four volumes.

Mahan Kosh is the greatest work of scholarship till today published in Punjabi. Since the publication of its first edition, it has often been cited as the most authoritative reference work in the academic world. It is hard to think of a more cherished source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. It presents the most comprehensive attempt to consolidate, authenticize and synthesize the knowledge of Sikh literature. It sets a trend in making an organized and systematic access to Sikh literature, philosophy, history, culture, Punjabi language as well as other ancient languages. Comprising 64,263 entries on seminal words drawn from all fields of knowledge, Bhai Sahib put in rigorous work for fifteen years to explicate them. It is beyond human power to imagine the labour gone into the composition of this enormous work. The way this *Encyclopædia* has selected, organized, preserved and disseminated knowledge, is marvellous. It is an eloquent witness to the extraordinary phenomena of the genius of a race, the exquisite sensibility of a highly evolved and unique personality and the ethos of a particular epoch. What Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha did, was nothing short of a miracle.

The *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* was designed to provide comprehensive and authentic version about the growth and development of Sikh literature. Sikh scriptures, *Guru Granth Sahib*, *Dasam Granth*, writings by Sikh savants form the kernal of this huge writing. No source of philosophical, historical or lexicographical skill has been spared to fulfil the purpose. To explicate the meanings of seminal words, illustrations are drawn from original sources. To my mind, the scope of this unimaginably grand work goes beyond these realms of knowledge. Hindu scriptures, literary epics, myths and chronicles have also been explained with equal authority. Thereby, Bhai Sahib's memorable work achieves cross-cultural proportions. To the discerning eye, the notes reveal a striking continuity of tradition from ancient to modern times. Etymologies or word-histories give interesting insights into the richness and versatility of Punjabi language. There is no discounting of Bhai Sahib's understanding and felicity of expression.

It is with great pleasure that Punjabi University, Patiala presents the translation of this wealth of knowledge, to the English speaking public. We believe that the scope of this work is global, and reflects the needs of the present-day world at large.

In an informal meeting with Major A.P. Singh and myself the novel and significant

idea of this project was first mooted by Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has an excellent futuristic vision of Punjab, Punjabi and Punjabiya in the fast changing world. While conceptualising this project, the Vice-Chancellor held that the rich cultural heritage of the Punjab should be presented and projected for global requirements. Convinced of the validity of this project, I discussed it with scholars of Sikh philosophy, history, literature and language. All praised the proposal and recommended its urgent need. Some highlighted the hardships as well. They underlined how much intellectual acumen was required. We weighed the pros and cons of our capacities and resources. After detailed deliberations with officials and scholars, we decided to take up this challenging task. We submitted the proposal to the Department of Higher Education, Government of Punjab for financial help. The Department cautioned us about the numerous difficulties the proposed project entailed and directed us to submit some specimens of translation. We did the job and the concerned officials got convinced of our capacity and commitment and the grant was sanctioned without any delay.

With such an ambitious project in hand, it was necessary to plan it with requisite care. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, our Vice-Chancellor not only encouraged us but guided us in this venture. He took the responsibility of seeing that the project picked up momentum and got all support from the administration.

As a first step, we identified prominent scholars, to serve on the Advisory Board. These distinguished scholars drawn from the fields of religion, philosophy, history, science, language, literature and culture, were gracious enough to advise and help us for finalizing the modalities of the project. They laid down guidelines which were crucial in devising the methodology. The Advisory Board was of the considered opinion that the translation of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (Published by Sudarshan Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar under an arrangement with Lala Dhani Ram Chatrik) must be authentic in letter and spirit. The important guidelines laid down by the Advisory Board were:

- i. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered, and unedited. No editorial activity regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating will be taken up.
- ii. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meaning, usage in quotations, bibliographical entry of the quotation etc., will be accurately identified.
- iii. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration of the seminal word will follow the Gurmukhi word and will be placed in parenthesis. Transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.

- iv. The etymological words will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devnagari, Roman).
- v. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
- vi. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
- vii. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Advisory Board, played an important role in framing this project and identifying the team. I am grateful to all the respected members of the Advisory Board for their valuable guidance and support.

The Editorial Board was entrusted the task of maintaining the authenticity, standardisation and uniformity of translation. We were fortunate to have Dr. Prem Singh, a linguist of great repute, Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill, a Professor of English, renowned translator and scholar of English and Punjabi literature and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon, Professor of English and British trained linguist, in the Editorial Board.

The efforts of the Editorial Board have gone a long way in awarding final shape to the translated version. After rigorous discussions, its members laid down the parameters for maintaining uniform standard of translation. While editing the text they worked like missionaries. We accepted the hand-written copies from the translators. The editors vetted, copyedited, supplied missing information on their own, got the material typeset and monitored till its final stage. It is worth noting that the translated text has gone through so many proof readings before it was finalized for print order.

The Editorial Board held eighteen sittings to discuss the keys and lay down rules for maintaining uniformity. For the translators, two workshops were organized. With the sane advice of the senior scholars and the collective wisdom of the experts working in the field, we laid down some rules which are given in the Editors' Note. The contribution of the Editorial Board is remarkable indeed.

In this volume, the translation aspect of the text, has been vetted wholly by Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill. Transliteration and the related linguistic exercise has been performed by Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. My special thanks go to both of them for their tireless contribution. They have put in enormous amount of work with commendable coordination. Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon was assigned the additional job of giving print order for the whole text. He has been tireless in this regard as well.

The translators took on the challenging task and worked enthusiastically to complete it. It was impossible to evolve a flawless and perfect model for such a tough and complicated text dealing with numerous subjects i.e. religion, history, philosophy, literature, music, medicine and art, etc. There is no aspect of life, that this Encyclopædia has not covered. Its scope is so wide and treatment is so intensive that no scholar can claim complete authority over the knowledge it conveys. This volume is a collective

endeavour put in by an excellent team of translators. An open call to scholars in the field and experts in the art of translation was made to assist the project. I am proud to say that senior scholars offered their services for this prestigious cause. The list of the translators to this volume is appended alongwith. I want to express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to all the translators.

It is worth to mention that the major part of the translation of this volume was done by the late Major Gurmukh Singh, a lexicographer of great dedication and compiler of the highly acclaimed Punjabi-English Dictionary, earlier published by Punjabi University, Patiala. He showed exemplary commitment to this formidable task. He started his work on the very first day we organized a meeting of scholars (including Major Gurmukh Singh) to discuss the feasibility of the project and kept on working till last breath of his life. He translated all words of the first three Gurmukhi characters (i.e. ਓ, ਅ and ਏ) included in this volume. He completed the assignment, enshrined the papers in a file for handing them over to me. That very evening, he breathed his last, thereby putting Punjabi University under a debt of gratitude to him.

This Volume has been completed in a period of two years. The Advisory Committee of University Scholars met on May 12, 2004 to discuss its viability and opined that the project could actually start only when the Editorial Board laid down the guidelines. The Advisory Board met four times and finalized the guidelines in a workshop held on September 13, 2004 in the University Campus. Hence, it has taken exactly two years to complete this task. Taking into account the magnitude of the work, we can proudly say that this project has been completed in a record time. The credit for its successful completion in record time goes to the commitment and dedication of all those who were involved in it, the Advisory Board, the Editorial Board, the translators, the keyboarders, the proof readers, the secretarial staff and all the well-wishers.

The honourable Chief Minister of Punjab, Captain Amarinder Singh has been kind enough to lend valuable support to this project. The Punjab Government, under his dynamic and visionary leadership, has liberally sanctioned a grant of rupees forty one lacs. Almost eight decades back, the Patiala State had fulfilled its obligation by bearing all expenditure for its publication. By undertaking to bring out its English version, the esteemed Chief Minister has repeated his predecessors' feat with added glory. Punjabi University has the honour to dedicate the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* to the worthy Chief Minister.

With his acumen and sharp wisdom, Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has initiated many visionary projects in Punjabi University, Patiala. The present one is the most prestigious academic endeavour. It embraces global dimensions. It was just not possible to complete this task in such a short span of time without his patronizing persuasion, valuable guidance and administrative support. He has remained sensitive to the travails of the team and

moved in to aid its completion. As the co-ordinator of the project, I felicitate him and owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

Major A. P. Singh, a kin to Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is an enthusiastic supporter and has done a lot for this project. My sincere thanks are due to him for his extensive efforts in initiating and getting this project started.

The Department of Advanced Centre for Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture headed by Dr. Gurpreet Singh Lehal was extremely helpful in offering digitilization services to this project. Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha had created almost nineteen new fonts in Gurmukhi to meet the needs of Persian and Sanskrit sources of *Mahan Kosh*. The Romanisation of Gurmukhi script needed many more fonts. The Department was very helpful in meeting all the computer problems. Mr. Rajinder Singh and Ms. Bharti under the guidance of Dr. G.S. Lehal very successfully keyboarded the text. Mr. Rajinder Singh has worked hard to consolidate the entire material into a coherent form worthy of publication. His contribution is highly appreciated. I am thankful to the department of Advanced Centre of Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture for the sincere and timely cooperation.

I wish to express my warm appreciation for the great assistance rendered in proof reading and editing by Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh. Without their remarkable expertise this volume would not have acquired the required standard.

I would like to thank the Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala headed by Dr. Satish Sharma, for its timely help. S. Harjit Singh's artistic and technical aid should be appreciatively acknowledged.

I also want to express my gratitude to all the well wishers of this project. Everybody in the academics or in the administration, when asked for help, responded with enthusiasm and generosity. I am indebted to my senior faculty members and colleagues for their sincere advice and unfailing support. I owe profuse thanks to all the administrative staff of the department, Mrs. Harsharan Kaur in particular, for clerical contribution tirelessly rendered, without any reservation, whatsoever.

This translated volume is a work of pioneering nature. In spite of rigorous efforts put in for achieving uniformity in approach, presentation, translation and transliteration, some lapses might have remained. Nevertheless the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* will fulfil the intended purpose and prove to be a magnificent tool of reference-work for scholars all over the world. Its publication will definitely widen the horizons, the study of Punjabi literature, language and culture have so far claimed. This will be of immense help to the Punjabi Diaspora as well as scholars of English who would like to study Sikh literature, history and culture. I, sincerely, believe that this prestigious publication will encourage academic and research work in the field of various kinds of studies relating to Sikhism, history, culture, language and literature of Punjab. This wonderful store of knowledge

and wisdom will acquire altogether a new dimension and meaning across lands, languages, literatures and cultures.

With a deep sense of gratitude and ardent hope, I feel elated and elevated while presenting this monumental work to the readers, researchers and scholars.

Department of Development
of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.
September 12, 2006

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor & Head

EDITORS' NOTE

This is the first volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Mahan Kosh*, also termed by him as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, published in four volumes. The first volume, spread over 760 pages, explicates words and terms beginning with the first four characters of the Punjabi script in sequential order. Sticking to the sequential order observed by Bhai Sahib in the original, the English version maintains that without any diminution and diversion. All care is taken to maintain the authenticity of the original text. Each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, is translated into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort was made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ਉ, ੁ u	ਊ, ੂ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ a	ਆ, -ਾ a
ਐ, ੲ e	ਐ, ੲ e	ਇ, ਿ- i	ਈ, -ੀ i	ਏ, ੲ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ ~	ਬਿੱਦੀ ~		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ṅ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ṇ
ਟ ṭ	ਠ ṭh	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਣ ṇ
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ ṛ
ਸ਼ ṣ	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਇ/- [ɪ], and ਉ/- [u].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/- [a], ਈ/- [i], ਊ/- [u],
ਏ/- [e], ਐ/- [ɛ], ਓ/- [o],
and ਔ/- [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾ [lagā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always ə-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kər] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes ə, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is ə-less.
9. To put in other words, ə is *neither* marked *nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and u, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɪ and u are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the ə preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜਿਵਨੀ [svejivni], ਖਾਢ੍ਹੇ [khadyə], ਰੱਖਾ [rəkhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [hərs], ਹਸਤ [həst], ਬਹਿਸ਼ਤ [bəhiʃt], ਬਿਸਤ [biʃt], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hyper-sensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer ə-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of vɪsərəg [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਣ: [drɪʔtəṇəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bən̪hɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਅ]; 2. VC [ਉਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਬੋਚ]; 5. CCV [ਸ੍ਰੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~ / is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
ਕੰਤ /kənt/ ... ਅੰਬ /əmb/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devnagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe priti hoṽe ānu khar.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ

sarəṇɪ pəɪa nanək souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ

səhəs murəti nənā ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhəra) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੂੰ kəb-hū. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

SOME OTHER RULES

Translation : We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

Punctuation : Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

Proper Nouns : All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

Footnotes : Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stayed as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

Addendum : It was considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

Special Symbols : Like | S... for metre are retained.

TRANSLITERATED PASSAGES FOR REFERENCE

ੴ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ ਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥ ੥੧੫॥

īkoṁkar sətīnamu karta purakhu nirbhau nirvairu akal murati ajuni sebhaṁ gur prasadi. japu.

ਅਦਿ ਸਚੁ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ ਸਚੁ॥

adi sacu jugadi sacu.

ਹੈ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਹੋਸੀ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ॥੧॥

he bhi sacu nanak hosi bhi sacu.

ਸੋਚੈ ਸੋਚਿ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਸੋਚੀ ਲਖ ਵਾਰ॥

soce soci na hovai je soci lakh var.

ਚੁਪੈ ਚੁਪ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਲਾਇ ਰਹਾ ਲਿਵ ਤਾਰ॥

cupe cup na hovai je lai raha liv tar.

ਭੁਖਿਆ ਭੁਖ ਨ ਉਤਰੀ ਜੇ ਬੰਨਾ ਪੁਰੀਆ ਭਾਰ॥

bhukhia bhukh na utri je bōna puria bhar.

ਸਹਸ ਸਿਆਣਪਾ ਲਖ ਹੋਹਿ ਤ ਇਕ ਨ ਚਲੈ ਨਾਲਿ॥

sahas sianpa lakh hohi ta ik na chale nali.

ਕਿਵ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਹੋਈਐ ਕਿਵ ਕੂੜੈ ਤੁਟੈ ਪਾਲਿ॥

kiv saciara hoie kiv kure tute pali.

ਹੁਕਮਿ ਰਜਾਈ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥

hukami rajai calna nanak likhia nali.

ਸੁਣਿਐ ਸਿਧ ਪੀਰ ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ॥
 suṇiē sīdh pīr surinath.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਧਰਤਿ ਧਵਲ ਆਕਾਸ॥
 suṇiē dharaṭi dhaval akas.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੀਪ ਲੋਅ ਪਾਤਲ॥
 suṇiē dip lōa patal.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਪੋਹਿ ਨ ਸਕੈ ਕਾਲੁ॥
 suṇiē pohi nā sakē kalu.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਭਗਤਾ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਗਾਸੁ॥
 nanak bhagta sādā vigasu.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੂਖ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਨਾਸੁ॥੮॥
 suṇiē dukh pap ka nasu.

॥ ਸਲੋਕੁ ॥ śloku.
 ਪਵਣੁ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਧਰਤਿ ਮਹਤੁ॥
 pavṇu gurū paṇi pita mātā dharaṭi mahatu.
 ਦਿਵਸੁ ਰਾਤਿ ਦੁਇ ਦਾਈ ਦਾਇਆ ਖੇਲੈ ਸਗਲ ਜਗਤੁ॥
 divasu rati dui daī daia khele sagal jagatu.
 ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆ ਬੁਰਿਆਈਆ ਵਾਚੈ ਧਰਮੁ ਹਦੂਰਿ॥
 cāṅgiāia buriaia vace dharamu hāduri.
 ਕਰਮੀ ਆਪੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਕੇ ਦੂਰਿ॥
 karmi apo apni ke neṛē ke duri.
 ਜਿਨੀ ਨਾਮੁ ਧਿਆਇਆ ਗਏ ਮਸਕਤਿ ਘਾਲਿ॥
 jini namu dhiaia gae masakatī ghalī.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਤੇ ਮੁਖ ਉਜਲੇ ਕੇਤੀ ਛੁਟੀ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥
 nanak te mukh ujle keti chuṭi nālī.

ਫਿਰਿ ਬਾਬਾ ਗਇਆ ਬਗਦਾਦਿ ਨੋ ਬਾਹਰਿ ਜਾਇ ਕੀਆ ਅਸਥਾਨਾ॥
 phiri baba gāia bagdadī nō bahari jāi kia āsthana.
 ਇਕੁ ਬਾਬਾ ਅਕਾਲ ਰੂਪੁ ਦੂਜਾ ਰਬਾਬੀ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ॥
 iku baba akal rūpu dūjā rābābī mardana.
 ਦਿਤੀ ਬਾਗ ਨਿਵਾਜਿ ਕਰਿ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਸਮਾਨਿ ਹੋਆ ਜਹਾਨਾ॥
 diti bāg nivaj kari sūni samāni hoā jahana.
 ਸੁੰਨ ਮੁੰਨਿ ਨਗਰੀ ਭਈ ਦੇਖਿ ਪੀਰ ਭਇਆ ਹੈਰਾਨਾ॥
 sūni mūni nagarī bhāi dekhi pīr bhia herana.
 ਵੇਖੈ ਧਿਆਨੁ ਲਗਾਇ ਕਰਿ ਇਕੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਵਡਾ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ॥
 vekhe dhianu lagai kari iku phakīru vḍā mastana.

ਪੁਛਿਆ ਫਿਰਿਕੈ ਦਸਤਗੀਰ ਕਉਣ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਕਿਸਕਾ ਘਰਿਆਨਾ।

puchia phirike dāsətgīr kaun phākīru kiska gharīana.

ਨਾਨਕ ਕਲਿ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਇਆ ਰਬੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਇਕੋ ਪਹਿਚਾਨਾ।

nanak kalī vici aīa rəbū phākīru iko pəhīcana.

ਧਰਤਿ ਆਕਾਸ ਚਹੂੰ ਦਿਸਿ ਜਾਨਾ।

dhəratī akas cəhū dīsī jana.

ਸਲੋਕ ਭਗਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀਉ ਕੇ

səlok bhəgat kəbir jīu ke.

ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥

ik ōṅkar sətīgur prəsadī.

ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਿਮਰਨੀ ਰਸਨਾ ਉਪਰਿ ਰਾਮੁ॥

kəbir merī simərnī rəsna uparī ramu.

ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ ਸਗਲ ਭਗਤ ਤਾ ਕੇ ਸੁਖੁ ਬਿਸੁਮੁ॥੧॥

adī jugadī səgəl bhəgat ta ko sukhū bisramu.

ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਸਭੁ ਕੈ ਹਸਨੇਹਾਰੁ॥

kəbir merī jatī kau səbhu ko həsnehār.

ਬਲਿਹਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਜਿਹ ਜਪਿਓ ਸਿਰਜਨਹਾਰੁ॥੨॥

bəlīhārī is jatī kau jīh jəpiō sirjənhār.

ਕਬੀਰ ਡਗਮਗ ਕਿਆ ਕਰਹਿ ਕਹਾ ਭੁਲਾਵਹਿ ਜੀਉ।

kəbir ḍəgməg kia kərhī kəha ḍulavhī jīu.

ਸਰਬ ਸੁਖ ਕੋ ਨਾਇਕੋ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਰਸੁ ਪੀਉ॥੩॥

sərab sukh ko naīko ram nam rəsū piou.

ਕਬੀਰ ਕੰਚਨ ਕੇ ਕੁੰਡਲ ਬਨੇ ਉਪਰਿ ਲਾਲ ਜੜਾਉ॥

kəbir kācən ke kūḍəl bāne uparī lal jərau.

ਦੀਸਹਿ ਦਾਧੇ ਕਾਨ ਜਿਉ ਜਿਨ੍ ਮਨਿ ਨਾਹੀ ਨਾਉ॥੪॥

dis-hī dadhe kan jīu jinⁿ mānī nahi nau.

ਕਬੀਰ ਐਸਾ ਏਕੁ ਆਧੁ ਜੋ ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕੁ ਹੋਇ॥

kəbir esa eku adhū jo jīvət mirtaku hoī.

ਨਿਰਭੈ ਹੋਇ ਕੈ ਗੁਨ ਰਵੈ ਜਤ ਪੇਖਉ ਤਤ ਸੋਇ॥੫॥

nirbhə hoī ke guṇ rəvə jat pəkhəu tət soī.

ਕਬੀਰ ਜਾ ਦਿਨ ਹਉ ਮੁਆ ਪਾਛੈ ਭਇਆ ਅਨੰਦੁ॥

kəbir ja dīn hau mua pachə bhəia anədu.

ਮੋਹਿ ਮਿਲਿਓ ਪੁਭੁ ਆਪਨਾ ਸੰਗੀ ਭਜਹਿ ਗੁੰਬਿਦੁ॥੬॥

mohī milīo prəbhu apna sāgī bhaj-hī gūmbīdu.

ਕਬੀਰ ਸਭ ਤੇ ਹਮ ਬੁਰੇ ਹਮ ਤਜਿ ਭਲੇ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥

ਜਿਨਿ ਐਸਾ ਕਰਿ ਬੁਝਿਆ ਮੀਤੁ ਹਮਾਰਾ ਸੋਇ॥੭॥
 jini esa kəri bujhia mitu hamara soi.

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਤਿਲ ਬੋਝੜੇ ਸੰਮਲਿ ਬੁਝੁ ਭਰੀ॥
 pharida je jāṇa til thoṛṛe sāmali buku bhari.
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਹੁ ਨੰਢੜਾ ਤਾਂ ਬੋਝਾ ਮਾਣੁ ਕਰੀ॥੮॥
 je jāṇa sahu nāṇḍḍa tā thoṛa maṇu kari.
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੜੁ ਛਿਜਣਾ ਪੀਡੀ ਪਾਈ ਗੰਢਿ॥
 je jāṇa laṛu chijṇa pīḍi pāi gāṇḍhi.
 ਤੈ ਜੇਵਡੁ ਮੈ ਨਾਹਿ ਕੋ ਸਭੁ ਜਗੁ ਡਿਠਾ ਹੰਢਿ॥੯॥
 te jevaḍu me nahi ko sabhu jagu ḍiṭha hāṇḍhi.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਤੂ ਅਕਲਿ ਲਤੀਫੁ ਕਾਲੇ ਲਿਖੁ ਨ ਲੇਖ॥
 pharida je tu akali latiphu kale likhu na lekhi.
 ਆਪਨੜੇ ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ ਮਹਿ ਸਿਰੁ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਕਰਿ ਦੇਖੁ॥੧੦॥
 apañṛe girivan mahi siru nīvā kari dekhu.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੋ ਤੈ ਮਾਰਨਿ ਮੁਕੀਆਂ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਨ ਮਾਰੇ ਘੁੰਮਿ॥
 pharida jo te marani mukia tinaḥ na mare ghūmi.
 ਆਪਨੜੇ ਘਰਿ ਜਾਈਐ ਪੈਰ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਚੁੰਮਿ॥੧੧॥
 apañṛe gharī jāiḛ per tinaḥ de cūmi.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਤਉ ਖਟਣ ਵੇਲ ਤਾਂ ਤੂ ਰਤਾ ਦੁਨੀ ਸਿਉ॥
 pharida jāṭu khṭaṇ vel tā tu rata duni siu.
 ਮਰਗੁ ਸਵਾਈ ਨੀਹਿ ਜਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਲਦਿਆ॥੧੨॥
 marag savai nihi jā bharia tā ladia.
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੁ ਥੀਆ ਦਾੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਭੂਰ॥
 dekhu pharida ju thia ḍāṛi hoi bhuṛ.
 ਅਗਹੁ ਨੇੜਾ ਆਇਆ ਪਿਛਾ ਰਹਿਆ ਦੂਰਿ॥੧੩॥
 ag-hu neṛa aia picḥa rahia duri.
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿ ਥੀਆ ਸਕਰ ਹੋਈ ਵਿਸੁ॥
 dekhu pharida ji thia sakar hoi visu.
 ਸਾਂਈ ਬਾਝਹੁ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੇਦਣ ਕਹੀਐ ਕਿਸੁ॥੧੪॥
 sāi bajh-hu apṇe vedāṇ kahie kisu.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਅਖੀ ਦੇਖਿ ਪਤੀਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਿ ਸੁਣਿ ਰੀਣੇ ਕੰਨ॥
 pharida akhi dekhi pāṭiṇiā suṇi suṇi rine kōṇ.
 ਸਾਖ ਪਕੰਦੀ ਆਈਆ ਹੋਰ ਕਰੇਂਦੀ ਵੰਨ॥੧੫॥
 sakh pakāṇḍi aia hor karēḍi vāṇ.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਕਾਲੀ ਜਿਨੀ ਨ ਰਾਵਿਆ ਧਉਲੀ ਰਾਵੈ ਕੋਇ॥
 pharida kalī jini na ravia dhāuli rave koi.

ਕਰਿ ਸਾਂਈ ਸਿਉ ਪਿਰਹੜੀ ਰੰਗੁ ਨਵੇਲਾ ਹੋਇ॥੧੨॥
 kəri sāi siu pirahṛī rāṅgu nāvela hoī.
 ਆਪਣਾ ਲਾਇਆ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਨ ਲਗਈ ਜੇ ਲੋਚੈ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥
 apṇa laia piramu nā lagai je loce sabhu koī.
 ਏਹੁ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਪਿਆਲਾ ਖਸਮ ਕਾ ਜੈ ਭਾਵੈ ਤੈ ਦੇਇ॥੧੩॥
 ehu piramu piāla khṣam ka jai bhavai tai dei.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿਨ੍ ਲੋਇਣ ਜਗੁ ਮੋਹਿਆ ਸੇ ਲੋਇਣ ਮੈ ਡਿਠੁ॥
 pharida jin^h loin jagu mohia se loin me ḍiṭhu.
 ਕਜਲ ਰੇਖ ਨ ਸਹਦਿਆ ਸੇ ਪੰਖੀ ਸੁਇ ਬਹਿਠੁ॥੧੪॥
 kajal rekh nā sahdiā se pākhī sui bahiṭhu.

ਦੇਹ ਸਿਵਾ ਬਹੁ ਮੋਹਿ ਇਹੈ ਸੁਭ ਕਰਮਨ ਤੇ ਕਬਹੂੰ ਨ ਟਰੇ॥
 deh siva bahu mohi ihe subh karmān te kab-hū nā ṭaro.
 ਨ ਡਰੇ ਅਰਿ ਸੇ ਜਬ ਜਾਇ ਲਰੇ ਨਿਸਚੈ ਕਰਿ ਅਪੁਨੀ ਜੀਤ ਕਰੇ॥
 nā ḍaro ari so jeb jai laro niscṛe kari apuni jīt karo.
 ਅਰੁ ਸਿਖ ਹੋ ਆਪਨੇ ਹੀ ਮਨ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਲਾਲਚ ਹਉ ਗੁਨ ਤਉ ਉਚਰੇ॥
 aru sikh ho apne hī mān ke ih lalac hau gun tṭu ucro.
 ਜਬ ਆਵ ਕੀ ਅਉਧ ਨਿਦਾਨ ਬਨੈ ਅਤਿ ਹੀ ਰਨ ਮੈ ਤਬ ਸੂਤ ਮਰੇ॥
 jeb av kī aūdh nidān banai atī hī rān mē tab jūh mero.

ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ॥
 bhāṇḍi jāmīe bhāṇḍi nīmīe bhāṇḍi māṅḡṇu vīahu.
 ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੋਵੈ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਭੰਡਹੁ ਚਲੈ ਰਾਹੁ॥
 bhāṇḍ-hu hove dosti bhāṇḍ-hu calai rahu.
 ਭੰਡੁ ਮੁਆ ਭੰਡੁ ਭਾਲੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਬੰਧਾਨੁ॥
 bhāṇḍu mua bhāṇḍu bhalīe bhāṇḍi hove bāḍhanu.
 ਸੇ ਕਿਉ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ॥
 so kīo māṇḍa akhīe jitu jām-hī rajan.
 ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੀ ਭੰਡੁ ਉਪਜੈ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਝੁ ਨ ਕੋਇ॥
 bhāṇḍ-hu hī bhāṇḍu upjē bhāṇḍe bajhu nā koī.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਹਰਾ ਏਕੋ ਸਚਾ ਸੋਇ॥
 nanak bhāṇḍe bahra eko sāca soī.

ਲੈਤ ਦੇਤ ਉਨ੍ ਮੁਕਰਿ ਪਰਨਾ॥
 let det un^h mukari pārna.
 ਜਿਤੁ ਦਰਿ ਤੁਮ੍ ਹੈ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਜਾਣਾ॥
 jitu darī tum^h he brahmāṇ jāṇa.

ਜਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਏਕੋ ਸੇਵਿਆ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਤਿ ਭਾਈ॥
 jin^{hi} eko sevīa purī matī bhai.

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੰ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮੰ ਧ੍ਯਾਨੰ ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ ਪੂਰਨਹ॥
 mētrē ram ram namē dhyanē sərbatr purnah.
 ਅਕਰਣੰ ਕਰੋਤਿ ਅਖਾਦ੍ਰਿ ਖਾਦ੍ਰਿ ਅਸਾਜ੍ਯੰ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਮਜਯਾ॥
 akarṇē karoti akhadyi khadyē asajyē saji samjaya.
 ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਸਰਣਿ ਸੁਆਮੀ ਬਿਗ੍ਯਾਪ੍ਤਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਹਰਿ ਨਰਹਰਹ॥
 trahi trahi saraṇi suami bigyapti nanak hari naraharah.

ਸਰਬ ਦੋਖ ਪਰੰਤਿਆਗੀ ਸਰਬ ਧਰਮ ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਣਃ॥
 sarab dokh parāntiagi sarab dheram dṛiṛētəṇah.
 ਲਬਧੇਣਿ ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਮਸਤਕਿ ਲਿਖੁਣਃ॥
 lābdheṇi sadh sāgeṇi nanak mastaki likhyəṇah.
 ਹੋਯੋ ਹੈ ਹੋਵੰਤੋ ਹਰਣ ਭਰਣ ਸੰਪੂਰਣਃ॥
 hoyo he hovāto harəṇ bharəṇ sēpurəṇah.
 ਨਿਹਫਲੰ ਤਸ੍ਯ ਜਨਮਸ੍ਯ ਜਾਵਦ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਨ ਬਿੰਦਤੇ॥
 nihphalē tasy janmasy javad brāham na bindāte.
 ਸਾਗਰੰ ਸੰਸਾਰਸ੍ਯ ਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ ਤਰਹਿ ਕੇ॥
 sagrē sāsarasy gur pārsadi tarhi ke.
 ਮਿਰਤ ਮੋਹੰ ਅਲਪ ਬੁਧ੍ਯੰ ਰਚੰਤਿ ਬਨਿਤਾ ਬਿਨੋਦ ਸਾਹੰ॥
 mirat mohē alap budhyē racānti banita binod sahē.
 ਘੋਰ ਦੁਖੰ ਅਨਿਕ ਹਵੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰੰ ਮਹਾ ਬਿਖ੍ਯਾਦੰ॥
 ghor dukhyē anik havyē janam daridrē maha bikhyadē.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAJI KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

Abbreviations used in the English Version

ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰੀ. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਯਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅ.	ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੋ.	ਫੋਟੋਕ ਕਥਿਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਜਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aje</i>
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰਹੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhāt</i>
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahas</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਾਮਾ.	ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sānama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਰਿਝਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>samudrmathan</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>saloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sava</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>savēye 33</i>
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੂਹੀ.	ਸੂਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhi</i>
ਸੂਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੂਰਜ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>surāj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skt</i>
ਸੰਗਤਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	<i>n</i>

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	sri
ਹਕਾਯਤ.	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ.	hakayat
ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦.	ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	hajare 10
ਹਨੂ.	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	hanu
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	He
ਕੱਸਪਾਵ.	ਕਸ਼ਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kassap
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kacch
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kalki
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	kali
ਕਵਿ ੫੨.	ਬਾਵਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ.	52 Poets
ਕਸ਼.	ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	K
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	kan
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	keda
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	v
ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	krisan
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	adv
ਖਾ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	xa
ਖਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	xam
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	gau
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Gj
ਗੁਪ੍ਰਸੁ.	ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	GPS
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੁਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	gurupad
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਫੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੋਂਡ.	ਗੋਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	g3d
ਗਯਾਨ.	ਗਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੋਲੇ.	cau
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਪਾਖਯਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	caritr
ਚੋਪਈ.	ਬੇਨਤੀ ਚੋਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	caupai
ਚੋਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੋਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cobis
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਡਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 1
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 2
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 3
ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3dr
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	C
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b

ਜਸਭਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	JSBM
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	JSBB
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jəg
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jəjatɪ
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jənmejəy
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਹ.	jəfər
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jələdhər
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	jɪdgi
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	jɛja
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	jɛt
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ੋਬੁੰਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	jəgnama
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	toḍi
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	Dg
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	tanama
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	ɪlɔg
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	T
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	tukha
ਥਲੀ.	ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Th
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Dcn
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	dətt
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	dɪlɪp
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	digo
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	d
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	dev
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	dhəna
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	dhənətar
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	vr
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	nəsihət
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	nəṭ
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	nərsɪgh
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	nərnarayəṇ
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	nərav
ਨਾਪੁ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	NP
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Pa
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	pəras
ਪਰੀਛਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਛਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	prichət

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਰਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਸ਼ਾਨਾਬ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>parās</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਨੋ.	ਪੋਨੋਹਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼, ਗ਼ਜ਼ਨੀ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PP</i>
ਪੁਤਰ.	ਪੁਤਰਯ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪੁਭਾ.	ਪੁਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prabha</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pkt</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
ਫ਼ਾ.	ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>P</i>
ਫ੍ਰ.	ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>basāt</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavan</i>
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīha</i>
ਬਿਲਾ.	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīla</i>
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ.	<i>BC</i>
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਵੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੈਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੋ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੋ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	<i>bāno</i>
ਬੁਹਮਾਵ.	ਬੁਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>brāham</i>
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਰਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਡਾਖੜਾ	<i>bhāgtavli</i>
	ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਥਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਵ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮਗੇ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	<i>māgo</i>
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mācch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>mānu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mānuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>māla</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>ma sāg</i>
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਾਗਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਝ.	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	<i>majh</i>

ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mādhata</i>
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ.	<i>Mv</i>
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	<i>maru</i>
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋਤਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mali</i>
ਮੁਲ.	ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>MI</i>
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਧਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhistar</i>
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>G</i>
ਯੋ.	ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd, ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	<i>rahit</i>
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>raghu</i>
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ram</i>
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ramav</i>
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rudr</i>
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>L</i>
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ.	<i>prov</i>
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	<i>vəḍ</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vərah</i>
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕੜ.	<i>sen</i>
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vamən</i>
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	{ <i>var 1</i> <i>var 2</i> <i>var 3</i> <i>var 7</i>
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visən</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵੜ.	ਅਵੜਯ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵ੍ਰਜ.	ਵ੍ਰਜਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵਿੰਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦ.	ਵ੍ਰਿੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਤਸਈ.	<i>vrīd</i>

NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ
ॐ ਫਿ-ਫਿਸਿ	ت ز-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	ث س-ਸਬੂਤ
ॐ ਸ-ਸਰੀਰ	ط ز-ਤਬੀਬ	س س-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ॐ ਸ-ਸਟ ਸਾਫ਼ਤੁ	ه ه-ਹਜਵ	ش س-ਸਹੀਦ
स स-ਸਮਾਯ	ح ه-ਹਰਾਮ	س س-ਸਬਰ
क क-ਕਮਾ	خ خ-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ	ع ع-ਅ-ਇ
ज्ञ ज्ञ-ਜਾਨ (ਗਿਆਨ)	ج ج-ਜਿਕਰ	ع ع-ਅਕਲ-ਇਲਮ
- हर्ष¹	ز ز-ਜਹਿਰ	غ غ-ਗਰਕ
: -दुःख नमः²	ح ح-ਅਜਦਹਾ	ف ف-ਫੋਜ
मन्त्र³	ج ج-ਜਯਾਫਤ	ق ق-ਕਤਲ
	ط ط-ਜਹੂਰ	ك ك-ਚਸਮੇ ਮਾ⁴

¹This 'r' is marked over a character.

²This is called visargā.

³This marks a a-less consonant.

⁴This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].

INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.¹ For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the Encyclopædia Britannica, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics² and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

¹In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: ਸਹਿਤ, ਸਲਿਤ, ਸਮਰੀਥ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਹਜਸਮਾਪਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਕ, ਉਕਤ, ਉਖਰ, ਉਗਲਾਰੇ, ਓਘ, ਉਚ, ਉਛਾਹਤਾ, ਉਜੁ, ਉਜਲ, ਓਜਾਤ, ਉਤਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

²"akāṁṣa pun योग्यता सान्निध्यं पश्यन्. तत्परायं चोत्थो मयि, हवे शब्दग्यान."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji. In this connection, See पृष्ठ 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.¹

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.²

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopaedia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

- (1) Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
- (2) Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əu], ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਠ [əuhəʈh], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughəʈ], ਅਉਚਰ [əucər], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əian], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəthi], ਅਸਥਿਰ, [əsthir] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsəbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəth], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman], ਅਸਰਫੀ [əsərfhi], ਅਸਾ [əsə], ਅਸਾਫਾ [əsəfa], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsīm], ਅਸੀਲ [əsīl], ਅਸੁ [əsɪ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsucɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsɪr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsua], ਅਸੁਤ [əsut], ਅਸੇਖ [əsək], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkh], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəṅgət], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸੂ [əsru] etc.
- (3) Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From *vr* ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhara], ਛਵੀ [chəvi] or ਟੋਕਾ [tōka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
- (4) If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਹ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
- (5) If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ, ਸੁਨਹਸੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖ, ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਤਵਲਕੜ... etc.

¹Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

²I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

³Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [tippī] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [adhik] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : अस्सी, अस्सू, conjunct characters not being there [həl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ.

- (6) Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
- (7) Full location of gurdwaras, alongwith historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (8) Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
- (9) Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਦੁੱਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸ਼ਬੋਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੌਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
- (10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੋਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਭੁਚਾਲ... etc.
- (11) Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [adrahman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [abutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj janavar], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təṭihri šekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [šekh brāham], ਫਥਾਈ [dhabai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loni akhtar]... etc.
- (12) Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਮਲੀਫਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੁਸਾ... etc.
- (13) At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
- (15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਝਧਰਸਤ੍ਰ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਾਰਿ... etc.
- (16) Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਢ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫਸਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
- (17) Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.¹

¹With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography doesnot regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: प्रमुषोद for प्रमुषुदे, हन्यात् for हतवान्; प्रशस्तयौ for प्रशस्तयौ; अभिजायत for अभ्यजायत; उष्य for उपित्वा; गच्छती for गच्छन्ती. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Cabull (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz. ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [tatsam], ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [aradh tatsam], ਤਦਭਵ [tadbhav], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mishrit], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [anukaran], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ [pratidhvanī], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sāketak], and ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ [sāksipt].

- (a) ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttam], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [anāt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [apman], ਅੰਤ [āt], ਅੰਨ [ān], ਇੱਛਾ [iccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [hath], ਹਲ [hal], ਹੰਸ [hās], ਕਥਾ [katha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਗੁਣ [gun], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācal], ਜਗਤ [jagat], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [din], ਧਨ [dhan], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pāl], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasād], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ], ਫਲ [phal], ਬਲ [bāl], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhān], ਭਜਨ [bhajan], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [mall], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mitr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māṅgal], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [ras], ਰਣ [raṇ], ਰਥ [rath], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummāt], ਅਮਾਨਤ [amanāt], ਅਮੀਰ [amir], ਔਰਤ [orāt], ਸਨਦ [sanād], ਸਬਬ [sābāb], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardār], ਸਲਾਮ [salām], ਹਵੇਲੀ [havelī], ਹਿੰਮਤ [hīmat], ਹੋਲ [hol], ਕਬਾਬ [kābāb], ਕਮਾਲ [kāmal], ਕਮੀ [kāmi], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitāb], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursī], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [cāmān], ਜਹਾਨ [jahān], ਜਲਸਾ [jalsā], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jigar], ਜੰਗ [jāṅg], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dastār], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dargah], ਦਰਜਾ [darja], ਦਰਦ [darād], ਦਿਲ [dil], ਦੀਨ [dīn], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divān], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dolat], ਨਹਿਰ [nahīr], ਨਰਦ [narād], ਨਰਮ [narām], ਨਵਾਬ [navāb], ਨੌਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nābat], ਬੰਦ [bād], ਮਦਰਾਸਾ [madrasā], ਮਰਦ [marād], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰਬੀ [murābbī], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murīd], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [moj], ਮੌਤ [mot]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [āpil], ਸਕੂਲ [sākul], ਸੋਡਾ [soḍā], ਕਲਾਸ [kālas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalār], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalij], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਕੋਰਟ [korāt], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kāpōḍār], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tenis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [trāmve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [ḍaktar], ਨਿਬ [nīb], ਪਲੀਡਰ [paliḍār], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [profesar], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [berīstar], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordīṅg], ਮਾਸਟਰ [mastār], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motār]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjal], ਉੱਦਮ [uddam], ਅਕਾਸ [ākas], ਅਗੰਮ [agām], ਅਨਿੱਤ [anitt], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ikāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [sāmraṥh], ਸੂਰਜ [sūraj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], ਕਲੋਲ [kalol], ਕਾਰਜ [karāj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gīan], ਛਿਤਿ [chitī], ਛਿਨ [chin], ਜਮ [jam], ਜੈ [je], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [dāia], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nīḍia], ਨੈਣ [neṇ], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purakh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [prānmukhi], ਬਾਹਰ [bahār], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bijog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahmāṇ], ਭਗਤ [bhagat], ਭੈ [bhe], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [marjāda], ਮਾਇਆ [maia], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [lacchmi], ਵਣਜ [vaṇaj], ਵਰਖਾ [varkha], ਵਿਦਿਆ [vidīa]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [səhid], ਸੱਕਰ [səkkər], ਸਜਾ [səja], ਸਰਬਤ [sərbət], ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [həjar], ਹਜਰ [hajər], ਕਸਾਈ [kəsaɪ], ਕਬਜਾ [kəbjə], ਕਰਜ [kərej], ਕਾਗਜ [kəgəj], ਖਸਮ [khasəm], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [cərkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jəruət], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nəgara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜੂਰ [mənjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [əstam], ਅਫਸਰ [əphsər], ਸਕਿੰਡ [səkiɪd], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kəptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabin], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunen], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnəl], ਟਿੱਕਸ [tikkəs], ਟੈਮ [təm], ਡਿਗਰੀ [dɪgri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [dəresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [pətlun], ਪਰੇਟ [pəret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pistol], ਬੈਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botəl], ਮਿੰਟ [mɪt], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਜਮਟ [rəjmət], ਰਪੇਟ [rəpət], ਰਫਲ [raphəl] etc. are from English.

- (c) ਤਦਭਵ (evolved) are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸਣੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sɪr pəhɪ usnik-hɪ nɪk bənai."—NP.
ਉਦਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bɪkhu kəðhe mukh uɟlare."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪ੍ਰਤ	ਅਉਤ	"əut jəɳeda jaɪ."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਜ	"navəɳu purəbu əbhicu."—tukha chāt m 4.
ਸਪ੍ਰਤੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	"səukənɪ ɟhər ki kət tragi."—asa m 5.
ਸਤਮਾਨਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	"sətɪ nɪrətɪ bujhe je koɪ."—sukhməni.
ਕਬਰ	ਕਬਰੋ	"jɪu kəcən koṭhari cərio, kəbro hot phɪro."—sar m 5.
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆੜਾ	"əsmanɪ kɪɾə chɪkionu."—var ram 3.
ਉਵਾਰ	ਖਰਬਾਰੂ	"khərbaru khira."—BG
ਅਕੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	"khɪma vɪhɳe khəpɪɟe khuhəɳɪ ləkh əsəkh."—oəkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	"nə ɟəllɪ ɟakhɪe."—BG
ਗੋਸੁਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gusai ! pərtapu tuharo dɪṭha."—sar ə m 5.
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲ	"kəməɪ əɪpət he se həṭha vɪcɪ ɟulalu."—m 4 var sri.
ਘਸਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	"ɟhəsɪ cədənɪ ɟəsɪ ɟhəsɪ."—kəɪɪ m 4.
ਜਾਹੂਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jəhərnəvi təpe bhəɟirəṭhɪ ənɪ."—məɪa m 4.
ਜੁਗਪ੍ਰਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo ɟur ɟope əpənə, su bhəɪa nəhɪ."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਸਨੈਸੂਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chənɪchər varɪ səuɳ səsət bicaru."—bɪla m 3 var 7.
ਜਾਮਾਤ੍ਰ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kuɾəm səke nəlɪ ɟəvai."—asa m 4.
ਜਲੋਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jɪu kustɪ tənɪ ɟok."—sar surdas.
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰ	"ɪhu jɪu məchli, jhivəru trɪsna kalu."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ	ਡੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutu dɪṭhɪ."—bəṣāt kəbir.
ਤਤ੍ਵਵੇਤਾ	ਤਤਬਿੰਦ	"moxh tətṭvɪd məhɪ jan nɪrdhar he."—NP.
ਤ੍ਰਿਪਟ	ਤਪਤ	"təpət ɟhaɾ vɪchɪɪ."—BG
ਤਾਂਬੁਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kəɟəl har təmol rəs."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਜ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	"kɪt-hi kamɪ nə dhəulhər jɪtu həri bɪsrae."— <i>suhi m 5</i> .
ਨਪੜਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	"put pota pəɾota nətta."— <i>BG</i>
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	"nanək pəɪəpə kərhu kɪrpa."— <i>bɪla chāt m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	"səgəl pərachət lathe."— <i>sor m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪਤੋਸਣਿ	"pəɾosəɳɪ puchɪle nama."— <i>sor namdev</i> .
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	"masi ɔr mɔsa jəg vɪvɪdh vɪkhyata hɛ."— <i>BGK</i> .
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	"kɪnhi læug supari."— <i>keda kəbir</i> .
...
Arabic-Persian	Punjabi	Example
ਕਫ਼ਸ	ਕਉਸ	"kəusə səpət pəyala."— <i>bher namdev</i> .
ਕੁਬਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	"gəlhu kəvəɪ kholɪ pəhɪnai."— <i>BG</i>
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ	ਕੁਨਸ	"kunsā kini tin prəbina."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	"khusre kɪa ghərvəsɔ?"— <i>m 1 var majh</i> .
ਖ਼ੁਰੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	"jɪn khurgir səbhu pəvɪt həhɪ."— <i>m 4 var sor</i> .
ਜ਼ਜ਼ਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	"cuɳɪ vəkhi kəðhe jəjmalɪa."— <i>var asa</i> .
ਤਗੀਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	"mərhaṭe dəkhni kiye təgɪr."— <i>PPP</i> .
ਤਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	"sətiguru pura kərə təbibi."— <i>BG</i>
ਤਅੱਲੁਕ	ਤਾਲਕ	"tɪsɔ maɪa səgɪ nə talka."— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> .
ਦੁੰਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	"mɛ gur mɪlɪ uc dumaɪɾa."— <i>sri m 5 pepaɪ</i> .
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	"gur kə səbədi nəjɪkɪ pəchanhu."— <i>maru soləhe m 3</i> .
ਨਮੂਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	"us di nəmosi hoɳ lægi."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	"us di nit bədli vekhke."— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੁਗਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	"nugədi modək adɪk brɪd."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	"kiukəɪ pəɪa hoɪ bəjgari."— <i>BG</i>
ਮਸਲਹਤ	ਮਸਲਤਿ	"bio puchɪ nə məsləti dhərə."— <i>gɔɔd m 5</i> .
ਮਸਤਵਰ		
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	"kɪa məsɪti sɪr nae?"— <i>prəbha kəbir</i> .
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜ਼ੂਰ	"brɪd məjɔr læge təb aɪ."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	"pəṭhyo matbər tāke pas."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	"ənɪk musəddi kəɾte kar."— <i>GPS</i> .
ਲਿਹਾਫ਼	ਲੇਫ	"na jəlu leph tulaia."— <i>vəð əlahəni m 1</i> .
...

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhāv words from English, Portuguese and French languages – ਅਜੀਟਣ–Adjutant; ਅਤਦਲੀ–Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ–Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ–Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ–Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ–Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ–Commandant; ਗੜਾਡੀਲ–Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ–Gaiters; ਗੁਲਜ਼ਰੀ–Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ–Reporter; ਰੈਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਵੰਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ–Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਣ–Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [əṇiāle tīr], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh], ਸੁਦਰਸਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudarsan pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [hakikatraya], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harī kī potī], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibādar], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalsakalij], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhsh sīgh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [gurudom], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarajnagar], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgarh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgaddi], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layalpur]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੰ ਸੁੰ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭaṇ ṭaṇ], ਟੈਂ ਟੈਂ [tē tē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭah ṭah], ਠੈਂ ਠੈਂ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਡੁਗ ਡੁਗ [ḍuḡ ḍuḡ], ਡੌਂ ਡੌਂ [ḍō ḍō], ਧੜਮ [dharam]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਟ [kaṭṭ vāṭḍh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khaṇa dāṇa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇi dhaṇi], ਪੂਰੀ ਉਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾਰ [mar dhar]... etc.¹
- (g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anāḍ for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such as saba from śadbaṣ, sudi from śukal dīṇ, badi from bāhul dīṇ.
- (18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੇਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
- (19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
- (20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਤਣੀ ਛੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
- (21) Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮਤਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ, ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ, ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ ਦੇਇ ਮੂਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ, ਫੀਲੁ, ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤੁ ਪਿਛੀਰੀ ਮਾਈ. etc.
- (22) Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.
- (23) Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉਤਿ [cāurī] after ਚਉਤ [cāur], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rīnhī] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rīnh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕਤੀ ਕਚੋਰੀ, ਪਤੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰਤੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

²I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉਤਿ as ਚਉਤੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿੰਨੁ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ. Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.

- (24) New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.¹ Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
- (25) At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.² A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajpal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.³

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.⁴

¹See under 'New Letters'.

²Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

³Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

⁴The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha

1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,

Vikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh

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ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ
ਅਬ ਗੁਰੁਸਬਦ ਰਤਨਾਕਰ
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼



ਉ [uɾa] the first vowel letter of Punjabi script, pronounced with lips. From ਉ are formed vowel symbols , , , , [ɔkəɾ, duɛkəɾ, hoɾa and kəɱɔɾa respectively].

ਉ [u] *Skṛ* उ *n* Brahma. 2 Vishnu. 3 Shiv. 4 part wonderment, astonishment. 5 a vocative. 6 also, again. 7 in old Punjabi, ਉ is also used in place of , , ਮ, ਯ, ਵ and , as for example ਕਰਉ for ਕਰੋ, ਜਪਉ-ਜਪੋ, ਅਉਰ-ਔਰ, ਹਉਮੈ-ਹੋਮੇ, ਜਉ-ਜੋ, ਕਉਲ-ਕਮਲ, ਭਉਰ-ਭੂਮਰ, ਆਉਖਾ-ਆਖੁਸਾ, ਅਉਗੁਣ-ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਦੇਉ-ਦੇਵ, ਉਕਰ-ਵਕਰ and ਉਚੁ for ਵਚੁ, etc.

ਉਂ [ū] *part* a word indicating interrogation, anger, prohibition or warning.

ਉਅਸਤੁਆ [uastua], ਉਅਸਤੁਾ [uastva] *sen* 'You are because of uɾa.' uɾa indicates you, your. -gyan. See its complete meaning under ਉਕਾਰ.

ਉਆ [ua] *pron* that, a form of ਉਹ. It is an oblique form of third person pronoun. "ua ausar ke hau bəɽɪjaj."-sar m 5. "ua ka ətə nə jane kou."-bavən. "ua te utəmu gənəu cəɽdala."-bavən.

ਉਆਹਿ [uahɪ] his, to him. "uahɪ jəpe bɪn ubər nə hou."-bavən.

ਉਇ [ui] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "ui sukh kasiu bərən sunavət."-sar m 5. 2 See ਉਇ.

ਉਸ [us] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "us upəɾɪ he marəg mera."-suhi fərid. 2 *Sn* sunshine, sunlight. 3 *Skṛ* उष् (vr to heat, burn, kill) from which are derived words such as ਉਸਟ੍ਰ, ਉਸਣ, ਉਸਣੀਸ.

ਉਸਕਣਾ [usakna], ਉਸਕਨਾ [usakna] See ਉਕਸਨਾ. 2 to draw a long deep breath, breathe deeply, sigh.

ਉਸਗਾ [usga] See ਅਸਗਾ.

ਉਸਟ [usəɽ] *Skṛ* उष् *n* उष् vr to heat, burn. One who eats junk and digests it with the heat of its stomach is a camel; one with a long neck. *P* اشر. "tūre usəɽ maɪa məhɪ bhela."-bher kabir. See ਕਰਹਲ. 2 *Skṛ* ਉਸਠ. a lip. "phərkət usəɽ ru nen."-dətt. 'Lips and eyes flutter with anger.' See ਉਸਟ and ਅਧਰ.

ਉਸਟਨ [usɽən] *Skṛ* उत्सर्जन *n* throwing, forsaking. "ɪk paɳi vic usɽiəhɪ."-var sor m 3. 'Some are thrown in water.'

ਉਸਟਰ [usɽər] See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟਰੁ ਨੈਨ [usɽəru nen] ਉਸਠ (lips) and ਨੈਨ (eyes). See ਉਸਟ 2.

ਉਸਟੀਅਹਿ [usɽiəhɪ] See ਉਸਟਨ.

ਉਸਟੰਡ [usɽəɽɽ] *Skṛ* उषित्त *n* an act of sitting in the dark i.e. insistence on doing a job without thinking. 2 turbulence. 3 a slander. 4 a scramble. 5 *Skṛ* ਉੱਚੰਡ *adj* indignant. 6 Some scholars take this word as originating from ਉਸਟ-ਅੰਡ, an impossibility as is laying an egg by a camel.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰ [usɽɾə] a camel, an ostrich. See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ [usɽɾi] *adj* concerning a camel. See ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ. 2 *Skṛ* उष्ट्र *n* a female camel.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ [usɽɾi dəmama] *n* a kettle-drum mounted on a camelback. "māce kop keke su usɽɾi dəmame."-carɪtr 405.

ਉਸਤ [usət] اشر *n* buttocks, rump. 2 to throw, haul.

ਉਸਤਖਾਨ [usət khan], ਉਸਤਖ਼ਾਨ [usət xvan]

'In the Hindu scriptures the camel is an impure animal and riding it causes impurity. See mānu simṛɪɪ Ch 12 § 201 and aṭɪɪ simṛɪɪ s 293. According to Islam, the camel is a sacred animal and worthy of sacrifice. See ਹੱਜ.

P اُسْتَا *n* a part of food that is thrown away like the bone of meat or stone of fruit. "usatkhan gosāt mægzhī pun."—*NP*.

ਉਸਤਤ [ustāt], ਉਸਤਤਿ [ustātī] *Skt* स्तुति *n* praise, a eulogy. "ustātī kahanu nā jāi mukhu tuhariā."—*phunhe m 5*. See *ਸਤੁ*.

ਉਸਤਤਿਵਜਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [ustātī vyaj nīda] *Skt* स्तुतिवज्ज निन्दा *n* a censure under the garb of praise. 2 a rhetorical form. See *ਵਜਾਜਨਿੰਦਾ*.

ਉਸਤਰਾ [ustara] *P* اُسْتَر *n* a razor. *Skt* ब्रु.

ਉਸਤਵਾਰ [usātvar] *P* اُسْتَوَار *adj* firm, strong. 2 honest, firm in religious belief.

ਉਸਤਾ [usta] *P* اُسْتَا *n* a translation of the Zoroastrian scripture also called Zend Avesta. See *ਜੰਦ* 3. 2 short form of ਉਸਤਾਦ.

ਉਸਤਾਦ [ustad] *P* اُسْتَا *n* a teacher, an instructor. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "tīn ustad pānahī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਉਸਤੁਰ [uštūr] See *ਉਸਟ*.

ਉਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [ustotr] *Skt* स्तुत्र *n* praise, a eulogy. 2 a hymn in praise of someone; a psalm. See *ਸੂ*. In Punjabi it is also pronounced as ਅਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [astotr].

ਉਸਨ [usən] *Skt* उष्ण *adj* warm, hot. 2 *n* summer. "usən sit karta kare."—*bīla m 5*. 3 an onion, silver. 4 in the Purans, the name of a particular hell. 5 fire. 6 the sun. 7 agile, free from sloth. See *ਉਸ* 3.

ਉਸਨਕ [usnak] *Skt* उष्णक *adj* smart, active. 2 which warms, or heats.

ਉਸਨਤਾਪ [usantap] *Skt* उष्णताप *n* a fever caused by heat. *جی مزاجی* bilious fever. In it, the normal body temperature heats up the blood abnormally to produce a burning sensation and dryness in the eyes, mouth and throat, causes nauseous feeling and bitter taste; the urine becomes yellowish in colour; intense thirst and headache occur.

For its cure the first step is to alleviate constipation, then take a mixture of *kāru*, cat's

tail (cypress scouiosus), holerhera antidy senterica, frageria vesca, and creeper pātha in equal measures; pound and boil them in the proportion of half a pound of water for 1 tola of the pounded mixture. When half the water has evaporated, add one tola of lump sugar. Administered to the patient after sieving, it brings him relief.

Alternatively, a pounded mixture of oldenlandin bifora, bāsa, kāru, wormsood, coriandrum stivum (coriander seeds), myrtle, all in equal measure, is beneficial. The patient is required to avoid hot condiments, pickles and liquor. "sitāl jvār aru usantap bhān chāi rog aru sēnīpat gān."—*cārītr 405*. 2 sun-stroke.

ਉਸਨਾ [usna] *Skt* उषाना *adv* with pleasure. 2 at once, immediately. 3 *n* उषानस्. Shukrachary, mentor of the demons. See *ਸੁਕੁ*.

ਉਸਨਾਕ [usnak] *A* اُسْنَك plural of ਹੁਸਨਤ. virtues, moral excellences. 2 *adj* virtuous, morally upright. "kāt sugħar usnak."—*NP*. 3 *P* ਹੁਸਨ-ਨਾਕ beautiful. See *ਹੁਸਨਾਕ*. 4 shrewd, sagacious. 5 See *ਉਸਨਕ*.

ਉਸਨਾਕ ਸਿੰਘ [usnak sīgh] a resident of Sirhind who was a whisk-holder in the service of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਉਸਨੀਸ [usnis], ਉਸਨੀਕ [usnik] *Skt* उष्णीष *n* something that protects the head from the sun etc.; a helmet, crown. 2 a turban, an underturban. "sīr pē usnik-hī nik bānai."—*NP*.

ਉਸਮਾਨ [usman] عثمان See *ਖਲੀਫਾ*.

ਉਸਰ [uṣar] *A* اُسْر *n* a tenth part, tithe. 2 one tenth of income from land payable to the king.

ਉਸਰਈਆ [usraia] builds up. See *ਉਸਾਰਣਾ*. "jiu balak balughar usraia."—*bīla a m 4*. 2 *n* construction, building. 3 *adj* (one) who builds by laying bricks.

ਉਸਾ [uṣa] See *ਉਥਾ* 3.

ਉਸਾਸ [usas], ਉਸਾਸਾ [usasa] *Skt* उच्छ्वास *n* a cold

breath, long breath, sigh. "coṭ suheli sel ki lagat lei usas."—*s kabir*. "pāth nihare kamini locan bharile usasa."—*gāu kabir*.

ਉਸਾਹ [usah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* zeal, courage. 2 an enterprise.

ਉਸਾਹੀ [usahi] *Skt* उत्साही *adj* zealous, enthusiastic. 2 enterprising.

ਉਸਾਣ [usan] *Skt* अन्त *n* the end. 2 a result, consequence, an outcome. 3 consciousness, awareness. 4 ਔਸਾਨ timely sense of means to be employed.

ਉਸਾਰਣਾ [usarṇa], **ਉਸਾਰਣੁ** [usarṇu] *Skt* उत्-सृज्, उत्सर्जन *n* making, constructing. 2 the act of placing one above another. "jo usare so dhaṁsi tisū binu avaru nā koī."—*oṣkar*.

ਉਸਾਰੀ [usari] *n* the process of constructing, building. See **ਉਸਾਰਣਾ**.

ਉਸਾਰੂ [usaru] *adj* a mason, builder.

ਉਸਾਰੇਏ [usarēde] *adv* in the act of constructing or building. 2 *adj* (those) who build. "koṭhe māḍap maria usarede bhi gae."—*s farid*.

ਉਸਿ [usi] to or for him/her. See **ਉਸ**. "tesa suvarṇ tēsi usi māṭi."—*sukhmani*.

ਉਸੀਨਰ [uṣinār] *Skt* *n* a place inhabited by those who fulfil desires; Gandhar Desh. 2 son of King Mahamana and father of Shivi, a Chandarvanshi king.¹ "gāyo uṣinār bhupatī pas."—*GPS*. See ਗਲਵ.

ਉਸੀਰ [uṣir] *Skt* *n* the scented root of *Andropogon muricatus* a grass plant, used for making fans and straw screens, also used to make perfumes and numerous medicines. See ਖਸ.

ਉਸੁ [usu] See **ਉਸ**. "usu āsthan ka nāhi binas."—*sukhmani*.

ਉਸੁਲ [usul] *A* اصول plural of असल. *n* a tenet, principle. 2 a doctrine, an outcome. 3 a root, a base.

ਉਸੇਈ [usei] See **ਉਸੇਨਾ**.

ਉਸੇਸ [uses] *Skt* उच्छ्वास *n* a sigh, cold breath.

¹For Ushinar's tale, See Mahabharat part one, p. 131.

"nāres ji uses li."—*ramav*. 'King Dashrath heaved a sigh.'

ਉਸੇਨਾ [usena] to heat, warm, foment. 2 to cook, boil, "bījnadr bhune bhije pise o usei bibidhanie."—*BGK*. 'meals of different kinds, roasted, soaked, ground, or boiled.'

ਉਸਟ [uṣṭrā] See **ਉਸਟ**.

ਉਸਤਿ [ustati] See **ਉਸਤਤਿ**. "kāvan bīdhī ustati kare?"—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਉਹ [uh] *pron* he, she, they. "uh tau bhut bhut karī bhagi."—*suhi ravidas* 2 *part* expressive of grief, surprise and fear. 3 a vocative pointing to some one or something.

ਉਹਦਾ [uhda] *A* رتبه *n* a rank, post, position. 2 a responsibility.

ਉਹਦਾਰ [uhdadar], **ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ** [uhdedar] *P* رتبه دار *n* the holder of a rank. See **ਉਹਦਾ**.

ਉਹਾਂ [uhā] at that place, there. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

ਉਹੀ [uhi] *pron* the same, that. "jāhī dekho, uhi he."—*cāḍi 1*. "uhi pio uhi khio."—*gāu m 5*.

ਉਹੀਂ [uhī] at that very place. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

ਉਹੁ [uhu] *pron* he. See **ਉਹ**. "uhu sakatu bapura marī gāia."—*s kabir*.

ਉਕਸਣਾ [ukāsṇa], **ਉਕਸਨਾ** [ukāsna] *Skt* उत्कर्षण *v* to rise or move upwards. "guru ke sār jin ke lāge nāhī uksan pae."—*GPS*. 2 to flare up, shine. 3 to raise head.

ਉਕਸਾਉਣ [uksaṭi] *n* incitement, instigation. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

ਉਕਸਾਉਣਾ [uksaṭṇa] *v* to raise, instigate, provoke. 2 abet. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

ਉਕਸਾਵਟ [uksavṭi] See **ਉਕਸਾਉਣ**.

ਉਕਤ [ukāt] *Skt* उक्त *adj* said, mentioned. "sāgal ukāt upava."—*sri am 5*. 'All efforts mentioned above failed.' 2 *Skt* उक्त *n* vital air, breath. 3 an utterance, a statement. "harīo ukte tēn khinsua."—*gāu m 5*. 'failed to speak.'

ਉਕਤਾ [ukta] *n* a speaker, talker. 2 a poet.

ਉਕਤਾਉਣਾ [uktaṭṇa] *v* to fail to speak, stop speaking. 2 to be indifferent, to lose interest.

3 to be tired. "pachē bojh uktavai."—BGK.
 ਉਕਤਾਣਾ [uktāṇa], ਉਕਤਾਨਾ [uktānā] *adj* devoid of strength, weak. 2 with weak sight. "kitrē ratiāne uktāne."—BG 'many suffering from nyctalopia, and weak vision.' 3 tired. 4 apathetic. 5 v to get tired. 6 to fluster.

ਉਕਤਿ [ukati] *Skt* ਉਕਤਿ *n* a speech, remark. 2 a novel phrase. "ukati stanap kichu na jana."—asa *m* 5. 3 *Skt* ਯੁਕਤਿ *n* a scheme or plan; proposal. "apni ukati khelave bhojan apni ukati khelave."—dhana *m* 5.

ਉਕਤਿਬਿਲਾਸ [ukati-bīlas], ਉਕਤਿਵਿਲਾਸ [ukati-vīlas] a free translation of Durga's omnipotent power in Dasam Granth, Chandicharitar excels in marvellous quotes. Its first line reads "ath cādi cārītr ukati bīlas."—dhana *m* 5.

ਉਕਥ [ukath] See ਉਕਤ 2.

ਉਕਰ [ukar] *n* a weight, load. 2 weightage, regard. "ukar apno kyōkar khovhi."—GPS. 3 elderliness, reverence. 4 to spread, sprawl. 5 See ਉਕਰਣਾ.

ਉਕਰਣਾ [ukarna], ਉਕਰਨਾ [ukarna] *Skt* उत्कर्त्तु *v* to cut, chop into bits. 2 to dig, scrape.

ਉਕਲੇਦ [ukled] *Skt* उत्क्लेद *n* vomit, puke causing nausea or sweat.

ਉਕਰਨਾ [ukarna] *v* to bend, bow. 2 to catch, pounce.

ਉਕਾਈ [ukai] *n* an omission, oversight, a mistake.

ਉਕਾਸਣਾ [ukasna], ਉਕਾਸਨਾ [ukasna] See ਉਕਸਣਾ. "sis ukase upari joi."—GPS.

ਉਕਾਬ [ukab] *A* اُكْب *n* a chasing and hunting bird, larger than a falcon but smaller than a vulture that has black eyes; an eagle. It is a foreign bird and does not lay eggs in the Punjab. It has a large head and heavy talons. An eagle can easily kill a fox or a rabbit. On seeing other hunting birds like hawks preying, it swoops on them, snatches their prey and

flies away. It keeps away from the odour of roses and does not get close to them. Snakes do not come where its feathers are burnt. In the past its feathers were stuck in arrows. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਉਕਾਰ [ukar] *n* the character ਓ. 2 pronunciation of ਓ. 3 ਓਅੰਕਾਰ. "vastua ukarā."—gyan. meaning 'Through ura is the form of the ultimate realised.' 4 the Creator. "jōjar ukar prakash mite."—NP. 'The realisation of the Creator eliminates worldly bonds.' 5 immanent, latent with qualities. See ਉਕਾਰਸ.

ਉਕਾਰਸ [ukaras] *sen* has form, is immanent. "ki ukaras, ki nikaras."—gyan. 'is with and without form.'

ਉਕਾਲ [ukal] *n* a bad time, an evil hour. 2 the lack of something; destruction. "trete caurthe caran ukala."—BG.

ਉਕੇਰਾ [ukera] *n* an engraver, inscriber. 2 *adj* engraved. "silpin citr visal ukera."—GPS. 'The craftsmen engraved a wide picture.' See ਸਿਲਪ and ਸਿਲਪੀ.

ਉਕਣਾ [ukkna] *v* to forget, err.

ਉਕਤ [ukkār] *adj* (one) who misses, fails or forgets to act. "guru te ukkār cela."—BG.

ਉਕਾ [ukka] *adv* originally, initially, completely. 2 *adj* altogether, overall.

ਉਕੁ [ukt] See ਉਕਤ.

ਉਕੁਨਿਮਿਤਾ [uknimitta] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ (b).

ਉਕਿ [ukti] See ਉਕਤਿ.

ਉਖਲ [ukhal], ਉਖਲੀ [ukhli] *Skt* ਉਲੂਖਲ *n* one whose face is skyward; a vessel of wood or stone with a deep pit in which grain is hulled, flailed or thrashed. 2 sockets of sense organs. "nau ukhal."—BG 29-10. 'nine openings of the human body.' 3 sense inhering the organs; socket'. "nau ukhal vic ukhli."—BG.

¹Nose, ear, eye etc. are limbs formed like sockets. In them, the faculty to smell, hear and see, operates as sense.

ਉੱਖਲਣਾ [ukkhālṇa] *v* to skin, scrape or remove the surface layer. "kuhi kuhi khāl ukhāl viṇassi."—BG

ਉੱਖੜਣਾ [ukkhṛṇa] *v* to become rootless. 2 to shift from a place.

ਉੱਖਾ [ukha] See ਉੱਖਾ 3. 2 Dg night.

ਉੱਖਣ [ukkhāṇ] *v* (ਉੱਖ-ਖਨਨ) to dig up, excavate, to mine. "khan ukkhāṇ kadh an de nirmolāk hira."—BG

ਉਗਣਾ [ugṇa], ਉਗਨਾ [ugna] *v* to sprout, come out of the seed. 2 (for the sun) to rise, appear.

ਉਗਰ [ugar] See ਉਗਰਿ and ਉਗ੍ਰ.

ਉਗਰਣ [ugraṇ] *Skt* उद्गिरण *v* to throw out eaten stuff from the mouth, vomit. 2 (for a weapon) to come out of the scabbard with force. See ਉਗਰਿ.

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ [ugrahi] *n* collection; the act of raising, taking or receiving.

ਉਗਰਿ [ugarī] *adv* with a jerk. 2 with a leap. "ur te ugari kṛṇi lagi."—*caritr* 113.

ਉਗਲ [ūgāl] *Skt* अङ्गुलि. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਉਗਲਣਾ [ugālṇa], ਉਗਲਨਾ [ugālṇa] See ਉਗਰਣ. "bikhu kadh mukh uglare."—*var gau m 4*. 'gurgled out of the mouth.' "ūgāl myan te khāṇṇ pāpate."—GPS. 'The sword leapt out of the scabbard and fell.'

ਉਗਲਾਵੇ [uglare] leaping out. See ਉਗਲਣਾ.

ਉਗਲੀ [ūgli] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀ.

ਉਗਵਣ [ugvāṇ], ਉਗਵਨ [ugvān] *v* to come out, sprout. "nav bije nav ugvē."—*var ram 1 m 3*. 2 to rise, appear, become manifest. "je sāv cēda ugavṇi."—*var asa m 2*. 3 *n* early morning, dawn. 4 the east, where the sun rises. "ugvāṇhu te athvāṇhu."—*var ram 3*.

ਉਗਵੰਦਾ [ugvāda] rising, appearing. 2 *n* Arora, a resident of Chuhnian who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and attained beatitude. "setha ugavāda dou apār sabhaga tin."—GPS.

ਉਗਾਹ [ugah] See ਉਗਾਹਣਾ. 2 *n* a witness. See ਗਵਾਹ.

ਉਗਾਹਣਾ [ugahṇa], ਉਗਾਹਨਾ [ugahna] *Skt* उद्-ग्रहण *v* to collect, receive. 2 to deposit, realize.

ਉਗਾਹਾ [ugaha] a *matrīk* metre of two lines, each having 26 matras with a mid pause after the fifteenth and the final pause after the next eleventh matra, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

"me māni tāni premu pīrām ka,

atthe pāhīr lāṅni.

jān nanak kīrpa dharī prabh,

satigur sukkhī vāsāni."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਉਗਾਹਿ [ugahi] *n* See ਉਗਾਹ. 2 ਉਦ-ਗਾਹ a boat, ship. "cārān tāle ugahi besīo sāmū nā rāhīo sārīrī."—*maru 3 m 5*. 'The passenger sat with the boat under his feet unmindful of the disrespect shown, rather he alleviated his fatigue.'

ਉਗਾਹੀ [ugahi] *n* evidence; the statement of a witness. "leke vādhi denī ugahi dūrmāṭī ka gālī phaha he."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਉਗਾਣਾ ਸਰਾਇ [ugāṇa sārāi] See ਉਗਾਣੀ.

ਉਗਾਣੀ [ugāṇī] a village in tehsil and police station Rajpura in Patiala state. It has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. Pandit Tara Singh has referred to Ugani as Ugani Sarai.

Two halls have been built in a single compound, the right hand one is in the memory of the ninth Guru and the left hand one in that of the tenth Guru. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala had got them constructed. The gurdwara has 20 bighas of land attached to it. Its sewadar is a baptized Singh.

'In this the sign of adhak () has been used at two places, only to show the number of matras. In Gurbani, we should not add any sign on our own because expert grānthis, while reciting, pay adequate ear to geminated words. In "kānī musla suphu gālī."—*s farid*, the pronunciation of "musalla" is evident enough.

From Sarai Banjara railway station, a mile long path leads eastward to this place.

ਉਗਾਥਾ [ugatha] a gāṇik metre comprising four lines, each line organised as ISI, SSI, SIS, S, with pauses after every five characters.

Example:

ajitt jitte, əbah bahe,
əkhəḍ khəḍe, ədah dahe,
əbhəḍ bhəḍe, əḍəg ḍəge,
əmūn mūne, əbhəg bhəge.¹—ramav.

ਉਗਾਧ [ugadh] *n* a vārṇik metre also named trlkāṛia and yaṣoda. It has four lines each organised as ISI, S, S, S.

Example:

səbari nənə, udas bənə,
kəhyo kunari, kūrṇitīkari.²—ramav.

ਉਗਾਲਣਾ [ugālṇa] *v* See **ਉਗਲਣਾ**. 2 to roll whatever is put into the mouth between tongue and palate; to ruminate; to chew the cud.

ਉਗਲਦਾਨ [ugaldan] *n* a utensil in which whatever is being rolled in the mouth is spit; a spittoon, cuspidor.

ਉਗਲੀ [ugali] *n* rumination; the act of chewing the cud as goats and sheep do.

ਉਗੁਰ [ugur] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* a bud, sprout. “kəllər khet nə bijugur.”—BG ‘in saline barren field, the seed does not sprout.’

ਉਗੁ [ugr] *Skt* उग्र *adj* frightening, fearful, terrible. “ugr pap sakət nər kine.”—kālī ə m 4. 2 sharp, piercing. 3 irate. 4 strong, powerful. 5 *n* according to Manu, a kshatri offspring born to a shudra (low caste) woman; (in Aushnas Simriti) a Brahman's offspring born to shudra woman. 6 Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਣ** [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਨ** [ugrsen] *Skt* उग्रसेन *n* one who has a strong army; son of

¹Excitement of women is shown through the example of Kekai.

²With tear filled eyes, King Dashrath said to Kekai. “O false woman! you are an evil woman.”

Ahuk born to Pavanrekha, husband of Karani, father of Kans, elder brother of maternal grandfather of Krishan and elder brother Devki's father. Ugarsen brought up his niece as his own daughter and therefore Devki came to be known as Ugarsen's daughter.

Ugarsen ruled over the kingdom of Mathura very efficiently, but his wicked son Kans dethroned him and himself became the king. Krishan killed his maternal uncle Kans and reinstated Ugarsen on the throne. Ugarsen was a devotee of the Creator. “ugrsen kau raj əbhe bhəgtəh jən dio.”—səveye m 1. “ugrsen ki kənika nam devki tas.”—krīṣṇ 2 a son of king Parikshit. 3 a devotee of Guru Amar Das whom the latter imparted religious instruction. “ugrsen əru ramu dipa.”—GPS.

ਉਗ੍ਰਕਰਮਾ [ugrkarma] *Skt* उग्र कर्मन् *adj* (one) who commits terrible deeds. 2 cruel, merciless.

ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨਾ [ugrdhāṇva], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨੀ** [ugrdhāṇvi], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨਾ** [ugrdhāṇya] *Skt* उग्रधन्वा *adj* who wields a stiff bow, mighty bowman. “māhā ugrdhāṇya bəḍi phoj lek”—ramav. 2 Indar. 3 Shiv. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.

ਉਗ੍ਰਾ [ugra] *Skt* *n* goddess Kali; Kalika. 2 a wrathful woman. “tume log ugra ətyugra bəkhane.”—cārītr 1. 3 parsley seed.

ਉਗ੍ਰਯੁਧ [ugrayudh] according to Harivansh, a celebrated king. 2 dreadful arms, sharp weapons.

ਉਗ੍ਰੁ [ugru] *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered signal service during the raising of Amritsar. “bhai ugru əru kalyana.”—GPS.

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ [ugres] *Skt* *n* god of fierce people; lord of village-republics, Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸੁਜਿਆਰਾ [ugresujāra] *sen* ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ-ਈਸ਼-ਉਜਿਆਰਾ. Ugarsen, the illustrious king. 2 majesty of king Ugarsen. “dvaravətr ugresujāra.”—cārītr 203.

ਉਘਟ [ughat] *S n* cleanliness. 2 the idea of becoming manifest.

ਉਘਟਤ [ughatāt] being born, rising. See ਉਘਟਨ.
“ughatāt tan tarēg rēg atī.”—*hājare 10*.

ਉਘਟਨ [ughatən], ਉਘਟਨਾ [ughatna] *Skt* उद्घाटन *v* to reveal. “nīda koi nā sīhio, iū ved ughatē.”—*BG 2* to create, make, organise.

ਉਘਰ [ughar], ਉਘਰਨਾ [ugharṇa] *v* to get away from the screen, become distinct. 2 to get manifest. “ugharī gāia jesa khoṭa dhabua nādarī sārphā aīa.”—*asa m 5*. See ਢਬੁਆ.

ਉਘਰਾਰਾ [ughrara] *n* a gully formed by running water; a pit formed by a water current. 2 a crevice, fissure.

ਉਘਲਾਉਣਾ [ūghlauna] *v* to doze, be sleepless.

ਉਘਲਾਨਾ [ughlana] *adj* dozing, feeling sleepy, drowsy. “mera mānu alsia ughlana.”—*jet m 4*.

ਉਘੜ [ughar] ਉਘੜਨਾ [ugharṇa] See ਉਘਰਨਾ.
“suavgir sabbh ughar ae.”—*var gāu 1 m 4*. See ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ.

ਉਘਾ [ugha] See ਉੱਘਾ.

ਉਘਾਨਾ [ughana] *v* to doze off; to jerk into wakefulness while drowsy, to be sleepless. 2 to challenge, call to fight. “mar mar cāhū or ughae.”—*cārītr 405*. 3 to call. “jāb rani hve din ughayo.”—*cārītr 113*.

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ugharən] See ਉਘਾੜਨਾ.

ਉਘਾਵਨ [ughavən] *v* to be drowsy; to doze off. 2 to render prominent. 3 to roar, challenge to fight. “dou mar hi mar ughavē.”—*krisən*.

ਉਘਾੜਨ [ugharən], ਉਘਾੜਨਾ [ugharṇa] *S v* to remove the cover; to denude. 2 show, reveal.

ਉਘ [uggh] *n* news, trace, information. 2 fame, reputation.

ਉਘਾ [uggha] *adj* manifest. 2 famous. “pēcā vic ugha kārī vekhalīa”—*gāu var 1 m 4*. 3 the weapon drawn out from the scabbard. “ugghē jīn neje.”—*ramav*.

ਉਚ [uc] See ਉੱਚ.

ਉਚਰਦੀ [uc-hadi] See ਹਦੀ.

ਉਚਕ [ucak] See ਉਚਕਨਾ. 2 *n* boredom, mental instability. 3 hangover after doping has ceased. “das kabir tas mād mata ucak nā kabhu jai.”—*ram kabir*.

ਉਚਕਨਾ [ucakna] *v* to be distracted, be distraught. 2 *n* the act of lifting up, making one jump. “mahā kop ke bir baji ucakkē.”—*cārītr 405*. 3 to take and run away, carry away.

ਉਚਕਾ [ucaka], ਉਚਕਾ [uccaka] *n* a lifter, thief, swindler; pickpocket, robber, dacoit. “harīdhān kōu ucaka neṛ nā avai.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਉਚਟ [ucat] See ਉਚਾਟ.

ਉਚਟਨਾ [ucaṭna] to be fed up, become indifferent, not to remain firm. 2 to get out of the way, discontinue. 3 to be free from worldly attachments.

ਉਚਰਣ [ucraṇ], ਉਚਰਣਾ [ucraṇa], ਉਚਰਨਾ [ucarna] *Skt* उच्चारण *v* to say, speak, utter. “ucarhu ram nam.”—*gāu m 5*. 2 उत्-चरण to eat up, devour. “kam krodh trisna ucre.”—*var sar m 3*.

ਉਚਵਾਉਣਾ [ucvauna], ਉਚਵਾਨਾ [ucvana] *Skt v* to lift from lower to higher level, raise. “sikkhān te ucvaī su lina.”—*GPS*.

ਉਚੜਨਾ [ucaṛna] See ਉਚਟਨਾ.

ਉਚੜਾ [ucaṛa], ਉਚੜੀ [ucaṛī] See ਉਚਟਨਾ. 2 See ਉੱਚੜਾ.

ਉਚਾਉਣਾ [ucauna] *v* to lift, raise, in cite. “bānī bhar ucaīnī chāṭīe.”—*var ram 3*.

ਉਚਾਈ [ucaī] See ਉਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* height, altitude. 3 elderliness, praise.

ਉਚਾਟ [ucaṭ] *Skt* उच्चाट *n* melancholy, apathy. 2 a state of the mind, getting distraught.

ਉਚਾਟਨ [ucaṭan] *Skt* उच्चाटन *n* disjoining, dismantling. 2 distraction. “ucaṭanadī karmāṇā.”—*gyan*.

ਉਚਾਣ [ucaṇ], ਉਚਾਨ [ucan] high level, high place, grandeur. 2 height, altitude. 3 *v* to lift, raise. “bhar ke ucanhar tyar bhe apar hi.”—*NP*.

ਉਚਾਪਤ [ucapat], ਉਚਾਪਤਿ [ucapatī], ਉਚਾਬਤ [ucabat] *n* the sale or purchase on credit; taken from

shop without cash payment. "doti ucapati lekha na likhi."—*tukha chāt m 1*. See ਉੱਚਿ. 2 the process of lifting.

ਉਚਰਣ [ucarāṇ], ਉਚਰਨ [ucarān] See ਉਚਰਣ.

ਉਚਾਰ [ucara] *Sk* उच्चारित *adj* said, spoken. 2 *n* a recital of pedigree or genealogy at the time of marriage. "nabhikamāl mahi bedi rācīle, brāhmgyan ucara."—*asa kabir*.

ਉਚਾਲਾ [ucala] *Sk* उच्चालित *adj* transient, mortal.

ਉਚਾਵੱਚ [ucavācc] *adj* uneven. 2 criticism, See ਉੱਚਾਵਚ.

ਉਚਾਵਾ [ucava] *adj* high, lofty. 2 raised, lifted. "sātiguru sācca sahu he hor sahu besah ucave."—*BG*. 'Trust in other traders has vanished.'

ਉਚਿਸਟ [ucisat] See ਉਚਿਸਟ.

ਉਚਿਤ [ucit] *Sk* उचित *adj* suitable, appropriate. "udar ucit darid hārān."—*savaye m 2 ke*. 2 condign, correct. 3 known, acquainted. 4 connected. 5 happy, satisfied.

ਉਚਿਤਾ [ucita] *n* suitability, propriety. 2 superiority. "ucitā sikkhi pār cādhjāi."—*GPS*.

ਉਚਿਤਾਨੁਚਿਤ [ucitanucit] *ety* ਉਚਿਤ-ਅਨੁਚਿਤ fair and foul, good and bad. "ucitanucit nahi mān janhi."—*GPS*.

ਉਚੇਰਾ [ucera] *adj* marked by loftiness, highly exalted.

ਉਚੇਰ [ucer] *n* an act of teasing, a reasoning. 2 See ਉਚੇਰਨਾ.

ਉਚੇਰਨਾ [ucerna] *v* to pull apart; to peel. 2 to separate. See ਉਚੇਰਨ.

ਉੱਚ [ucc] *Sk* उच्च *adj* high, lofty. 2 superior, superb. "tin kau pādvi ucc bhāi."—*savaye m 4*. 3 *n* a town on the southern bank of Satluj river in Ahmedpur subdivision of Bahawalpur state. Thirty eight miles¹ to the south east of Bahawalpur town, it had Devgarh as its old name. Towards the end

¹ A mile has 1760 yards i.e. eight furlongs.

of the twelfth century, its ruler Raja Dev Singh, having been defeated by Sayyad Jalaludin Bukhari escaped to Marwar.² The Sayyad plundered Devgarh and married the king's daughter Sundarpari and renamed the town as Uch. It is a famous seat for many Muslim saints and they call it "Uch Sharif." Now it comprises three neighbouring settlements.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰ [uccsur] See ਉੱਚਸੁਰ. In Dasam Granth some ignorant scribe has put this word wrongly in place of ਉੱਚਸੁਰ. "eravat taru uccsur hārāi dāe sukhpari."—*cāritr 113*. 'Eravat, the elephant, Kalap tree and Uchshrav, the horse were given to Indar.' 2 a high pitch, loud tone.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾ [uccsra] *Sk* उच्चैःश्रवस् *n* one who has high ears, such horse of Indar is white, which is in colour. According to the Purans, it emerged when gods and demons churned the ocean. "ucc sravah saman nirat karat."—*prichat*. See ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾਇਸ. 2 a seven-mouthed horse of the sun which neighs loudly. 3 deaf; *xa* also called ਚੌਥਾ ਰੜ੍ਹਿਆ (ascended to the top floor) by the Nihangs. 4 *adj* highly reputed, celebrated.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾਇਸ [uccsraais], ਉੱਚਸੁਰਾਈਸ [uccsraais] *n* the owner of this horse. "uccsraais es esni isni arini."—*sānama*. 'Uchshrav is owned by Indar, his master is Kashyap, earth is his property, his protection is by the king's army, the gun is his enemy.'

ਉੱਚ ਕਾ ਪੀਰ [ucc ka pir] *adj* a guru of a lofty status, universal teacher, teacher's teacher. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh, whom Gani Khan, Nabi Khan and Bhai Daya Singh attributed this doubly suggestive epithet to the royal army at the time of his departure from Machhivara. Thereby the Muslims took him for some

² Jalaludin was a disciple of Sheikh Bahauddin of Multan.

holymān of this town (Uch). "nəgar ucc ko basi bhakhat diragh pir ritī lākhyāt."—GPS. See ਉੱਚ 3.

ਉੱਚਾ [uccā], ਉੱਚੀ [uccī], ਉੱਚਾ [ucca] marked by greatness. "pīr ucīe marīe tīhu loa sīr taja."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 'some one staying in a lofty palace.' See ਉੱਚ.

ਉੱਚਾਹ [uccāh] *n* the loftiest state, salvation. 2 the ultimate stage in spiritual exercise. 3 a holy congregation. 4 See ਘਰ ਉੱਚਾ and ਨਿਰਵਉ.

ਉੱਚਾਟ [uccāṭ] See ਉੱਚਾਟ.

ਉੱਚਾਥਲ [uccāthāl] *Skt* उच्चस्थल *n* the region of the True One, the exalted state. 2 a holy congregation. 3 an aspirant with pure conscience and spiritual loftiness. See ਉੱਚਾ ਥਲ.

ਉੱਚਾਵ [uccāvāc] *Skt* उच्चावच *adj* high and low. 2 small and big. 3 good and bad. "jəg məhī uccāvāc je kaj."—GPS.

ਉੱਚ [ūch] *Skt* उच्च *n* the act of picking up grains fallen in the harvested field. 2 grains lying in the passage or food fallen in the field after harvesting.

ਉੱਚੀਲ [ūchīl] *Skt* उच्चील *adj* (one) who lives by collecting ears of corn fallen in the harvested field.

ਉੱਚਕ [ūchak], ਉੱਚਕਨ [ūchkan] *n* the act of jumping upward in sitting position, a gambol. "uchkāt taji."—*kalki*. 'The Arab horses gambol.'

ਉੱਚਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ [ūchbrīti] *Skt* उच्चवृत्ति *n* the act of making both ends meet by picking up stray grains from the harvested field. 2 a holymān specifically mentioned in Mahabharat, so named because of his habit of picking up fallen grains or ears of corn from the harvested fields.

ਉੱਚਰਨ [ūchran], ਉੱਚਲਨ [ūchlan], ਉੱਚਲਨਾ [ūchalna] *Skt* उच्छलन *v* to leap, gambol, skip, frisk. 2 to overflow the banks. "bhārī sārvarū jāb uchle, tāt tārānu duhela."—*s farid*. "uchlīa kamu kal

mātī lagi."—*benī sri*.

ਉੱਚਲਾ [uchla] *n* a vārnīk metre also named uchāl, hāsak and pākṭī. It has four lines, each line is organised as Sll, S, S.

Example:

gavāt nari. bajāt tari.

dekhāt raja. devāt saja.—*aj*.

ਉੱਚਵ [uchav] *Skt* उत्सव *n* a pleasure-giving task, joyful work. 2 happiness.

ਉੱਚਾਹ [uchah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* courage, boldness. 2 ambition. 3 endeavour. 4 fondness. 5 amusement.

ਉੱਚਾਹੜ [uchahar] *n* hatred, disgust. 2 nausea, numbness, the act of writhing.

ਉੱਚਾਹੜਾ [uchaharā] *n* zeal. See ਉੱਚਾਹ. 2 a person full of zeal and ardour.

ਉੱਚਾਹੜਾ [uchaharā] with ardour, courageously. "kur mare kal uc.aharā."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਉੱਚਾਹਿ [uchahī] with zeal. 2 for amusement. "kheḷ kiya apne uchahī jiu."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [uchar] *n* a covering, bolster. "jari sāg jare rajē arun uchar hi."—*NP*. 'red coloured (quilt) covers.' 2 See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਰਨ [ucharan] See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਲ [uchāl] See ਉੱਚਲਾ and ਉੱਚਾਲਨਾ.

ਉੱਚਾਲਨ [uchālān], ਉੱਚਾਲਨਾ [uchālāna] *Skt* उच्छालन *v* to make one leap, to make one jump across. 2 to throw upward. 3 to turn upside down.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [uchar] *n* a covering, bolster. See ਉੱਚਾਰ. 2 covering material.

ਉੱਚਿਸਟ [uchisat] *Skt* उच्छिष्ट *adj* left-over victuals or leavings, refuse.

ਉੱਚੇਦਨ [uchedan] *Skt* उच्छेदन *v* to dig up, excavate. 2 to cut into pieces, chop; to gnaw. 3 to destroy.

ਉੱਚੇਰ [ucher] *n* ਉੱਚੇਰ-ਫੇਰ. water-front, river-bank. 2 the act of grazing animals. 3 See ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ.

ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ucher cārṇa] *Skt* स्वैर सञ्चार. unrestricted wandering of animals; grazing freely.

ਉਚੋਹਾਰਾ [uchohara] See ਉਚੋਹਾਰਾ.

ਉਚੋਹਾਰਾ [uchōg] *Skt* उत्सङ्ग *n* a lap. "siri cād dhār nam tih pay uchōg bhātij."—*NP*.

ਉਜੱਧ [ujadd] *adj* uncouth, very stupid.

ਉਜਬਕ [ujbak] *P* اُجَبَك *n* an inhabitant of Tatar. 2 an uncivilized race of Tatar. There were many Uzbaks in the army of Taimur whose ancestor was an Uzbek. This race is mentioned at many places in the Indian history. 3 In Punjabi, a tall, strong but stupid man is called by this name. "ujbak kisu velayat kera. khai bahut aro oj ghanera."—*GPS*.

ਉਜਰ [ujar] *n* strength, power. 2 *adj* desolate, uninhabited. 3 *A* عذر *n* excuse. 4 reason, cause. 5 an act of expressing helplessness.

ਉਜਰਖਾਹੀ [ujarxahi] *P* عذر خواہی the act of asking for the cause or the reason. 2 asking about the reason of a person's death, condolence. 3 the act of asking for pardon.

ਉਜਰਤ [ujrat] *A* اُجْرَت *n* the act of paying for the work done, wage. 2 hire, fare.

ਉਜਲ [ujal] *Skt* उज्ज्वल, उज्ज्वल. shining, clean, clear. "ujal moti sohne."—*suhi var m 1*. 2 white. "ujal kehā cīlakna." Poets consider the following objects as shining and clean: amrit (ambrosia), Eravat (Indar's elephant), satyug (the epoch of truth), satgun (qualities of truth), crystal, saradghān (killer of cold, fire), goddess Sarda, oyster, Shiv, sudarshan (Vishnu's discus), the sun, seşnag (serpent god), conch, saints' heart, laughter, snow, Himalayas, swan, cotton, camphor, kātī māṇī (a jewel), Radha's mother Kirati, kūd flower, Ganga (river Ganges), moonlight, rice, lime, sandalwood, moon, sunlight, Narad, mercury, pūn (meritorious act), Baldev (elder brother of Krishan), pearl, silver, teeth and heron. 3 free from blemish. 4 beautiful. 5 See

ਉੱਜਲ.

ਉਜਲ [ūjal] *Skt* अजलि *n* the hollow formed with both the hands, palms raised upwards to receive something.

ਉਜਲਾ [ujla] See ਉਜਲ. "soi kām kāmāi jitu mukh ujla."—*asa m 5*. "sahib mera ujla."—*var ram m 1*.

ਉਜਲਾ [ujar] *adj* uninhabited. "koṛi nārak bārabre ujār soi thau."—*var jet*.

ਉਜਲਨਾ [ujarna] *v* to become uprooted, to get homeless. 2 to be totally destroyed.

ਉਜਲ [ujas] *n* light, brightness, radiance. "bijuri prakāś jīm tej ko ujase."—*GPS*. "bādhyo cād sām caru ujas."—*GPS*. 2 renown.

ਉਜਗਰ [ujagar] *adj* well-known, famous. "hārī ke nam kabir ujar."—*asa rāvdas*. 2 manifest, bright. "avtar ujar an kiāu."—*savaye m 5 ke*. 3 awakened, knowledgeable. 4 *n* the sun. 5 *xa* a lamp, candle.

ਉਜਗਰੀ [ujagri] *n* renown. 2 *xa* lantern.

ਉਜਨ [ujan] *Skt* उच्च-यान *n* a high flying rider, aeroplane. 2 a god riding, a celestial vehicle.

ਉਜਨਾ [ujana], ਉਜਨੀ [ujani] *adj* rider of a high flying vehicle, rider of an aeroplane. 2 *n* god. "koṛi tetis ujana."—*asa kabir*.

ਉਜਰ [ujar] See ਉਜਰਾ, ਉਜਾੜ and ਔਜਰ.

ਉਜਰਉ [ujarau] *n* light, brightness, illumination. "tāb jāi joti ujarau lahe."—*gāu bavan kabir*.

ਉਜਰਾ [ujara] *n* destruction, devastation. 2 cost or compensation for destruction. "sābh kīda. ko bhārhu ujara."—*NP*. 3 light, radiance. "nam jāpāt koṛi sur ujara."—*jet m 5*.

ਉਜਰੀ [ujari] *adj* shining, sparkling. "sobhāt panī kripān ujari."—*parās*.

ਉਜਰੇ [ujaro] See ਉਜਰਾ 3. 2 lighted, illuminated. "sātīguru sābādī ujaro dipa."—*brīla m 5*. 'lit the lamp of knowledge.'

ਉਜਲਾ [ujala] *n* light, radiance, brightness. "pragat rāho prabhu sārāb ujala."—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਜੁਲ.

¹Many writers pronounce this word as "uzbak."

ਉਜਾੜ [ujar] *n* an uninhabited place, a wasteland.

ਉਜਾੜਨਾ [ujarna] *v* to depopulate, remove habitation. 2 to destroy.

ਉਜਾੜਾ [ujara] *n* devastation. 2 a fine for causing destruction.

ਉਜਿਆਰਉ [ujiarəu], **ਉਜਿਆਰਾ** [ujiarā], **ਉਜਿਆਰੇ** [ujiaro], **ਉਜਿਆਲਾ** [ujiala], **ਉਜਿਆਰਾ** [ujiaara] light. See **ਉਜਾਲਾ**. "hərī ka nam sōg ujiaara."—*sukhmani*. "bhāro ujiaaro bhavān sēglare."—*dhana rāvdas*.

ਉਜੁ [uju] *A* **وَجُو**, *n* washing of hands, feet and face prior to namaz. "uṭhu pharida uju saji subah nīvaj gujari."—*s farid*. "kia uju paku kia muhu dhoia?"—*prabha kabir*.

ਉਜੈਨ [ujen] *Skt* उज्जयिनी *n* a town in Gwalior state, old capital of Malwa, situated on the southern bank of Shipra river. Vikramaditya also ruled here for some time. In Sanskrit texts, this place is also named "Avanti". The ancient temple of Mahakal is to be found here. "bhup ujen puri ko jāhā."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਉਜਲ [ujal] See **ਉਜਲ**. 2 *Dg* *adj* of a high caste. 3 of a pristine race.

ਉਜੜ [ujar] See **ਉਜਾੜ**.

ਉਜੜਾਰਾ [ujyara] See **ਉਜਾਲਾ**. "jāh ānhāt sur ujyara."—*sor namdev*.

ਉਜੁਲ [ujal] See **ਉਜਲ**.

ਉਜਕਣਾ [ujhakṇa], **ਉਜਕਨਾ** [ujhakna], *v* to shine, be startled. 2 to jump, leap. 3 to bend in order to see.

ਉਜਰ [ujhar], **ਉਜਰਣਾ** [ujharṇa], **ਉਜਰਨ** [ujhran] *v* to depart; to be ruined. "khīn pāl baji dekhie ujhrāt nāhi bara."—*asa m 1*. 2 to be separated, get displaced or uprooted. "jābe ujhar tū bhakh hē turāt vāhe chuṭjari."—*cārītr 68*. "rīs jujh ujhre rajput."—*ramav. Skt* **ਉਜਨ**. to be separated. 3 to be unravelled or solved.

ਉਜੜ [ujhar] *n* a garden, forest. 2 a wilderness

through which no path can be found; also **ਔੜ**. "bhaṇe ujharī bhaṇe raha."—*majh m 5*.

ਉਜੜਪੰਥੀ [ujharpāthī], **ਉਜੜਪੰਥੀ** [ujharpāthi] *adj* ignorant, gone astray, (one) who loses his way in a dense jungle. "ujharpāthī bhrāme gavari."—*suhi chēt m 4*.

ਉਜੜੀ [ujharī] in a pathless wilderness. See **ਉਜੜ**.

ਉਜਰ [ujhar] *n* a wild wasteland, an uninhabited place. 2 See **ਉਜਰਨ**.

ਉਜਰਨ [ujharan] *v* to uproot. 2 to scatter, disperse. 3 to wind up. "bhaṇāt nanāk jāb khel ujhare tāb eke ekākara."—*maru m 5*.

ਉਜੜ [ujhar] See **ਉਜਰ**.

ਉਜੜੀ [ujhīr] *adj* undisputed, uncontested, uncontroverted. "gurumukh marag cālāna as nīrasi jhūr ujhīrī."—*BG 2* not dense, sparse, sporadic. "chīn me ghān so kardin ujhīra."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਉਜੜ [ujhār] See **ਉਜੜ**.

ਉਜੜਪੰਥੀ [ujharpāthī] See **ਉਜੜਪੰਥੀ**.

ਉਜ [uj] *adv* like that, in the same manner.

ਉਟ [uṭ] See **ਉਟ**. 2 *Skt* straw, herbage.

ਉਟੰਕਣ [uṭāṅṇ] *n* a gāṇik metre of four lines, each line organised as S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S, with the first pause at the twelfth character and the second at the tenth character thereafter.

Example:

surbira sāje ghor baje baje,
bhaj kēta! sūṇe ram āe,
balī maryo balī sfidhu paṭyo jīne,
tahrī so ber kese rācae?
byadh jītyo jīne jābh maryo uṇe,
ram ātar soi suhae,
de mīlo janki bat he syān kī,
cam ke dam kahe cālāe ?!—*ramav*.

ਉਟੰਕਨ [uṭāṅṇ] *Skt* the act of stopping; an impediment, obstacle. 2 wrangling, an excuse.

¹Mandodari's advice to Ravan.

ਉਟੰਗਣ [uṭṅgaṇ] *n* seeds of *kācphali*, a canthodium hirtum, used to cure several diseases.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See ਉਸਟ and ਉਠਣਾ. 2 *Skt* उठ् *vr* to beat; to chide.

ਉਠਦੀਆ [uṭhaia] *adj* rising. 2 *n* a dancing horse, gamboling like an acrobat. 3 *v* rises. "sardha manī bahutu uṭhaia."—*brīla* 3 *m* 4.

ਉਠ ਜਾਣਾ [uṭh jaṇa] *v* to go away, march off. 2 to die, leave the world. "uṭh jaṇa tā keha maṇa?"—*prov*.

ਉਠਣਾ [uṭhṇa], ਉਠਨਾ [uṭhna] *Skt* उत्थान *v* to stand up. 2 to wake up. 3 to be alert, get ready for work. 4 to sprout, grow. "jahī te uṭhio tāhī hi aro."—*sar* *m* 5. "ji osu mīle tisu kusā uṭhahi."—*var gāu* 1 *m* 4.

ਉਠਵਨੀ [uṭhvānī] *n* an attack, a charge. "ture dhavai uṭhvānī kārī."—*cārītr* 176.

ਉਠਵੇਯਾ [uṭhveya] *adj* who rises. 2 who arouses. 3 *n* a jumping horse, smart horse.

ਉਠਾਉਣਾ [uṭhauna] *v* to lift. See ਉਠਣਾ and ਉਠਾਰਨਾ. "bānhī uṭhai poṭli."—*s* *fārid*. 2 to remove, abolish, cancel. "sābh lekha rekh-hu uṭhai."—*sor* *m* 5. 3 to decipher a document.

ਉਠਨ [uṭhan] *n* rise, progress. 2 desire for copulation after menses. 3 an attack, a charge. "hārī sīgh tāb kārī uṭhana."—*VN*. 4 heroic stanzas sung before the pōrī stanza for generating a heroic feeling.

ਉਠਾਰਨਾ [uṭharna], ਉਠਾਲਨਾ [uṭhalna] *v* to make one rise or stand up, lift. "pākārī kes jāṁ uṭharīo."—*asa* *m* 5 *pāṭal*. "īkna sūtrā der uṭhalī."—*s* *fārid*. 2 to begin. "hārī jāṁ sūbād uṭhrīo."—*brīla* *m* 5. 3 to bear, endure. "dukh bahut uṭhayo."—*GPS*. 4 to stop, prohibit. 5 to obliterate, destroy. See ਉਠਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਠਾਲਿ [uṭhalī] *adv* having lifted. See ਉਠਾਲਨਾ.

ਉਠਿ [uṭhī] having got up, having risen up. "uṭhī isnan kerhu pārbhate."—*bāsāt* *m* 5.

ਉਡ [uḍ] See ਉਡਣਾ. "uḍ hun kaga kare."—*gāu*

kābir. See ਕਾਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਉਡ.

ਉਡਗ [uḍag] See ਉਡਗ.

ਉਡਗਿੰਦ [uḍgīd] *n* the master of uḍgaṇ (stars), the moon. "gyan van sikh yut uḍgīd."—*GPS*.

ਉਡਛਾ [uḍcha] See ਉਡਛਾ. "khojāt udchanath ke."—*cārītr* 2.

ਉਡਣਾ [uḍṇa] *Skt* उड़ान *v* to fly, rise up into the air.

ਉਡਨਖਟੋਲਾ [uḍāṅkhaṭola] *n* a flying cot, an aircraft, aeroplane. "uḍāṅkhaṭole bahut sājai."—*PP*.

ਉਡਨਪੱਖੇਰੂ [uḍānpākheru] *adj* a migratory bird. 2 human mind. "rhu mānu uḍānpākheru bān ka."—*sar* *kābir*. 3 *n* mind. 4 a body showing erotic charm.

ਉਡਨਾ [uḍna] See ਉਡਣਾ.

ਉਡਰਿ [uḍarī] *adv* having flown. "hās uḍarī kodhre pāia."—*s* *fārid*. 2 *adj* flier, capable of flying. "pākhi pāc uḍarī nāhi dhavhī."—*maru solhe* *m* 1. 'five senses imagined as a bird in flight.'

ਉਡਰਿਆ [uḍria] flew away, disappeared. "dhārāmu pākhi kārī uḍria."—*var majh* *m* 1.

ਉਡਵਾ [uḍva] stars, planets. "hārī jāṁ sobha sābh jāg upārī, jiu vici uḍva sāsīkik."—*prabha* *m* 4. See ਸਸਿਕੀਕ.

ਉਡਾਉ [uḍau] *adj* spendthrift, prodigal. 2 who flies; capable of flight.

ਉਡਾਰੀ [uḍarī] *n* a flight, the act of flying. "mīthe mākhū mua kīu lāe uḍarī."—*asa chāt* *m* 5. 'Unstable, distracted mind flies like a bird.'

ਉਡਾਰੂ [uḍaru] *adj* fit for flying, capable of flying.

ਉਡਿ [uḍī] having flown. "mānu pākhi bhāro uḍī uḍī dāh dīsi jāi."—*s* *kābir*.

ਉਡਿੰਦ [uḍīd] ਉਡ-ਇੰਦੁ *n* the master of stars; the moon.

ਉਡੀਸਾ [uḍisa] *Skt* ओड़ *n* part of Bengal that includes Cuttack, Balasor and Puri. It is called

Utkal as well. The famous temple of Jagannath is at Puri See ਜਗੰਨਾਥ. "kāha uḍise majanu kia?"—*prabha kabir*.

ਉਡੀਕ [uḍik] *n* wait. See ਉਡੀਕਣਾ.

ਉਡੀਕਣਾ [uḍikṇa], ਉਡੀਕਨਾ [uḍikṇa] *Skt* ਉਤ-ਈਕਣ to look upward, to cast constant gaze in one direction. 2 to wait, await.

ਉਡੀਣ [uḍin], ਉਡੀਣਾ [uḍina], ਉਡੀਣੀ [uḍiṇi] *Skt* उदीर्ण *adj* perplexed, confounded. 2 sad. "hau hārī bajh uḍiṇia."—*br̥ha cāt m 4*. 3 surprising. "vaḥ hāmari khārī uḍiṇi."—*s fārid*.

ਉਡੀਨ [uḍin] See ਉਡੀਣ. 2 *Skt* उद्दिन *n* flight.

ਉਡੀਨੀ [uḍiṇi] become sad. See ਉਡੀਣੀ. "uḍiṇi uḍiṇi uḍiṇi, kab ghārī averi."—*br̥ha pāṭal m 5*.

ਉਡੁ [uḍu] *Skt* उड् *n* a bird: 2 water. 3 a star, planet.

ਉਡੁਗ [uḍug] short form for ਉਡੁਗਣ. stars.

ਉਡੁਗਣ [uḍugāṇ] *n* stars, nebula, starry cluster.

ਉਡੁਗਨਾਥ [uḍugnāth] *n* lord of uḍugāṇ, the moon.

ਉਡੁਗਨਿਕੇਤ [uḍugniket] house of stars; night.—*sānama*.

ਉਡੁਗ ਨਿਕੇਤਿਸ [uḍug niketis] the night, a house of stars, the moon, master.—*sānama*.

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪ [uḍugbhup] the king of stars, the moon.—*sānama*.

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪਣੀ ਭੂਪ [uḍugbhupṇi bhup] the moon, the lord of stars; its consort river Chandarbhaga whose matron is the earth.—*sānama*. feminine form of the lord.

ਉਡੁਪ [uḍup] *Skt* उडुप *n* the lord of ਉਡੁ (water), Varun. 2 a ship, boat. 3 the moon. 4 a blue jay, heron. See ਉਡੁ.

ਉਡੁਪਤਿ [uḍupati] *Skt* उडुपति *n* the moon. 2 blue jay. See ਉਡੁ.

ਉਡੁਵਾ [uḍuva] See ਉਡਵਾ.

ਉਡੇਰੋਲਾ [uḍerolal] See ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ.

ਉਡੇਤ [uḍēt] *n* flight. 2 *adj* flown. 3 flying, while flying. "pāvaṇ uḍēt nā dhavē."—*sāveye m 3*. See ਪਵਣਉਡੇਤ.

ਉਢ [uḍh] See ਓਢਨ.

ਉਢਲੀਆ [uḍhliā] See ਓਢਲੀਆ.

ਉਢਾਉਣਾ [uḍhauna] See ਓਢਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਢੋਨੀ [uḍhōni] *n* a cloth for covering the body. "manhu sabīdu nil uḍhōni."—*GPS*. 'As if deep green earth covered with red velvety lady-bugs is a blue embroidered sheet.'

ਉਢਲ [uḍdhāl] *adj* who seeks shelter. "dhal uddhlā."—*ramav. 2* a wearer.

ਉਣ [uṇ] See ਉਣਨਾ and ਉਣਨ. 2 *Dg* *pron* they.

ਉਣਤਾਲੀ [uṇtālī] thirty-nine.

ਉਣਤਰ [uṇattar] sixty-nine.

ਉਣਤੀ [uṇatti] twenty-nine. See ਉਣਤੀ.

ਉਣਨਾ [uṇna] *v* to knit, weave. "taṇī uṇī khūb cārīkē."—*BG. S* ਉਣਣ.

ਉਣਮਣ [uṇmāṇ] *Dg* *adj* unhappy, sad. See ਉਣਮਣ.

ਉਣਵੰਜਾ [uṇvāja] *Skt* एकोनपञ्चाशत् forty-nine.

ਉਣਸਠ [uṇasāṭh] fifty-nine.

ਉਣਸੀ [uṇasi] seventy-nine.

ਉਣਨਵੇ [uṇanve] *Skt* ऐकोन नवति eighty-nine.

ਉਣਿ [uṇi] *adv* having knitted. See ਉਣਨਾ.

ਉਣੇਤੁ [uṇetu] *Skt* उपनयन *n* the ritual of wearing the sacred thread. "bhāḍaṇu uṇetu kārīa."—*ram m 5* bāno. See ਉਪਨੀਤ.

ਉਣੰਜਾ [uṇāja] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

ਉਤ [ut] *Skt* ਉਤਰ *n* the other world. "it ut jā nāl sāgi."—*guj m 5*. 2 *adv* on that side, thither.

"ut take ut te utī pekhe."—*dhāna m 5*. 3 perhaps. 4 *pron* he. See ਉਤੁ.

ਉਤਸਰਗ [utsarag] *Skt* उत्सर्ग *n* renunciation, abandonment. 2 charity. 3 termination, end, conclusion.

ਉਤਸਰਪਿਣੀ [utsarpini] *Skt* उत्सर्पिणी *n* visualised by the Jains, a view of Time. Like the Hindus have their cycles of Satyug, etc., Jains have their view of utsarpini. (moving forward) and āvsarpāṇi, (moving backward).

ਉਤਸਵ [utsav] *Skt* उत्सव *n* pleasure, rejoicing. 2 a pleasure-giving action.

ਉਤਸਾਹ [utsah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* enthusiasm, boldness.

2 zeal, tenacity. "din dāral, kārhu utsaha."
—*suhi m 5*.

ઉત્સાહી [utsahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* enthusiastic.
2 energetic.

ઉત્સુક [utsuk] *Skt* उत्सुक *adj* eager to know,
excited with desire.

ઉત્સુકતા [utsukta] *Skt* n eagerness, ardent desire
to possess something.

ઉત્કટ [utkṛt] *Skt* उत्कट *adj* arduous, hard,
tough. 2 furious, fierce. 3 strong. 4 beyond
propriety. 5 inebriated, intoxicated. 6 vain.

ઉત્કરશ [utkaraṣ], ઉત્કરશ [utkarakḥ] *Skt* उत्कर्ष
n abundance, excess. 2 praise, applause.
3 superiority, prominence. 4 a king of Kashmir
who succeeded Kalash to the throne.

ઉત્કલ [utkal] *Skt* उत्कल son of king Sudyuman
who gave his own name to the country. See
ઉત્કીસા.

ઉત્કલા [utkala], ઉત્કા [utka] See ઉત્કલંકિત.

ઉત્કલંક [utkalāṅk] *Skt* n karṣṭa, a tree with
hard thorns, from the fruit of which pickle is
made. See કરોંદા.

ઉત્કલંકા [utkalāṅka] *Skt* उत्कलंका n intense desire.
"bīrbhāl hve utkālāṅka bhuri."—*NP*.

ઉત્કલંકિત [utkalāṅkita] *Skt* उत्कलंकिता n in poetry,
a heroine who, not finding her lover at the
appointed spot in time, thinks about possible
reasons for his not coming. She is also called
Utkala and Utkā.

ઉત્કૃષ્ટ [utkrīṣṭ] *Skt* उत्कृष्ट *adj* superb, grand.
2 superior, best.

ઉત્ક્રેપણ [utkṛēpaṇ], ઉત્ક્રેપણ [utkhepaṇ] *Skt*
उत्क्रेपण v to throw upward. 2 to steal. 3 n a lid.
4 a winnowing tray. 5 a fan.

ઉત્તર [utatth] *Skt* उत्तर n son of Angira, born
of Shradha, married to Bhadra, daughter of
Som. Varun, the god, got enamoured of
Bhadra and abducted her from Utath's hut.
Utath sent Narad to bring her back, but
Varun refused to hand her over. In wrath,

Utath drank up the entire ocean. Still Varun
did not relent. When Varun's pond went dry
and the entire universe became waterless,
Varun sought refuge with Utath and restored
Bhadra to him. The latter was highly pleased
to have his wife back, and he alleviated all
the troubles of Varun.

There is a story in Mahabharat that Mamta
was Utath's wife. While she was pregnant,
Utath's younger brother Vrihaspati, driven by
lust, went to his sister-in-law and expressed
his desire for sex with her. Mamta and her
child in the womb warned him against the
alleged sin. Vrihaspati cursed the child with
blindness. Thus the child came to be called
Dirghatama (literally great darkness). See
ઘરદાન.

ઉત્પત્તિ [utpatī] *Skt* उत्पत्ति n birth, production.
"tisu prabh te sāgli utpatī."—*sukhmāni*.
2 creation of the universe. "utpatī pārlau apī
nīrala."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ઉત્પત્તિ પરલૌ [utpatī pārlau] See ઉત્પત્તિ 2.
2 the phenomena of the original creation and
final annihilation of the universe. "utpatī
pārlau sābde hove."—*majh a m 3*.

ઉત્પલ [utpal] *Skt* उत्पल n blue lotus. 2 a lotus
flower.

ઉત્પલલેચન [utpal-lōcān] *adj* lotus-eyed, having
very beautiful eyes. "āvilokāt bhe utpal
lōcān."—*NP*.

ઉત્પાટન [utpaṭan] *Skt* उत्पाटन n digging,
excavating, dismantling, uprooting.

ઉત્પાત [utpat] *Skt* उत्पात n tumult, calamity.
2 disturbance. 3 the act of falling over, rushing
upon.

ઉત્પત્તિ [utpatī], ઉત્પત્તી [utpati] *Skt* उत्पत्ति n
birth, genesis. "brāham bīdu te sābh utpati."
—*gāu kabir*. 2 *Skt* उत्पातिन् *adj* trouble maker,
rioter.

ઉત્પાદક [utpadak] *Skt* उत्पादक *adj* who produces.

2 *n* father, begetter. 3 a mythical animal named Sharabh, having four feet on the back and four at the chest. See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਉਤਪਾਦਨ [utpadan] उत्पादन *n* the process of creation or production.

ਉਤਪੰਨ [utpān] *Sk* उत्पन्न *adj* produced or created, born.

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [utprekṣa] *Sk* उत्प्रेक्षा *n* the act of decoding similarity. 2 a figure of speech in a literary composition that involves comparison of two distinct objects to be compared. "an bat ko an me jāhī sābhavān hoī."—*ṣivraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

kop bhāi bār cāḍī mahā bāhu
juddh karyo rān me bāl dhari,
lēke kṛipān mahā bālvān
pācarke sūbh ke upār jhari,
sar sō sar ki dhar bāji
jhānkar uṭhī tīh te cingari,
mānhu bhāḍav mas ki rēn
lēse pāḍbijān ki cāncari.—*cāḍī 1*.

(b) If such words as "goya" and "mano" are not employed, then gamyotprekṣa or guptotprekṣa comes into being.

Example:

ikk vāḍḍhe tegī tārphān
māḍ pite loṭān bāvle.—*cāḍī 3*.
'as if drunkards were rolling.'

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [utprekṣopma] See ਉਪਮਾ (e).

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਖਾ [utprekhyā] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕ.

ਉਤਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [utbhṛj], **ਉਤਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼** [utbhuj] a gaṇīk metre in Dasam Granth also called utbhuj, ardh bhuṣṭg, somraji and śākhnari. It has four lines, each line being organised as 1SS, 1SS.

Example :

hāhasā kēpalā. subhasā chītalā.
prābhasā jūalā. ānasā kārālā.—*kālki*.

2 *Sk* उत्प्रेक्ष *n* terrigenous or abiogenic matter including minerals and vegetation. "jāl bin

utbhuj kam nāhī."—*asa m 1*. "āḍāj jerāj setāj kini. utbhuj khaṇī bāhur rācdini."—*cāpāi*. 3 *Sk* उत्-भुज one who extends his own arm or grips another's arm to render help; a helper. "utbhuj cālētu ap kārī cine ape tātu pāchane."—*ram m 1*. "utbhuj sārūp abīgāt ābhāg."—*gyan*.

ਉਤਮ [utām], **ਉਤਮੁ** [utāmu] See ਉਤਮ. "utām sāt bhāle sājogi."—*dhāna m 5*. "utāmu ehu bicar hē."—*var asa*.

ਉਤਰ [utār] See ਉਤਰਣਾ and ਉਤਰ.

ਉਤਰਸਿ [utrāsī] will go across. "ram nam ki gātī nāhi jāni kēsē utārī parā."—*maru kēbir*.

ਉਤਰਣ [utrāṇ], **ਉਤਰਣਾ** [utrāṇa], **ਉਤਰਨਾ** [utarnā] *Sk* उत्तरण *v* to reach across. 2 to come down from above, descend. 3 to take birth, assume another form. "ghārī guru ramdas bhāgāt utārī ayāu."—*sāveye m 5*. 4 to cease; to disappear. "utār gāio mere mān kā sāsā."—*sar m 5*. "lēga rāg āpar ko nā utārī."—*sāva m 5*.

ਉਤਰਾਉ [utrau] *n* the idea of coming down. 2 a slope.

ਉਤਰਿ [utārī] northwards. "utārī dākhānī pūbī des pācāmī jāsu bhākhāh."—*sāveye m 3*. 2 having descended. "teu utārī par pāre."—*dhāna kēbir*.

ਉਤਰੀ [utri] will descend. "dhāīdīā tū prābhu mīlu, nanak utri cīt."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 descended. 3 (you) should descend.

ਉਤਰੀਆ [utriā] *adj* (one) who takes across; deliverer. "bhāsagar sāt par utriā."—*gāu m 5*. 2 descender.

ਉਤਰੁ [utaru] See ਉਤਰ. "ape akhē ape sāmjhē tīs kīā utaru dijē?"—*śīdh gosāī*.

ਉਤਲਾਨਾ [utlānā] *v* to get excited, hurry. 2 *adj* excited.

ਉਤਲੰਤ [utlāt] excited, eager. 2 *adv* in haste, with eagerness. "sun sōr jāt utlāt dhāī."—*GPS*.

ਉਤਵਤ [utvāt] *Sk* उदवर्त *n* a whirlpool, an eddy.

2 flatulence, the bloating of the abdomen.

ਉਤਵਤਾ [utvata] *adj* excited, bewildered, baffled. 2 overwhelmed by bafflement. "phirhi utvatae."—*asa a m 3*. See ਉਤਵਤ.

ਉਤਾਉਲ [utaul], ਉਤਾਇਲ [utail] *n* excitement, eagerness. "nikte tih jan utail."—*krisan*

ਉਤਾਈ [utai] *n* a picture, portrait. "manhu utai bhai."—*NP*. 'portrait of admiration indeed.'

ਉਤਾਹ [utah], ਉਤਾਹਿ [utahi] *adj* excessive. "ghate na vedhe utahi."—*oakar*. 2 above. 3 upward; *S* from above.

ਉਤਾਕ [utak] See ਉਤਾਕ and ਅਉਤਾਕ.

ਉਤਾਨਪਾਦ [utanpad] See ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ.

ਉਤਾਰ [utar] *n* a copy, duplicate. "utar khase dastkhat ka."—*akal*. 'copy of a specific signature.' 2 a used dress that is not worn any more. "amir da utar garib da, sfgar." 3 *Sk* ਅਕਸਰ a prophet, birth, incarnation. 4 an incarnation of a god in some other form. 5 See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ.

ਉਤਾਰ ਚੜਾਉ [utar cərau] *cpd n* a discussion, rebuttal. 2 a talk of profit or loss. "ev utar cərau sunae. jəhāgir ko mən bhəmae."—*GPS*.

ਉਤਾਰਣਾ [utarna], ਉਤਾਰਨਾ [utarna] *v* to bring down from above. 2 to cross over. See ਉਤਰਣ.

ਉਤਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਾ [utar rakkhna] *v* to drop from memory. See ਰੱਖ ਉਤਾਰਿ. 2 to look down upon, insult. 3 to bring down.

ਉਤਾਰਾ [utara] See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ. 2 *n* a copy, duplicate. "us ne gurubani da suddh utara kita he."—*prov*. 3 In Tantra, the act that is undertaken to get rid of some trouble hovering over a person's head. To avert it, a piece of bread is waved over the head of the sick person and thrown to birds and animals for eating. 4 an assault, invasion. "təhā ap kino huseni utarā."—*VN*. 5 a cloister, place for having rest. 6 an act of deliverance. "par utara hori."—*dhana m 1*.

ਉਤਾਰਿਆਨੁ [utariānu] he went across. "bhəjalu pari utariānu."—*sor a m 3*.

ਉਤਾਲ [utal] *n* haste, promptness. "kalu ne utal lin ək hit nal."—*NP*. 2 *Sk* ਤਾਲ *adj* good. 3 fast. 4 a lot, more. 5 terrible, scary.

ਉਤਾਲ [utaval] *n* haste, promptness. 2 cleverness, smartness.

ਉਤਾਲਾ [utavla] *adj* eager, quick. 2 smart, agile. 3 nervous, agitated. 4 *adv* quickly, immediately. "sac tike ghari ai sabadi utavla."—*asa a m 1*.

ਉਤਾਲੀ [utavli] *n* haste, promptness. 2 *adj* likely to vanish in a minute. "jese bhadau khumbraju tu tis te khari utavli."—*bəsaf ravidas*.

ਉਤਿ [uti] *adv* in that direction, that way. "ut te uti pekhe."—*dhana m 5*.

ਉਤੁ [utu] *pron* that. "utu bhukhe khar caliahi dukh."—*sodaru*. 'from that hunger.'

ਉਤੇ [ute], ਉਤੇ [ute] *adv* on that side, in that direction.

ਉਤੰਸ [utās] See ਅਵਤੰਸ. 2 *Sk* ਉੱਤੰਸ an ornament. 3 a jewel in the crown.

ਉਤੰਕ [utāk] See ਉੱਤੰਕ.

ਉਤੰਗ [utāg] *Sk* ਤਤੁੰਗ *adj* very high. "utāgi peohari."—*sava m 1*. 'O with such high expectations.' See ਪੈਂਗਰੀ.

ਉਤਮ [uttam] *Sk* ਤਤਮ *adj* the best, superb. 2 *n* elder step-brother of Dhruv. See ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ.

ਉਤਮਤਾ [uttamta], ਉਤਮਤਾਈ [uttamtai] *n* superiority, superblness, virtue.

ਉਤਮਾ [uttma] *Sk* ਤਤਮਾ *n* a heroine in poetry, who does not get angry even after seeing or hearing about her husband's faults. 2 a female messenger who softens the disagreement between the lover and the beloved with her sweet talk and impels them to love each other. 3 *adj* virtuous (woman).

ਉੱਤਰ [uttar] *Sk* ਤਤਰ *n* the northern direction. 2 an answer. 3 the next world. 4 son of King Virat who was the maternal uncle of Parikshit. 5 a literary figure of meaning and speech. See

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ. 6 other side. 7 adj rear.
8 front.

ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pākṣ], ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pākḥh]
Skt उत्तर पक्ष *n* a counter argument, rejoinder.
2 an answer to a legal complaint, counter
measure.

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ [uttar mimāsa] *n* a final view,
philosophy as opposed to ritualism; spiritual
knowledge, Vedant.

ਉੱਤਰਾ [uttra] Skt उत्तरा *n* daughter of king Virat,
wife of Abhimanyu, son of Arjun and mother
of Parikshit. 2 the northern direction. "uttra
or sidhai."—*cārītr* 259.

ਉੱਤਰਾਖੰਡ [uttrakḥṇḍ] Skt उत्तराखण्ड *n* the northern
region of India close to the Himalayas.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ [uttradhikari] Skt उत्तराधिकारिन् *n* a
successor.

ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ [uttrayāṇ] Skt उत्तरायण *n* that half of
the year when the sun moves towards the
north. See ਅਯਨ.

ਉੱਤਰਾਰਧ [uttrardh] Skt उत्तरार्ध *n* the second half.
2 the last half of a book.

ਉੱਤਾ [utta] Skt उत्तरीय *adj* next. 2 *n* a commentary,
explication. 3 the upper part. 4 a mantle, shawl.

ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ [uttanpad] Skt उत्तानपाद *n* son of Manu
and Shatruga, whose wife Suniti gave birth
to four sons, Dhruv, Kirtiman, Ayushman and
Vasu. His second wife Suruchi gave birth to
Uttam. See ਪੂਵ 8.

ਉੱਤਾਵਾਚਣਾ [uttavacṇa] *v* to check accounts:
2 to foretell. 3 to find the details. 4 to
anticipate the future.

ਉੱਤਿਸ਼੍ਟ [uttistṣṭ] Skt उत्तिष्ठ (imperative) stand up.
2 standing. "uttistṣṭ devī puṣṭi jāt."—*parāṣ*.

ਉੱਤੀਰਣ [uttirāṇ] Skt उत्तीर्ण *adj* successful.
2 swum across. 3 passed the test. 4 got free.

ਉੱਤੇਜਕ [uttejak] Skt उत्तेजक *adj* what stimulates,
or elevates. 2 *n* a magnifying glass, a precious
stone that causes fire.

ਉੱਤੇਜਨ [uttejan] Skt उत्तेजन *n* exciting, stimulating.

2 the act of abetment.

ਉੱਤੰਕ [uttāṅk] Skt उत्तङ्क a sage who was the
disciple of Ved Muni, See ਪ੍ਰੰਪੁ. "aṣṭam tātā
utāṅk muni ko."—*GPS*. 2 a disciple of sage
Gautam.

ਉੱਤ੍ਰਾਯਣ [utrayāṇ] See ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ.

ਉੱਥਕਨ [uthkāṇ] *v* be adjourned, be tired. 2 to
lift, to raise to an upright position. 3 to make
one rebound or jump. "rāṇhī turāḡ uthākk
hē."—*parāṣ*. "bājī uthākkīā"—*surāj*. 4 to cover;
to put the lid on.

ਉੱਥਤ [uthat] See ਉੱਥਿਤ.

ਉੱਥਪਨ [uthpāṇ] See ਉੱਥਪਨ.

ਉੱਥਪ ਬਿਥਪ [uthap bithap] See ਉੱਥਪਨ and ਬਿਥਪ.

ਉੱਥਲਨਾ [uthalna] *v* to turn over. 2 to turn up
and down or upside down. "agr ju avat tā
uthlavat."—*GPS*.

ਉੱਥਲ ਪਥਲ [uthal pathal] *n* the state of being
topsy turvy. "uthal pathal kardin."—*GPS*.

ਉੱਥਾਨ [uthan] Skt उत्थान *n* the act of standing
up. 2 an exertion. 3 a beginning. 4 progress.
5 See ਉੱਥਾਨ.

ਉੱਥਾਨਕਾ [uthanka] Skt उत्थानिका *n* an introduction,
a preface, prologue. 2 a book written by some
scholar in the name of the Sikh Guru in which
reason for and context of the formation of
many words is given.

ਉੱਥਾਪਨ [uthapāṇ] Skt उत्थापन *v* to obliterate,
delete. "khin māhī thapī uthapāṇhara."
—*mājī m* 5. "khin māhī thapī uthapda."
—*var jet* 2 to raise, erect. 3 re-establish.

ਉੱਥਾਰਾ [uthara] S ਉੱਥਾਰੇ or ਅਉਥਾਰੇ *ਯਕ* a nightmare;
a disease caused by heaviness in the stomach
and weakness of the brain. While asleep, the
patient feels pressure on his chest as if some
load were laid or someone were pressing him.
It causes a breathing-trouble, fear and the
patient starts talking, crying and making a
noise in distress. As an antidote for this disease,
the patient is given a purgative and medicine

for strengthening the heart and the digestion. Besides standard medicines, the administration of goat or cow milk, lump sugar, almond, cardamom, black pepper, myrobalan, silver leaf, preserve of myrobalan and fruits, light food of vegetables and pulses, and the gravy of partridge meat is beneficial. Intoxicants, chillies, meat, jaggery, oily food, sex, fear, anger etc. are to be avoided. "re jən ! uṭhare dābiohu sutra gāi vihar."—var sor m 3. 'In the sleep of ignorance, worries pounce on one like a nightmare.'

ਉਥਿਤ [uthit], ਉਥਿਤ [uthitt] *Skt* उत्थित *adj* risen. "bahur uthit upar ko ave."—GPS.

ਉਦ [ud] *Skt* उद् *vr* to wet; to flow. 2 *n* water. 3 an iron-chain to tie the elephant.

ਉਦਊ [udau], ਉਦਇ [udai] *Skt* उदय *n* the act of coming up, rising, manifestation. 2 progress, an increase. "sati guru mile ja bhage ka udau hori."—sri m 3.

ਉਦਕ [udak] *Skt* उदक *n* water. "ram udaki tanu jolat bujhaia."—gau kabir. 2 the ritual of offering water to the forefathers. See ਉਦਕਣਾ.

ਉਦਕ ਕੁੰਭ [udak kumbh] *Skt* उदककुम्भ *n* a pitcher of water. 2 water standing still in a pitcher. "ju pratibib bib kau mili he udak kumbh bigrana."—asa kabir. 'Just as reflection of the sun merges into the pitcher's water when the water is disturbed, in the same manner after death, the body (like an image in the still water) disintegrates and the soul merges with the Great Soul.' 3 an ancient physician whose mention has appeared in several texts.

ਉਦਕਣਾ [udakna], ਉਦਕਨਾ [udakna] *v* to startle with fear, take fright. "3cak udke sare."—GPS. 2 to jump, leap. 3 to tremble, stumble.

ਉਦਕਭੁਕ [udakbhuk] *adj* (one) who lives on water alone. 2 *n* submarine fire. 3 lightning ਅਭਿਧਨਾਗਨਿ.¹ One whose fuel is water.

¹That which has water as fuel.

"tab kamles harakh hve dyala,
kahyo, sunhu sabh bhusur sala !
yasy ucar udakbhuk, vari-
tirath raj det phal cari."

—GPS rasī 7 a 4, cād 36.

The kind Brahma was pleased and said to the sages, The mantr whose recitation after rinsing of the mouth with the waters of the chief of pilgrimages, Amritsar, gets (you) four boons goes as : "oṃ amritodbhāvay, amritrupay, tirathrajay, nāmonāmh."

ਉਦਕਰਖ [udkarakh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष *n* plentitude, abundance; elaboration, expanse. "jab udkarakh kara kartara."—copai. See ਉਤਕਰਖ.

ਉਦਕਿ [udaki] because of or with water. See ਉਦਕ.

ਉਦਕੁ [udaku] water. See ਉਦਕ. "ram udaku jrh jən pia."—maru kabir.

ਉਦਗਾਤਾ [udgata] *Skt* उद्गातृ *n* a brahman who recites hymns of Sam Ved in a sacrificial ritual.

ਉਦਗਾਰ [udgar] *Skt* उद्गार *n* a belch, or eructation, or wind released from the stomach. Normal belching is not painful, but with phlegmatic or rheumatic cough when strength of the stomach decreases and the incidence and frequency of belching increases, it is a type of disease to avoid with the administration of digestive medicines, and restraint to be practised in eating. 2 vomiting, puke, cholera. 3 comfort. 4 pain. 5 effervescence, simmer.

ਉਦਧ [udadh], ਉਦਧਿ [udadhi] *Skt* उदधि *n* a pitcher. 2 an ocean. "udadhi guru gahir gābhir beātu hari."—saveye m 4 ke. 3 a cloud.

ਉਦਧਿਸੁਤ [uddhisut] *Skt* उदधिसुत *n* the son of the sea; the moon. 2 a jewel. 3 ambrosia. 4 Dhanvantri (the physician god). 5 precious stones and substances formed in the ocean.

ਉਦਪਾਨ [udpan] *Skt* उदपान *n* a well. "ghat sis dhara jal levān ko udpan jahā."—NP. 2 an open well. 3 a small water bucket carried by a sadhu.

ਉਦਭਿਗਨ [udbigan] *Skt* उद्भिग्न *adj* flustered, perplexed, nervous. "beṭhi sare dīn udbigan bhāi he mān."—*GPS*.

ਉਦਭਿਲਾਵ [udbilav] See ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ.

ਉਦਭੇਗ [udbeg] See ਉਦਭੇਗ.

ਉਦਭਟ [udbhāt] *Skt* उद्भट *adj* strong, mighty. 2 famous, well-known. 3 superior. 4 a tortoise. 5 the sun.

ਉਦਭਵ [udbhav] *Skt* उद्भव *n* birth, creation. 2 increase, progress. 3 universe; the creation of the world.

ਉਦਭਿਜ [udbhij] See ਉਤਭੁਜ.

ਉਦਭਿਦਵਿਦਯਾ [udbhavidyā] *Skt* उद्भिद्विद्या *n* botanical knowledge.

ਉਦਭੂਤ [udbhut] *Skt* उद्भूत *adj* produced, born. 2 appeared.

ਉਦਮ [udam] See ਉਦਮ. "udam karedā jiu tū."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਉਦਮਾਤ [udmat], **ਉਦਮਾਦ** [udmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* intoxication, ecstasy. "māra mad cakṛi bhāe udmate."—*maru m 5*. 'got intoxicated with the wine of the wealth.' 2 **ਪ੍ਰਫ੍ਰੀ** melancholia, a disease of brain, a severe form of depression bordering on insanity. It is the result of eating dry food, excessive drinking and copulation, loss of sleep, worry, anger and grief, but occasionally of stoppage of blood caused by piles, consuming of raw mercury, head injury, financial loss, public disgrace and excess of heat and dryness.

A patient of melancholia talks too much and for gets manners, sometimes laughs then cries, does not respect anyone, feels scared of people and avoids them. Women and children are less susceptible to this disease. Early detection and treatment by capable doctors can easily cure it; passage of time renders the cure difficult.

To irritate and annoy a melancholic patient is not proper. On the contrary, he should be

entertained with loving conversation, music and pleasurable games. He should be given milk, butter, cream, almond oil, light fruit and light food. Cold drinks prepared from groundseed of pumpkin, cucumber and cardamom with lump sugar are beneficial if regularly administered. Almond oil should be rubbed on the pate and sandalwood paint applied to the forehead. Lemon water is useful. The patient should not have constipation and factors which cause this disease should be guarded against. 3 In Sindhi language, this word means worry and concern. **ਉਦਮਾਦਾ** [udmada] *Skt* उन्मत्त *adj* intoxicated, crazy. "mān khuṭ-har, tera nāhi bīrasu tu mahā udmada."—*brīla m 5*. 2 suffering from melancholia; insane, mad.

ਉਦਮਾਦੀ [udmadi] *Skt* उन्मादिन् *adj* mad, tenacious, insane. 2 a drug addict, often intoxicated. "jīu udmadi atisar."—*BG*. 'as opium addict is killed by diarrhoea.'

ਉਦਮੁ [udamu] See ਉਦਮ. "udamu soi kārā prabhū."—*majh m 5 dīnren*.

ਉਦਯ [uday] *Skt* उदय *n* an increase, progress. 2 rising, appearing. 3 sunrise. 4 according to the Purāṇs, an eastern hill from behind which rises the sun. Its well-known name is Udyachal. See ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ.

ਉਦਯ ਅਸ਼ੂ [uday aṣṭi] *n* two mountains, Uday and Ast. The sun rises from behind Uday in the morning and sets behind Ast. 2 the sunrise and sunset. 3 east and west, meaning the entire earth. "uday aṣṭ lō raj."—*sāloh*. 4 birth and death.

ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ [uday sīgh] a famous king of the Shishodhia dynasty,¹ and younger son of Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh), Uday Singh ascended the throne of Chhattaur in Sammat 1599

¹The rulers of Udaypur consider themselves Raghuvanshi, which dynasty is held in high esteem in the whole of Rajputana.

(1541-42 AD). He was cowardly and disgraced the name of his dynasty. His illustrious son Rana Pratap (who is considered the pride of the Rajput race) founded Udaypur and named it after his father. It is now the famous capital of Rajputana. See ਚਤੋਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

2 Mani Ram was the son of Mai Das of Alipur (district Multan). He was a Rajput who dedicated all his five sons Uday Singh, Ajab Singh, Ajaib Singh, Anak Singh and Vichitar Singh to the service of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru baptised them on 1 Vaisakh Sammat 1756 when he founded the Khalsa and initiated them into Sikhism.

Uday Singh once killed a tiger and presented its hide to the Guru, who put it on an ass that became fearless and roamed in the fields grazing freely because no one dared go near and check it.

Once hearing the sound of donkeys braying, it joined them and went to the house of its master, the potter, and indulged in a boisterous horseplay along with the other donkeys. The potter, recognizing its real worth removed the tiger skin from its back and put a heavy load on it. Giving its analogy the Guru instructed his disciples by telling that those who, forsaking the Khalsa, reverted to their old caste system would meet the same fate as met the said ass.

During the battle of Sammat 1758, Uday Singh severed the head of Raja Keshri Chand, stuck it on his spear and brought it to the Guru. When the Guru evacuated Anandpur, Uday Singh was with him and on way to Chamkaur in Sammat 1761 he fought bravely against the enemy and attained martyrdom. "pāhar ek lō rān pāyo māhā prabāl rksar. udāy sīgh jujhe tēbē sātīguru sārān vicar."—*guru śobha*. His younger

brothers also died fighting in the battles fought for the cause of the country and the community. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

3 Son of Bhai Lal Singh of the clan of Bhai Bhagtu and Rani Sahib Kaur and ruler of Kaithal under whose patronage the poet Bhai Santokh Singh wrote his 'Guru Pratap Surya'. Uday Singh died of paralysis on Phagun Sudi 14 Sammat 1879 (5 March 1843 AD.) See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ, ਕੈਥਲ and ਭਗਤੂ.

ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ [udaygiri] See ਉਦਯ 4. 2 a mountain in district Jaspadh of Gwalior state. 3 a mountain in Nellor district of Madras. 4 a mountain in Travancore state. 5 a mountain in Ganjam district of Madras. 6 a mountain in Puri district of Orissa.

ਉਦਯਨ [udyān] *Skt* उदयन *n* manifesting as does the rising sun. 2 See ਕੁਸੁਮਾਜਲਿ 2.

ਉਦਯ ਪੁਰ [uday pur] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

ਉਦਯਾਚਲ [udyacāl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਰ [udar] *Skt* उदर abdomen. "udrē karāṇī apnē."—*var ram* 1. 2 a chest, breast. "abki sarpurī sujanī sulakhni sārjē udārī dhārī."—*asa kabir*. 3 the stomach; that which digests. 4 an intestine. 5 a womb. 6 the inner side, interior.

ਉਦਰ [ūdār] *Skt* उन्दर *n* a rat, mouse. See ਉਦਰ

ਉਦਰ ਉਦਕ [udar udak] water in the uterus surrounding the embryo. "jān-ni kere udār udak māhī pīdī kī dās duara."—*asa dhāna*.

ਉਦਰਅਰਿ [udarārī] *n* the enemy of the abdomen, a dagger.—*sānama*.

ਉਦਰ ਸੰਜੋਗੀ [udar sājogī] *n* real brother, born to the same mother. 2 the earth which gives birth to plants. "udarsājogī dhārī māta."—*maru solhe m* 1. 3 adj selfish, interested only in stuffing his own stomach.

ਉਦਰਸੁਲਾ [udarjvala] *n* abdominal heat. 2 hunger.

ਉਦਰ ਰੋਗ [udar rog] a disease of the stomach.

It is caused by decrease in digestion or decline of the abdominal heat. It may be called the father of countless diseases. There is no disease which does not arise from disorder in the stomach. It may be caused by overeating or untimely eating, stoppage of urine, stools and perspiration, or eating while thirsty or drinking while hungry, eating too frequently, constant worry or excessive fatigue.

The patient suffers from flatulence, foul belching, foul smelling, farting, loss of appetite or feeling of burning sensation in the heart and heaviness in the forehead.

Taking small quantities of castor oil and seeds of celetruss paniculata mixed with milk is beneficial for the patient. The powder of holarrhene antidy sentence, borax roasted asefoetida ash of conch shell in doses of four masas taken with the whey of cow's milk is very effective. For a patient of this disease, rice that ripens in 60 days, barley, green gram, cow's milk and its whey, bitter gourd and gravy of meat from wild animals is beneficial. Another drug, Narayan Churan (powder), a mixture of 28 ingredients, taken in doses of two to four masas, depending on the patient's age, is very beneficial.

Dropsy, lymph, windball etc. are also said to be diseases of the stomach. Narayan Churan is beneficial for them too.

ਉਦਰਗਣਿ [udraganī] abdominal heat. See **ਉਦਰਜੁਲਾ**.

ਉਦਰਮਯ [udramay] *n* a disease of the stomach, or of the abdomen.

ਉਦਰਿ [udarī] in the stomach or belly. 2 with the chest. See **ਉਦਰ** 2. 3 in the womb.

ਉਦਵਨ [udvan] See **ਉਦਯਨ**. "asābhau udvīau." -sāveye *m* 5 ke. 'What is beyond birth has become manifest.'

ਉਦਵਰਤਨ [udvartan] *Skt* उद्वर्तन *n* a paste for

rubbing on the skin before a bath to make the body clean and fragrant.

ਉਦਵਾਹ [udvah] *Skt* उद्वाह *n* the act of taking away. 2 taking the bride away from her parental home; marriage, wedlock, marital union.

ਉਦਵਿਓ [udvīo], **ਉਦਵਿਅਉ** [udvīau] *v* rose, appeared. See **ਉਦਯਨ** and **ਉਦਵਨ**. See **ਅਸੰਭਉ**. **ਉਦਵਿਗਨ** [udvigān] *Skt* उद्विग्न *adj* perplexed, flustered.

ਉਦਵੇਗ [udveg] *Skt* उद्वेग *n* perplexity, perturbation. "teg bahadur sāṭiguru dē sāṭrun udveg." -GPS. 2 vigorous excitement of the mind. 3 passion. 4 aspiration.

ਉਦਾਸ [udas] *Skt* उदास् to sit aside, pass by. 2 *Skt* उदासीन *adj* downcast, estranged, apathetic. 3 callous. 4 a recluse. "ghar hi mahi udas." -sri *m* 3. 5 *n* indifference asceticism, apathy. "gīrāsāt mahi cīt udas ahākar." -asa *m* 5.

ਉਦਾਸੀ [udasi], **ਉਦਾਸੀਨ** [udasin] *Skt* उदासीनता *n* non-attachment, asceticism. 2 hopelessness. "us de mūh uppār udasi chai hoi he." -prov. 3 *adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. "gurubācāni bahārī ghārī eko nanak bhāra udasi." -maru *m* 1. 4 *n* a sect within the Sikh community established by Guru Nanak Dev's elder son Baba Shri Chand. Baba Gurditta was his first disciple. The latter had four disciples: a) Balu Hasna. b) Almast. c) Phul Shah and d) Gonda or Goind.

These four dhuni's (literally small open fires) alongwith the six blessed groups were known as dāsnāmī udasi Sadhus. They are:

- (a) Suthreshahi blessed by Guru Har Rai.
- (b) Sangatsahibie blessed by Guru Har Rai and Guru Gobind Singh.

(c) Jitmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh. "balu hasna phul pun gōda aru almast. mukh udasi i bhāe bahurō sadhu samst." -GPS.

- (d) Bakhatmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.
 (e) Bhagatbhagvanie blessed by Guru Har Rai.
 (f) Mihanshahie blessed by Guru Teg Bahadur.¹

They wear a dress dyed in deep red colour and a black cord around the neck, carry a hollow gourd shell in the hand and put a high cap on the head. The saints of this sects earlier used to keep their hair and beard untrimmed and clean, but now most of them wear matted hair or are clean-shaven, with ashes rubbed on their bodies or wear ochre coloured garments. Guru Granth Sahib is their leading light. See ਅਖਾਤਾ and ਮਾਤਾ.

ਉਦਾਸੀਨਤਾ [udasinta] See ਉਦਾਸੀ 1.

ਉਦਾਸੁ [udasu] See ਉਦਾਸ.

ਉਦਾਸੇਰਾ [udasera] *adj* apathetic, indifferent. 2 non-attached. "sīji baje nīti udasera."—*ram m 5*.

ਉਦਾਹਰਣ [udahrən] *Skt* उदाहरण *n* an example, instance, illustration.

ਉਦਾਚਲ [udacal] ਉਦਯ-ਅਚਲ. See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਾਤ [uddat] *Skt* उदात्त *n* a syllable pronounced in high or loud tone. 2 a large musical instrument. 3 high tone. 4 a metaphoric expression in which the lover is glorified by lauding the things related to him.

Example:

dhān su vās, dhān su pīta,

dhān so mata jīni jān jāne.—*bher n. 4*.

dhāny anēdpur nāgar hē jāhī vicre dāśmeṣ.

dhāny sīgh jo prem kār hajīr rāhe hāmeṣ.

5 *adj* liberal, charitable. 6 high. 7 good, noble.

8 shining.

ਉਦਾਨ [udan] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਉਦਾਯੁਧ [udayudh] *Skt* उदायुध *adj* (one) who has taken up a weapon to strike. "ājān se tēn ugr udayudh."—*cārītr 1*. See ਉਗ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ.

ਉਦਾਰ [udar] *Skt* उदार *adj* charitable, liberal.

¹For full details about the names of these saints consult this book alphabetically.

"udar ucit darid hārən."—*sāveye m 2*. 2 grand, superb. 3 *Skt* उदार. ਉਦ-ਦਾਰ. See ਉਦਿਰ *vr* a saw, grinder, destroyer. "sābh lok sokāudar."—*akal*.

ਉਦਾਰਤਾ [udarta] *n* liberality, humaneness. 2 goodness, well being. 3 nobility.

ਉਦਾਲਕ [udalak] *Skt* उदालक *n* a sage, father of Shvetketu, his original name was Aruni but his guru Ayod Dhaumya renamed him Udalak. "ek udalak rikhi huto."—*cārītr 117*. 2 a wild plant, whose seed is ground or roasted and then eaten. 3 a deciduous tree, cordia myza; its fruit. "hāre mādruk udalak hāre."—*GPS*.

ਉਦਿਆਚਲ [udiacal] See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਿਆਨ [udian] *Skt* उद्यान *n* a garden. "mān kācur kara udiane."—*gāp a m 1*. 2 a wilderness, jungle. "jātī nā pātī nā adro udiani bhramīna."—*varjet 3* river Swat and its adjoining country. 4 a stroll. 5 a resolve, determination.

ਉਦਿਆਨ ਜਾਣਾ [udian jāna] *v* to go out at the call of nature; to ease oneself; to defecate. "kār tūbi lekār tīs kala. jān huto udian visala."—*GPS*.

ਉਦਿਆਨਦ [udianād] *n* hilly woods. See ਉਦਿਆਨ and ਦ. "jāha srāvan hārī katha nā sunīe tāh māhabhaian udianād."—*sar m 5*.

ਉਦਿਆਨਾ [udiana] *n* forest dwelling, the third stage of man's life. "tīrath vāt nēn kārhi udiana."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਉਦਿਆਨਿ [udiani] in the wilderness. See ਉਦਿਆਨਦ.

ਉਦਿਆਨੀ [udiani] *adj* a forest dweller. See ਉਦਿਆਨ. "som pak āpās udiani."—*bavān*.

ਉਦਿਤ [udit] *Skt* उदित *adj* manifest, apparent. 2 having risen. 3 *Skt* उद्यत *adj* ready, prepared.

ਉਦਿਮ [udim] See ਉਦਿਮ.

ਉਦੀਚੀ [udici] *Skt* उदीची *n* northern direction.

ਉਦੀਪਨ [udipān] *Skt* उदीपन *n* incitement,

instigation. 2 awakening. 3 anything like musk and saffron etc., that arouses sexual desire. 4 in poetics, what enhances erotic pleasure. For example, the spring season, a cuckoo, a black bee, a garden, a female friend, etc.

ਉਦੀਰਣ [udirāṇ] *Sk* ਉਦ੍-ਦੀਰ੍ *n* an utterance, a description, talk. 2 *Sk* ਉਦੀਰ੍ *adj* perplexed, confused, agitated.

ਉਦੁੰਬਰ [udūbār] *Sk* उदुम्बर *n* ਉਦ੍-ਅੰਬਰ higher than the sky; a very large tree; gullar; ficus glomerata. "brāhṃ udūbār viṭap sāmāna." -*NP*. 'Gullar fruit has innumerable tiny organisms in it. Similarly God inheres countless creatures.' 2 copper. 3 weight equal to 80 rattis. 4 entrance, threshold. 5 a sect of ascetics who carry staff of gullar in their hands. 6 a type of leprosy in which the patient has boils of the size of gullar fruit bursting and oozing on his body.

ਉਦੁਲ [udul] *udl* *n* the act of separation; disobedience. "hukām udul apko kin." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ [ude] See ਉਦਯ.

ਉਦੇਸ [udes] See ਉਦੇਸ਼. 2 *adj* appointed, established. "dīn holi ko kārhi udes." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ [ude sīgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੇਗ [udeg] short form of ਉਦੇਗ a desire, longing. "pīṭi kār rīde hārkhavān udeg hi." -*NP*.

ਉਦੇਦਾਰ [udedār] See ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ. "udedār uī dōr hārī ke." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ [ude] See ਉਦਯ. "ude āsatū ki mān budhī nāsī." -*asa kabir*.

ਉਦੇ ਅਸਤੁ [ude āsatū], **ਉਦੇ ਅਸੁ** [ude āst] See ਉਦਯ ਅਸੁ.

ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ [ude sīgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੇਸਹ [udosah] *adj* ਉਦਿਤ-ਉਤਸਹ avid, courageous. "udosahē kīā nīsānī." -*sava m 1*.

ਉਦੇਸੀਅ [udosia] ਉਦਯ-ਸ਼ੀ *n* hegemony, eminence. "udosia ghārē hi vūṭhi." -*sava m 1*.

ਉਦੋਤ [udot] *Sk* उदोत *n* light, marvel. "bhavi

udot kārṇā." -*var jet*. 2 morning, dawn. "āsāt udot bhāīa uṭhīcālē." -*maru ā m 5*. 3 *adv* resplendent, illuminated.

ਉਦੋਤਕ [udotak] *Sk* ਉਦੋਤਕ *adj* resplendent. "īk jōṭi udotak rūpād sō." -*GPS*.

ਉਦੋਤੁ [udotu] See ਉਦੋਤ. "udotu bhāīo purān bhavi kō." -*māla m 5*.

ਉਦੰਗਲ [udāṅgal] *n* a fair, carnival.

ਉਦੰਤ [udāṇṭ] *Sk* उदण्ट *adj* fearless, not afraid of punishment. "udāṇṭe āmāṇḍe prācāṇḍe prāmāthe." -*akāl*. 2 (one) carrying a long staff. 3 furious, violent. 4 chief, head. "ār kātke pākhāṇḍ. pāṛh ved māṭr udāṇṭ." -*gyan*.

ਉਦੰਤ [udāt] *Sk* उदन्त *n* the end of hard labour, result of hard work. "sukh sagār pāzo udāt." -*savēye m 4*. 2 a decision. 3 an event; a narrative. 4 a topic; a context. 5 *adj* (one) who reaches a logical conclusion. 6 good, noble, virtuous.

ਉਦੰਬਰ [udābār] See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ.

ਉਦਮ [uddam] *Sk* ਉਦਮ *n* an effort, attempt; hard work, exertion.

ਉਦਮੀ [uddamī] *adj* industrious, hardworking.

ਉਦਾ [udda] See ਉਦੇ. 2 *n* an authority. See ਉਹਦਾ. 3 a jat of Harika who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and rose to be a scholar and warrior. He displayed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

ਉਦੀਪਨ [uddipān] See ਉਦੀਪਨ.

ਉਦੇ [udde] a community of cultivators found mainly in Shahpur district.

ਉਦੇਸ [uddes] *Sk* उद्देश. (ਉਦ੍-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* an objective, purpose. 2 a reason, cause. 3 a desire, wish.

ਉਦੇਸ਼ [uddeshy] *Sk* उद्देश्य *adj* desired, wanted, needed. 2 *n* an object that is kept in mind while making an observation; idol.

ਉਦਯਾਨ [udyān] See ਉਦਿਆਨ.

ਉਦਯੋਗ [udyog] *Sk* उद्योग *n* an effort, industry, endeavour. "alās tyag kārāt udyog-hī." -*GPS*.

ਉਦਯੋਗੀ [udyogi] *Sk* उद्योगिन् *adj* active, energetic,

hardworking.

ਉਦਯੋਤਕ [udyotak] See ਉਦਯੋਤਕ.

ਉਦ੍ਰੇਕ [udrek] *Skt* *n* an increase, progress. 2 a beginning, commencement.

ਉਧਾਉ [udhau] See ਉਧਵ. "udhau akuru trilocan nama."—*sāveye m 3*.

ਉਧਰ [udhar] *adv* on that side. 2 See ਉਧਰਣ. "udhar deh ādh kup te."—*jet m 5*. 3 See ਉਧਲਨਾ. "udhar celi tāsō hit keke."—*cārītr 214*.

ਉਧਰਣ [udhran] *Skt* *n* upward movement, the act of rising. 2 the act of emancipation. "nanak udhrasī tisu jən ki dhurī."—*prabha m 5*. 3 ਉਧਾਰਣ *v* to take across. 4 to emancipate. "sāt udhran dātalā."—*var jet*. "tirāth udam sātiguru kia sabb lok udhran ātha."—*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਉਧਰ ਧਰੇ [udhar dhare] *sen* liberated; set free. "sabbadmatr te udhar dhare."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਉਧਰਨ [udhran] See ਉਧਰਣ.

ਉਧਰਨਹਾਰਾ [udhranhara] *adj* (one) who liberates or emancipates. "dinanath prāpātī puran bhāvjal udhranhara."—*dev m 5*. 2 desirous of liberation.

ਉਧਲਨਾ [udhalna] *v* to take another husband; to elope with a lover without telling the husband. "kisu sāg udhlani soi."—*GPS*. See ਉਧਰ.

ਉਧਾਣ [udhan] See ਉੱਧਾਣ.

ਉਧਾਰ [udhar] *Skt* *n* debt, loan; something borrowed with a promise to return. In Sanskrit "dhar" is another word for debt or loan. 2 salvation, emancipation. "tisu guru bālīhari jini sabb ka kia udhar."—*guj m 5*.

ਉਧਾਰਨ [udharan] *n* a ship, that one takes across. "kalīsamudr bhāe rup prāgāt harī nam udharan."—*sāveye m 5 ke*. 2 *v* to liberate; to take across.

ਉਧਾਲੀ [ūdhali] See ਅੰਧਾਲੀ.

ਉਧੇੜਨਾ [udheṛna] *v* to unstitch, peel or pare. 2 to open. (from *Skt* root *udheṣṭ* meaning to

unbind and wrap).

ਉਧੇ [udho], ਉਧੋ [udho] See ਉਧਉ and ਉਧਵ. "udho akuru bīdaru guṇ gāve."—*sāveye m 1*.

ਉਧੰ [ūdh] See ਉੱਧ.

ਉੱਧ [uddh] *Skt* *adj* high, tall. "drīṛ dāṛh kēral dve set udhā."—*VN*. "bārvanāl jval samudr ke mādhdhī virajāt uddhā."—*cādi 2*. See ਉੱਧਤ.

ਉੱਧਤ [uddhat] *Skt* *adj* high, tall. 2 lifted raised. "uddhat stayē ite sīgh dhayo."—*cādi 2*. 'The lion ran with its tail raised.' 3 furious. 4 mighty. 5 shrewd. 6 vain, arrogant. 7 *n* a royal champion.

ਉੱਧਵ [uddhav] See ਉਧਵ. 2 *Skt* a fire during the oblation ceremony. 3 pleasure, joy.

ਉੱਧਾਣ [uddhan] *n* a high place; sky. "rārārēke gīddhā uddhanā."—*ramav*.

ਉਧਿਤ [udhrit] *Skt* *adj* raised, lifted. 2 redeemed, selected. 3 a text extracted from some book.

ਉਨ [un] *pron* plural of ਉਸ. "un ke sāg tu kērti kel."—*asa m 5*. 2 *n* See ਉਨ. "hāqhe un katarīda pedha lōṛ pātu."—*s fārid*.

ਉਨਏ [unae] See ਉਨਤ. 2 overcast (with clouds) "savan ko unae ghān ae."—*krisan*.

ਉਨਸ [unas] *A* *un* *n* recognition, acquaintance. 2 friendship.

ਉਨਸਰ [unsar], ਉਨਸੁਰ [unsur] *A* *عنصر* an element, ingredient See ਅਨਾਸਿਰ.

ਉਨਕਾ [unka] *A* *عنقا* *n* a long necked imaginary bird which is supposed to remain always in the air. It neither lands on earth and nor is it to be seen by anyone. "unka ukaba cārga simurga."—*sāloh*.

ਉਨਤਿ [ūnatī] See ਉਨਤਿ.

ਉਨਤੀ [unnatī] *Skt* *एकोन त्रिंशत्* twenty-nine.

ਉਨਮਤ [unmat], ਉਨਮੱਤ [unmatt] *Skt* *उन्मत्त* *adj* intoxicated, charmed, infatuated. "unmat kam mahā bīkh bhule."—*sri beṇī*. 2 obsessed, unhinged, lunatic. See ਉਦਮਾਦ.

ਉਨਮਦ [unmād] *Skt* उन्माद *n* ecstasy, intoxication. "unmād cāḍha māḍan rās cakḥīa."—*ram kabir*. 2 See **ਉਨਮੋਤ**.

ਉਨਮਦਾ [unmāda] *adj* ecstatic, intoxicated. "jācch gādhraḥi aṭi unmāda."—*cārītr* 256.

ਉਨਮਨ [unmān] *Skt* उन्मनस् *adj* greatly agitated or excited, with unsettled mind. "unmān mānuṣa sūnī sāmāna."—*gāu kabir*. 2 according to yog, one whose mind is indifferent to the world. "unmān nām lāgan."—*prābhā m* 4. 3 *Skt* उन्नतमनस् lofty mind, high thinking. "unmān tātu kāmahu."—*var suhī m* 1. See **ਉਨਮਨੀ**.

ਉਨਮਨ ਰਥ [unmān rath] See **ਰਥ**.

ਉਨਮਨਾ [unmāna] See **ਉਨਮਨ**.

ਉਨਮਨੀ [unmānī] *n* a state of indifference towards the world. "unmānī rāthū dhārīa."—*sāveye m* 4 *ke*. 'conscience imbued with spiritual knowledge.' See **ਰਥ** 4.

ਉਨਮਨੀ [unmānī] *Skt* उन्मनी *n* a posture in yog in which eye lids are pulled upward and eyes are concentrated on the tip of the nose. 2 state of spiritual knowledge attained by taking breath to the sukhmāna nerve. "unmānī jōṭī pāṭāṭar dije kōn."—*BGK*.

ਉਨਮਦ [unmād] *Skt* उन्माद *n* a condition of unstable mind. 2 indifferent behaviour, ecstasy, drowsiness. 3 madness, tenacity. "kam krodh mīṭ-hī unmād."—*gāḍ m* 5. See **ਉਦਮਦ**.

ਉਨਮਦੀ [unmādi] See **ਉਦਮਦੀ**.

ਉਨਮਨ [unmān], **ਉਨਮਨੁ** [unmānu] *Skt* अनुमान *n* concentration, thought. "bāḍbhagī unmānīāu rīd sābād bāsāyāu."—*sāveye m* 5 *ke*. "sadhī āḡarū jīnī kia unmān."—*sāveye m* 2 *ke*. 'one who has brought the evil snake under control with discretion.' 2 an estimate; a guess. "cārānkāmāl ki māuj kō kāhī kēsē unmān."—*s kabir*. 3 a measure; a measurement. 4 *Skt* उन्मान weight. 5 a measure of 32 seers (roughly 30 kilograms) 6 price, value.

ਉਨਮਾਰਗ [unmārag] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* the wrong way, an ignoble path. 2 an awkward gait, bad custom.

ਉਨਮੀਲਨ [unmīlān] *Skt* उन्मीलन *n* the act of opening the eye; opening the eye. 2 blooming, blossoming.

ਉਨਮੀਲਿਤ [unmīlīt] a literary figure of meaning in which distinction is posed between overtly similar qualities. "unmīlīt sadrīṣy te hetu bhēd kachū mān."—*kāvī prābhākār*.

Example:

gāhīṇe jyō jārpoṣ de nāhī soīn sakhe,¹⁰
dhāule dīssān chāh duddh sad-hu guṇ gakhē,
tīu sadhu āsadhū pāṛakkhīān kārṭut subhakhē.

—*BG*

2 *adj* open. 3 blossomed, bloomed.

ਉਨਮੂਲਨ [unmūlān] *Skt* उन्मूलन *v* to uproot; to dig.

ਉਨਮੇਖ [unmekh] *Skt* उन्मेख *n* a blink, wink. 2 time required for the eye to wink; an instant.

ਉਨਮੇ [unmo] See **ਉਨਿਮੇ** and **ਉਨਿਮ**.

ਉਨਵ [unāv] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* enlarged, expanded.

ਉਨਵਿ [unāvī] having swollen. "unāvī ghān chāe bārās subhāe."—*tukhā baramāha m* 1.

ਉਨਵੰਜਾ [unvāja] See **ਉਣਵੰਜਾ**.

ਉਨਾ [una] *pron* plural of **ਉਸ** marked with inflexion. "unā bhī avhī ohī sadu."—*var āsa*.

ਉਨਾਨਵੇ [unanve] See **ਉਣਾਨਵੇ**.

ਉਨਾਬ [unāb] *A* اناب *n* a kind of berry, blackish red in colour. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several medicines. Its effect is cool, moist and it removes constipation. It refines the tenor of voice, purifies blood, removes cough, back-pain and diseases of liver and is beneficial for quenching thirst. 2 *adj* having a long nose.

ਉਨਾਬੀ [unābī] *adj* of the colour of blackish, red berry. 2 *n* blackish red.

ਉਨਿ [unī] *adv* they, to them. "unī canān oh sokhīa."—*āsa m* 1.

¹⁰Overtly similar.

ਉਨਿਮੇ [unimo] *Skt* ओम् नमः salutation to the protecting God. "unimo bhāgvāt gusai."
—*ram m 5*.

ਉਨੀ [uni] See ਉਨੀ.

ਉਨੀ [ūni] See ਉਨੀ.

ਉਨੀਦਾ [unīda], ਉਨੀਦਾ [unīdra] *Skt* उन्निद्र adj feeling lethargic because of sleep; sleepy.
"hute ūnide dve nīsi kere."—*GPS*.

ਉਨੀਜਾ [unīja] See ਉਣੀਜਾ.

ਉਨੁਲ [unhal] *n* summer time; the summer season.

ਉਨ [unn], ਉਨ [ūn] *Skt* ऊर्ण wool, fleece of sheep etc.—*romavi*. 2 spider's web.

ਉਨਤ [unnat], ਉਨਤ [ūnat] *Skt* उन्नत adj high.
"unnat nase jotī prākase."—*akal*. 2 great, excellent. 3 sovereign; holding more riches.

ਉਨਤਿ [unnati], ਉਨਤਿ [ūnati] *Skt* उन्नति *n* an increase, progress, growth. 2 height, eminence.

ਉਨੀ [unni], ਉਨੀ [ūni] *Skt* ऊर्णिक adj woollen.
2 एकोन विंशति nineteen.

ਉਨੀ ਵੀਹ [ūni vih] marginally different from the other.

ਉਪ [up] short form of ਉਪਮ. "jagtesvar up ur na sahicu."—*NP*. 2 *Skt prep* It imparts the meaning of particularity or specificity to words to which it is prefixed as in ਉਪਗਮਨ, ਉਪਕੰਠ, ਉਪਨਯਨ. 3 profusion, abundance as in ਉਪਕਾਰ, ਉਪਦੇਸ਼. 4 deputyship as in ਉਪਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ, etc.

ਉਪਾਵਤਾਰ [upavtar] a secondary incarnation, inferior to the primary one. See ਉਪ. "ab gano upavtar."—*brāham*. Ram, Krishan, Kalki etc. are primary avatars: Vyas, Prithu etc. are regarded as secondary ones.

ਉਪਇੰਦ੍ਰ [upīdr] Vaman Avatar. See ਉਪੇਂਦ੍ਰ. "koḥīdr upīdr bānae."—*akal*.

ਉਪਈਆ [upāia] adj producer, creator. 2 produced, made. "sabhī varan rup jājēṭ upāia."—*brīla m 4*.

ਉਪਸ [upās] See ਉਪਸਤ.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasath] See ਉਪਸਥ.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit] *Skt* उपस्थित adj sitting near, present, ready at hand.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upasthiti] *Skt* उपस्थिति *n* presence, attendance.

ਉਪਸ਼ਮ [upśam] *Skt n* tranquility; control over the organs of perception. 2 controlling sexual desire. 3 effort to eradicate disease. "tīh upśam ko kārāhu vicari."—*NP*.

ਉਪਸਰਗ [upsarag] *Skt* उपसर्ग *n* the process of prefixing ਉਤ, ਉਪ, ਅਤਿ, ਅਧਿ, ਅਨੁ, ਅਪ, ਅਪਿ, ਅਤਿ, ਅਵ, ਅਭ, ਸਮ, ਸੁ, ਦਸ, ਦੁਰ, ਨਿ, ਨਿਸ, ਨਿਰ, ਪਰਾ, ਪਰਿ, ਪੁ, ਪ੍ਰਤਿ, ਵਿ etc. in the beginning of words for imparting special meanings to them. 2 a disease. 3 a disorder, disturbance. 4 had. 5 hindrance.

ਉਪਸਾ [upsa] *Skt* उपस *n* work, task. "kī amītopsa he."—*japu*. ਅਮਿਤ-ਅਪਸ਼.

ਉਪਸੰਦ [upsūd] See ਅਪਸੰਦ.

ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upsāhar] *Skt* उपसंहार *n* the act of pulling towards oneself. 2 a conclusion, immersion. "upkrām upsāhar jan cit."—*GPS*. 'be absorbed in the Lord's creation.' See ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ, ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ. 3 principle, consequence.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasth] *Skt adj* sitting near, situated, close by. 2 *n* sex, gender. 3 pudendum.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit], ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upasthiti] See ਉਪਸਥਿਤ and ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਉਪਹਾਸ [uphas] *Skt n* a joke, jest. 2 laughter. "prīā bacān uphas kaho."—*sar m 5*.

ਉਪਹਾਰ [uphar] *Skt n* the act of carrying something close. 2 a present, gift, offering. 3 worship.

ਉਪਹਿਤ [uphit] *Skt adj* holding a title, titled. 2 assumed. 3 gifted.

ਉਪਕਰਣ [upkaraṇ] *Skt n* material; provisions. 2 means and material for making some object such as potter's wheel, string and staff or a writer's pen, inkpot etc. 3 things such as a king's whisk and canopy or ascetic's mat and water container.

ਉਪਕਰਤਾ [upkarta] *Skt* उपकर्तृ adj a benefactor.

2 helper.

ਉਪਕਰਨਾ [upkarna] *v* to go for aid; to render help. 2 to prove benevolent. "jin karāṇi guru vīsarīa, se nā upkāre ātivar."—*var vād m 3*. "jo tudhu upkāre dukh sukhasa."—*gṛd m 4*.

ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar] *Skt n* help, aid. 2 an act of kindness, benefaction. "sar māha simrān sātīnamu, kar māhā kārbo upkar."—*GPS*. 3 conformity. 4 employment, service. 5 kindness.

ਉਪਕਾਰੀ [upkari] *Skt* उपकारिन् *adj* helpful. 2 benevolent, beneficent. "data tārvaru dāta phālu upkari jivāt."—*s kabir*. 3 benign, benevolent.

ਉਪਕੰਠ [upkāṭh], **ਉਪਕੰਠਿ** [upkāṭhi] *Skt* उपकण्ठ *adv* near, close. 2 on the bank, ashore. "nādi upkāṭhi jese ghar tārvaru."—*māla a m 1*.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ [upkrām] *Skt* उपक्रम *n* beginning, origin. 2 a preface, preamble. 3 a sequence of the creation. See **ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ**.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upkrām upsāhar] These two words coming together denote unity of the preamble and ultimate doctrine of a book. 2 a description of the world's creation from God and its ultimate reabsorption in Him. 3 the beginning and the end.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤ [upkrit] *Skt* उपकृत one who has been obliged, beneficiary. See **ਉਪਕਾਰ**.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [upkriti] *Skt* उपकृति *n* a favour, benefaction. 2 virtue, goodness. 3 aid, help. 4 kindness, benevolence.

ਉਪਕੰਤਾ [upgāta], **ਉਪਕੰਤ੍ਰਿ** [upgātri] *Skt* उपगन्ता *adj* getting close. 2 acquaintance, confidante. 3 (one) who helps.

ਉਪਚਾਰ [upcar] *Skt n* service. 2 an effort. 3 a bribe. 4 a treatment, therapy. 5 a recitation of a mantr or spell and the procedure to do so.

ਉਪਚਾਰਕ [upcarak] *Skt adj* (one) who cures. 2 attendant. 3 one who actualizes a spell or mantr. 4 *n* a secondary word, which is not

primary.

ਉਪਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [upcitra] See **ਤਿਲੋਕੀ**.

ਉਪਜ [upaj] *Skt n* origin. 2 produce, product. See **ਜਲ ਮਹਿ ਉਪਜੈ**.

ਉਪਜਣਾ [upajna], **ਉਪਜਨ** [upjan], **ਉਪਜਨਾ** [upajna] *Skt* उपजन *v* to be born, to take birth. "upje nīpje nīpāji sāmāi."—*gāu kabir*. 2 to grow, germinate. 3 to take birth, have rebirth. "gurumukhi jā pran upj-hi."—*prabha m 1*. 'Impelled by Guru's teaching, mind and life are then reborn i.e. they assume higher form of living.'

ਉਪਜ ਨਿਪਜ [upaj nīpaj] See **ਉਪਜ** and **ਨਿਪਜ**.

ਉਪਜਯ [upjaj] See **ਉਪਜੈ**.

ਉਪਜਾਪ [upjap] See **ਉਪਜਾਪ**.

ਉਪਜਿ [upaji] having been produced, having been born, having taken birth.

ਉਪਜਿਅਤਾ [upjiata] *adj* born, produced. "jis te upjiata tīni liā sāmāi."—*birha chāt m 5*.

ਉਪਜੀਵਨ [upjivan] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੀਵਿਕਾ [upjivika] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੈ [upje] See **ਉਪਜਨ**. 2 makes progress, succeeds. 3 comes out the winner. "khoji upje badi binse."—*māla m 1*. 'The seeker wins, the disputant fails.'

ਉਪਜਾਪ [upjāp], **ਉਪਜਾਪਿ** [upjāpi] *Skt* उपजाप *n* a recitation or repetition (of God's name) in a voice not audible to others, also called "upāṣu jāp." "upjāp upāi nā paie kāt-hu."—*prabha m 4*. 2 *Skt* उपयुक्त *adj* proper, suitable, correct. "ram namī citu rape jāka. upjāpi darsan kije tāka."—*gāu a m 1*.

ਉਪਟਨ [upāṭan], **ਉਪਟਣ** [upāṭan], **ਉਪਟਨ** [upāṭan] *Skt* उपाटन *v* to tear; to saw. 2 to render worthless, uproot. "upāṭat bar."—*datt* 'uproots hair.'

ਉਪਠਾ [upṭha], **ਉਪਠੀ** [upṭhi] *adj* bent backward, turned face backward; that is, opposite or

against. "nədərī upəṭhi je kərē sultanā ghahu kərāida."—*var asa*. See ਘਾਹੁ.

ਉਪਤਾਪ [uptap] *Skt* *n* a burning sensation. 2 pain from sickness. 3 worry. 4 calamity. 5 sickness caused by sun's heat.

ਉਪਤਿਸ਼ਟ [uptiṣṭ], **ਉਪਤਿਸ਼ਠ** [uptiṣṭh] *Skt* *उपतिष्ठ* *adj* nearby, standing close. "nīdāk avadh hoī uptiṣṭite."—*sāhās m* 5. 'standing nearby to murder.'

ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ [updiṣa] *Skt* *n* mid-way between two directions such as southeast (āgni koṇ), northeast (iṣan koṇ), southwest (nērāt koṇ); and northwest (vayvi koṇ). See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸ [updes] *Skt* *उपदेश* (ਉਪ-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* teaching, advice. "ap kəmau əvra updes."—*gəu m* 5. 2 beneficial talk. 3 a religious preceptor's teaching. 4 a country within a country, province etc. "mer kete, kete dhu, updes."—*jəpu*.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ [updesak] *Skt* *उपदेशक* *n* a preceptor. 2 a guru, mentor.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ [updesra] *guru's* teaching. "soi dəsī updesra."—*suhi m* 5 *gūṇvāti*. See ਝਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਿ [updesī] *with* or *through* teaching. "guru updesī kalsiū jure."—*bher kabir*. 'fights death through Guru's teaching.'

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੀ [updesī], **ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ** [updesṭa] *Skt* *उपदेशी* *n* a teacher, preacher, preceptor. "gīani dhīani bahu updesī."—*gəu kabir*. 2 guru.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵ [upadrāh], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵ** [upadrāv] *Skt* *उपद्रव* *n* violence, turbulence, tumult. "mīṭe upadrāh mən te ber."—*asa m* 5. 2 an uproar; a turmoil. 3 a calamity, disaster.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵੀ [upadrāvī], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵੀ** [upadrī] *Skt* *उपद्रवि* *adj* riotous, tumultuous. "dhuja phaṭ bāsētr su dhare upadrī."—*parās*.

ਉਪਧਾਤੁ [updhātu] *Skt* *n* dross. 2 an alloy. 3 a metallic or metal-like substance like antimony, blue vitriol, yellow arsenic, etc. some writers have put their number at seven adding to the above soṛnamakkhi, blue vitriol,

hāṭal, antimony, mica, red arsenic, and khāpriya. "kāhī dhātu sābe updhātu bhəno."—*səmuḍr mēṭhən*.

ਉਪਧਾਨ [updhan] *Skt* *n* a head-rest; a pillow. "bād updhan dhəryo jīh pache."—*GPS*. 2 a mantar recited before laying the foundation of an altar. 3 love, affection.

ਉਪਨਤ [upnat] *Skt* *adj* visible, apparent. "jan upnat suhag."—*mənu*. 2 bent towards the front. 3 one who bows in order to seek protection; a refugee.

ਉਪਨਯਨ [upnayan] *Skt* *n* the ceremony of the sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਊ. 2 the act of taking the pupil close to the preceptor.

ਉਪਨਾਮ [upnam] *Skt* *उपनाम* *n* a second name given out of love; nickname. 2 a poet's adopted name as Goya by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਝਾਪ.

ਉਪਨਿਸ਼ਦ [upniṣad], **ਉਪਨਿਖਦ** [upnikhəd] *Skt* *उपनिषद्* *n* the act of sitting closeby to listen to the preceptor's teachings. 2 a branch of Ved Brahamans containing spiritual precepts. They are one hundred and seventy in number but the main ones are ten: ishavasy, ken, kāṭhvalli, prāṣn, mūdāk, māḍuky, tetirriy, etrey, chādogy, vrīndarnyāk. "kāchu upnikhəd paṭh mukh ṭhāna."—*GPS*.

Some of the Upnishads were translated into Persian during the reign of emperor Akbar. Darashikoh also got fifty of them translated in 1657 AD. 3 an uninhabited place, isolated spot. 4 religion.

ਉਪਨਿਯਮ [upniyam] *Skt* *n* bye-laws framed under principal laws. For example, principal precepts of Sikhism are nam, dan and isnan, and secondary principles or upniyams are reading and recitation of the sacred texts, katha and kirtan, gifting of food, clothing, 'Being a ritual of the moment when the novice is taken to the preceptor for teaching, it carries this name.

medicine and education. and maintenance of cleanliness of clothes, house, etc.

ਉਪਨੀਤ [upnit] *Skt adj* (one) who has undergone the ceremony of the sacred thread. 2 brought closeby.

ਉਪਨੇਤਾ [upneta] *Skt* उपनेतृ *n* one who brings. 2 the priest who offers the sacred thread.

ਉਪਨੇਤ੍ਰ [upnetr] *Skt n* the second eye, education or knowledge. 2 spectacles.

ਉਪਨਿਰਾਸ [upanyas] *Skt n* the act of keeping closeby. 2 an abdication. 3 a statement, narration. 4 an imaginary tale, a novel. 5 trust money. 6 thought.

ਉਪਪਤਿ [up-patī] *Skt n* the second husband, jar. 'pātī marat jīh lagi nā bara. ka up-patī tīh agra bīcara?'—*cārītr* 267. See ਉਪਪਤਿ. "up-patī khaṣṭam kārhi ucaran."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਪਤਿ [up-patī] *Skt* उपपत्ति *n* an achievement. 2 a spiritual success. 3 the skill, method or reason for ascertaining a fact.

ਉਪਪਤਕ [up-patak] *n* a sin of the second degree. For example, stealing is a sin of the first degree, while dealing with a thief is an uppatak.

ਉਪਪਤੀ [up-pati] *Skt* उपपत्ति *adj* who has gate-crashed. 2 arrived suddenly. 3 caught in the trap. "tyō āb tāptavhu up-pati."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਪਦਨ [up-padan] *n* describing cogently, proving methodically.

ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ [up-puraṇ] minor Purans or books of Hindu mythology. They are 18 in number: usna, sənātkumar, śāb, shev, kapīl, kalīka, durvasa, devi, narsīgh, nardiy, nādīkeśvar, paraśar, padm, bhaskar, maheśvar, maric, vayviy and varun, See ਪੁਰਾਣ.²

¹In Punjabi there is difference of meaning between yar and jar. The former means a friend and helper, but the latter is a person who cohabits with the other's wife.

²Names of Purans and Upp-purans differ in many books. See ਕੁਝ ਪੁਰਾਣ, Chapter 17.

ਉਪਬਨ [upbān] *Skt* उपवन *n* a garden.

ਉਪਬਾਹ [upbah] a marriage, wedding, See ਉਪਬਾਹ. "dve upbah āgari bhāe."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਬੁਕੁ [upbhukt], ਉਪਬੁਗਤ [upbhugat] *Skt* उपभुक्त *adj* used, exploited.

ਉਪਭੋਗ [upbhog] *n* pleasure derived from using something. 2 the act of tasting or enjoying.

ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਉਪਮਾ [upmā] *Skt* उपमा *n* the act of judging equality; similarity. "kāvun upma dev kāvān bādai?"—*sar chāt m* 5. 2 a literary figure of speech in which upman and upmey being different objects have a shared quality that calls for comparison.

kārīye jāhī upmey ko bār upman sāmān, pun sadharān dhārām dhār sou upma jan.

—*ālākar sagar sudha*.

In order to understand this figure of speech, four terms i.e. upman, upmey, dhārām and vacak should be thoroughly grasped:

'upman' is an object whose quality is compared with that of another, as for example the moon's brightness/beauty is compared with a face. 'upmey' is that object which is recipient of an attribute of some other object, as for example, the face that is imagined comparable to the moon.

'dhārām' or 'sadharān dhārām' is the common quality being compared. In the present example, the common quality or dhārām is brightness or charm which is common to both the moon and the face.

'vacak' is an expression or a word pointing to the fact of similarity. For example in "locān āmāl kāmāldāl jese." the word 'jese' is a vacak. Other words such as tesa, jīū, tīū, sām, so, sa, yātha, tātha, lā, etc. are indicative of this similarity. The figure of speech in which all these four qualities are found goes by the name of purṇopma ālākar.

In the above example, netr is upmey, kāmāl

(petal of lotus) is upman with both having purity as a shared quality i.e. their dhāram; and jese is vacak here.

(b) If one or two terms comprising are absent, it is a case of a hidden comparison, and the missing entity is called luptopma which means If a 'dhārambodhak' word is missing, it is a case of dhāramlupta; if upman is absent, it is a case of upmanlupta; if a vacak is missing, it is a case of vacaklupta.

(c) If an upamey has several upmans, it is called a malopma alākar.

Example:

chir kesi chiravadhī chach kesi chātraner
chāpakar kesi chābī kalīdi ke kul ke,
hāsni si siharum, hira si husenabad
gāga ki si dhar cālī satī sīdhu rulke,
para si pālaugadh, rupa kesi rampur
šora si surāgabad nīke rāhi jhulke,
cāpa si cāderikoṭ, cādni si cādagar
kirti tīhari rāhi malti si phulke-ākal.

(d) If upmeya and upman are described consecutively in the altered order, it is a case of rāsnopma.

Example:

kesi rāvi rāsami ghāṭa pē hē tārī sīgh?
jesi nīlmānī ki avli pāhar hē,
kesi nīlmānī ki avli sābaj sāl?
jesi brījkūjan me jāmunā ki dhar hē,
kesi brījkūjan mē jāmunā ki dhar dekhi?
jesi bijuri ki šan panāp āpar hē,
kesi bijuri ki šan panāp āpar dekhi?
jesi šri gobīd sīgh terī talvar hē.

—alākar sagar sudha.

(e) Imagining the possibility of the quality of one thing in several other objects is a case of utprekṣopma to the fore.

Example:

tal kup phāle drām megh jā purī me
mano guru nanak ki nāmratā bāsāt hē,...

sita kalakād madhu mišri o āmrīt ne

mano gurugīra me te madhurai līnī hē.

3 appreciation, eulogy. "bin upma jāgdīs ki binse nā ādhīrā."—gāo m 1.

ਉਪਮਾਤਾ [upmata] Skt उपमाता n a foster-mother.
2 mother's female cousin, aunt, elder brother's wife. 3 a portrayor, portraitist. 4 adj a eulogizer.

ਉਪਮਾਨ [upman] See ਉਪਮਾ. 2 n a metric metre of four lines, each having 23 matras the last two being guru, with pauses, at the thirteenth matra, and the tenth matra thereafter. It is also called a nīṣani cād.

Example:

bhālī suhavi chapri, jāmhī gun gae,
kīt-hi kam nā dhāulhār, jītu hārī vīsrāe.
—suhī m 5.

(b) Another form of this matra has four lines each having 23 matras, ending in sāgan, that is 115 with pauses at the 13th matra and 10 matra thereafter in each line.

Example:

ākkhi bajh-hu vekhṇa, vīṇ kōna sunṇa,
pera bajh-hu cālṇa, vīṇ hātthā kārṇa,
jībhe bajh-hu bolṇa, iu jīvāt mārṇa,
nanak hukām pāchanke, tō khaṣme mīlṇa.
—var majh m 2.

ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ [upmanopmey] or ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾਨ [upmeyoman] n a figure of speech in which upman is described as upmey and vice versa. "jahā parāspār hot hē upmeyo upman, bhuṣaṇ upmeyopma tāhī bākhanāt jan."—śīvrāj bhuṣaṇ.

Example:

dāṣmeṣ ki kṛīpan bhāse bijuri sāman,
bījli cāmāk dekhi śri guru kṛīpan si.

ਉਪਮੇਯ [upmey] See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾ [upmeyopma] See ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ.

ਉਪਯੁਕਤ [upyukt] Skt adj suitable, proper, correct.
2 connected, related.

ਉਪਯੋਗ [upyog] *Skt* *n* a relation, connection.
2 a job, business. 3 a motive, purpose.
4 competence, talent.

ਉਪਯੋਗੀ [upyogi] *Skt* *उपयोगिन्* *adj* helpful.
2 assistant, helper. 3 suitable.

ਉਪਰ [upar] *Skt* *उपरि* *adv* on, over, upon, See **ਉਪਰਿ**.

ਉਪਰਉਨਾ [uprauna] *n* a garment for the head; a dupatta. "upar pit dhare uprauna."—*Krisan*.
2 a towel, wash cloth.

ਉਪਰਜਨ [uparjan] *Skt* *उपार्जन* *n* producing, creating. "nanak apen rup api hi uparja."
—*sukhmāni* 'self created.' "kadāc karūṇa nā uparjate."—*sāhas* *m* 5. 'Little kindness doesn't grow.' 2 earning. 3 collecting, gathering.

ਉਪਰਤ [uprat] *Skt* *adj* detached from worldly cares, dejected. "uprat mānua viṣay te."
—*GPS*. 2 dead.

ਉਪਰਤਨ [upratn] *Skt* *उपरत्न* *n* a jewel of the second order, inferior jewels such as carnelian, crystal, crystallized quartz, mother of pearl etc.

ਉਪਰਤਿ [upratī] *Skt* *n* dejection, detachment, alienation. "jo upratī hove sāsari."—*NP*. 2 death.

ਉਪਰਨਾ [uparna] See **ਉਪਰਉਨਾ**. "dhoti ek uparna pan."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਰਮ [upram] *Skt* *n* detachment, dejection, sadness, apathy.

ਉਪਰਗ [uprag] *Skt* *n* colour, caste. 2 the process of dyeing or colouring. 3 the reflection of colour.

ਉਪਰਾਜ [upraj] *Skt* *n* a ruler's deputy; a viceroy.
2 See **ਊਵਰਾਜ**.

ਉਪਰਾਜਨ [uprajan] *Skt* *ਉਪਰਾਗਨ* *v* to dye; to draw, to paint. 2 *Skt* *उपार्जन* to produce. "tum sabbh ko upraj-hi tumhi lehu ubar."—*sānama*. 3 to accumulate, collect. "sukh upraje maddh urā."—*ākal*. "gyan ride uprajat he."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਰਾਂਤ [uprāt] *Skt* *उपरान्त* *adv* subsequently, following this.

ਉਪਰਾਮ [upram] *Skt* *n* renunciation, detachment.
2 rest, repose. 3 *adj* averse, indifferent.

ਉਪਰਾਲਾ [uprala], **ਉਪਰਾਲੇ** [upralo] *n* an effort; labour. 2 help. 3 a favour. "paṭh uprala kin hāmara."—*GPS*. "ab hāmro upralo kije."—*guru śobha*.

ਉਪਰਿ [uparī] *adv* on, upon, See **ਉਪਰ**. "uparī aī beṭhe kuṛiāru."—*var asa*. 2 according to, in accordance with. "karma uparī nibṛe."—*gāu m* 1. 3 puissant, preponderant. "pure guru ka bācān uparī aīa."—*gāu var* 1 *m* 4.

ਉਪਰੀਆ [upria] *n* a measure; an effort. 2 a treatment, remedy. "anik upria."—*brīla m* 5.
3 *adj* rootless, uprooted, pulled out. 4 extirpator.

ਉਪਰੇ [upre] *adv* upward. "mukhu tāle per upre."—*var jet*.

ਉਪਰੇਰੇ [uprere] *adv* excessively upward, towards the higher side. "uprere cālīa."—*BG*.

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ [uprokāt] *adj* said above, mentioned above.

ਉਪਰੋਧ [uprodh] *Skt* *n* a hindrance, an obstruction.

ਉਪਰੋਧਕ [uprodhāk] *Skt* *adj* a hinderer. 2 an obstructionist.

ਉਪਰੋਧਾ [uprodha] *n* a purohit, a family-priest of the Brahmin caste who guides the performance of all ceremonies and warns against wrong doings.

ਉਪਰੋਨਾ [uprona] See **ਉਪਰਉਨਾ**.

ਉਪਰੰਤ [uprāt] See **ਉਪਰਾਂਤ**.

ਉਪਲ [upal] *Skt* *n* a stone. 2 a hail stone. 3 a cloud. 4 sand. 5 forest dung. 6 See **ਉੱਪਲ**.

ਉਪਲੱਖਿਤ [uplākṣit], **ਉਪਲੱਖਿਤ** [uplākhit] *Skt* *उपलक्षित* *adj* already known. 2 inferred. 3 known, explicated.

ਉਪਲੱਖਣ [uplākṣhāṇ], **ਉਪਲੱਖਣ** [uplākchāṇ] *Skt* *उपलक्षण* *n* an indicator or sign to underline the significance of an object. 2 the quality of a word which differs from its literal meaning. For example, to protect the field from the deer

means that the field is to be protected from the other stray cattle too.

ਉਪਲਬਧ [uplabadh] *Skt* उपलब्ध *adj* available, found. 2 known.

ਉਪਲਬਧਿ [uplabadhī] *Skt* उपलब्धि *n* the act of searching, power of finding. 2 an achievement. 3 intelligence, knowledge.

ਉਪਵਾਸ [upvas] *Skt* n a fast; missing a meal; observing a fast.

ਉਪਵਾਹ [upvah] a marriage, See ਉਦਵਾਹ. "kino upvah abhīram yō je ram."—NP.

ਉਪਵੀਤ [upvit] *Skt* n a thread worn by extending the right hand; a sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਊ.

ਉਪਵੇਸ਼ਨ [upveṣan] *Skt* (ਉਪ-ਵਿਸ਼) *n* the act of sitting; being situated.

ਉਪਵੇਦ [upved] *Skt* n a Ved of the second order. Four upveds of the Hindus are. (1) Ayurved on medical science. (2) Gandharv Ved containing musicology. (3) Dhanur Ved about weapons including bows. (4) Sthapaty Ved on architecture.

ਉਪਗਤ [upagata] *v* to arrive; to reach; to approach.

ਉਪਾਊ [upau] *Skt* उपाय *n* an effort, a means. "kachu upau mukati ka kar re."—gāu m 9. 2 a device, plan. 3 the act of coming close. 4 a treatment, effort to cure a disease.

ਉਪਾਉਣਾ [upauna] *v* to produce; to create.

ਉਪਾਇ [upai] See ਉਪਾਉ and ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. "upai kite na labhai."—gāu m 4. 2 having produced or created. "sabhū upai ape vekhe."—sri m 3.

ਉਪਾਇਆ [upaia] *n* an effort; a means. "e sajan! kachu kah-hu upaia."—bavān. "tritie mata kichu karau upaia."—asa m 5. 2 produced, created.

ਉਪਾਇਨ [upain] offering. See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

ਉਪਾਸ [upas] *Skt* उपास् *to sit near*. 2 *n* the act of sitting closeby; worship, adoration, service. "man, carnarbid upas."—guj m 5. 3 See ਉਪਾਸਤ.

ਉਪਾਸਕ [upasak], **ਉਪਾਸਕੀ** [upaski] *Skt* उपासक *adj* (one) who sits closeby, a servant. 2 a worshipper.

3 a devotee.

ਉਪਾਸਨ [upasan], **ਉਪਾਸਨਾ** [upasna] *Skt* n the act of sitting near. 2 rendering service, waiting upon. 3 devotion. 4 worship.

ਉਪਾਸਿ [upasi] having worshipped. 2 will produce. 3 See ਉਪਾਸਤ.

ਉਪਾਸੁ ਜਪ [upāṣu jap] *Skt* n a recitation or repetition in low voice so as to be inaudible to those sitting at a distance.

ਉਪਾਸਤ [upasy] *Skt* adj (one) sitting near whom is proper; fit to be served. 2 worshippable.

ਉਪਾਹਾ [upaha] *adj* produced, created. "jinhi upaha, tinhi binaha."—asa m 5.

ਉਪਾਖਯਾਨ [upakhyān] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਖਯਾਨ *n* an ancient or antique tale; history. 2 a story connected with an antique tale.

ਉਪਾਗ [upāg] See ਉਪੰਗ.

ਉਪਾਜਨ [upajan] See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

ਉਪਾਟਨ [upaṭan] *Skt* उत्पाटन *v* to dig up; to dismantle. 2 to saw; to split.

ਉਪਾਤ [upati], **ਉਪਾਤਿ** [upati], **ਉਪਾਤੀ** [upati] *Skt* उत्पत्ति, birth, creation. "anik parlau anik upati."—sarā m 5. 2 produced, created. "api srīsaṭi upati."—var majh 1.

ਉਪਾਦਾਨ [upadan] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਦਾਨ acquisition, adoption. 2 spiritual knowledge. 3 an achievement. 4 prevalence of senses in their respective fields. 5 a cause that changes into an action, as clay is changed into a pitcher or steel is transformed into a sword. "upadan ih sabh jag keri."—GPS. 'According to Vedant, maya is upadan of the world.'

ਉਪਾਦੇਯ [upadey] *adj* fit to be got or acquired. 2 fit to be known, knowable. 3 exquisite, superb. 4 *n* work.

ਉਪਾਧ [upadh] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

ਉਪਾਧਾਨ [upadhan] a pillow, See ਉਪਾਧਾਨ. "as gadi dās rucīr fārēṣ pār upadhan dirēgh dhādin."—GPS.

ਉਪਾਧਿ [upadhi] *Skt* *n* a stratagem. 2 status, rank. 3 a title. 4 an indicator to bring to cognizance an object. It is different from the object as a pot that gives the idea of the firmament, though both are so different. 5 tumult, rowdyism.

ਉਪਾਧੀ [upadhi] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

ਉਪਾਧਿਯਾ [upadhyay] *Skt* *n* a teacher; a guru to impart religious teaching; a priest etc.¹

ਉਪਾਨ [upan] the foundation of a building. 2 See ਉਪਾਨ.

ਉਪਾਨਹ [upanah], ਉਪਾਨਤ [upanat], ਉਪਾਨਯ [upanay], ਉਪਾਨੈ [upane] *Skt* उपाह-उपात n shoes, *xa* a humble servant. "dhāryo upanah guru ko cin."—*GPS*. "taje upanay nāge paṛ."—*GPS*. "das upane lekār dhae."—*GPS*.

ਉਪਾਮ [upam] plural of ਉਪਾਮ. 2 *n* all created beings; mankind; the living multitude. "sabh gavāt jet upam."—*bera m* 4. 3 *Skt* अपाम *adj* farthest. 4 very far.

ਉਪਾਯ [upay] See ਉਪਾਯ.

ਉਪਾਯਤ੍ਰਿ [upayau] *adj* produced, created.

ਉਪਾਯਨ [upayan] *Skt* *n* a present, an offering. 2 a meeting.

ਉਪਾਰ [upar] See ਉਪਾਰਨਾ.

ਉਪਾਰਜਨ [uparjan], ਉਪਾਰਜਨਾ [uparjana] *Skt* उपारजन. *v* to draw, print. 2 to decorate, bedeck, adorn. "koṭi uparjana tere āg."—*bher a m* 5. 3 *Skt* उपार्जन adding up, collection. "phalguni anād uparjana."—*majh baramaha*. 4 creation. "simre sāgal uparjana."—*maru solhe m* 5. "jet kin uparjana prabhū dan der dātār."—*mali m* 5.

ਉਪਾਰਣ [uparāṇ], ਉਪਾਰਨਾ [uparna] *Skt* उत्पारन *to* uproot, dismantle. "mul vikar upar."—*GPS*. 2 to tear apart, saw. 3 उपाण *n* a crime, an offence, a sin. 4 पारण the end of fasting. See

¹It is written in the third chapter of Shāṅkh Sūtrī that one who teaches a celibate is a 'guru' and he who teaches for monetary reward is a teacher.

ਵੁਤ ਪਾਰਣ.

ਉਪਾਰਾ [upara] *adj* dug up, uprooted. 2 created, built, formed. "kai jāt binahi upara."—*suhi m* 5. "oākar te srīsaṭi upara."—*VN*.

ਉਪਾਰੀ [upari] *adj* created, formed. "sabh se dataru jetu upari."—*var guj 2 m* 5. 'gives gifts to all the created ones.' 2 dug up, dismantled.

ਉਪਾਲੰਭ [upalābh] *Skt* उपालम्भ *n* a complaint, blame, grievance.

ਉਪਾਵ [upav] measure. See ਉਪਾਵ. "sabhna upava sirī upau he hārinam pāpātī hoī."—*var guj 1 m* 3. "upav choḍi gahu tis ki oṭ."—*gāu m* 5.

ਉਪਾਵਣ [upavaṇ], ਉਪਾਵਣੁ [upavaṇu] *v* to produce, create.

ਉਪਾਵਣੁਹਾਰ [upavaṇuhar] *adj* producer, creator. "ap upavaṇuhar."—*var guj 2 m* 5.

ਉਪਾਵਨ [upavān] See ਉਪਾਵਣ. "apī upavān."—*brīla m* 5.

ਉਪਾਵੀ [upavi] with endeavour, with effort. "anik upavi rogu nā jāi."—*sukhmāni*.

ਉਪਾਭ [upaṛ] See ਉਪਾਭਨ.

ਉਪਾਭਨ [upaṛan] *Skt* उत्पारन *n* the act of uprooting. "jā apni apī upari."—*majh m* 5. *n* sawing, splitting. "bahur jān nā upara."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਉਪਾਭਿ [upaṛi] *adv* having split or torn apart. "bheanrup niksia thām upaṛi."—*bher m* 3. 2 having pulled apart or uprooted.

ਉਪਾਭੀ [upaṛi] See ਉਪਾਭਨ.

ਉਪਿਦ [upīd], ਉਪਿਦ੍ਰ [upīdr] Vaman. See ਉਪਿਦ੍ਰ. "kai koṭi upīdr bānay khāpayo."—*sāveye 33*.

ਉਪੇਕਾ [upekṣa], ਉਪੇਖਾ [upekha] *Skt* उपेक्षा *n* renunciation. 2 apathy, indifference, dejection. 3 disrespect, scorn. "metri kārūṇa dve lākho mudita tiji jan. catur² upekha jis bikhe sāmukh so pāhican."—*NP*.

ਉਪੇਤਾਣਾ [upetaṇa] *adj* without shoes, barefoot. "pāg upetaṇa."—*var asa*.

²Fourth.

ਉਪੇਦ੍ਰ [upēdr] *Skt* उपेन्द्र *n* Kashyap's son born to Aditi; younger brother of Indar; Vaman Avatar.

ਉਪੇਯਾ [upeya] See ਉਪਈਆ.

ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ [upodghat] *Skt* उपोद्घात *n* a prologue, an introduction, a preface, brief description of things dealt with in the book. 2 different from a normal statement, description of a special object.

ਉਪੰਗ [upāṅg] *Skt* उपाङ्ग *n* a part of a limb (a hand is a limb; a finger is an upāṅg). 2 limb-like, artificial limb. 3 a kind of musical instrument, nāṣṭarāṅg. "jhalār tal mṛidāṅg upāṅg."—*cāḍi* 1. 4 Udho's father.

ਉਪੰਨ [upān], ਉਪੰਨਾ [upāna] *Skt* उत्पन्न *adj* born, begotten. "ape apī upaī upāna."—*maru solhe* m 3. "apī upānīa."—*var ram* 2 m 5. "cāthe pīarī upānī khed."—*var majh* m 1.

ਉਪਲ [uppāl] a subcaste of Khatris. "gājjan uppāl sātīguru bhavē."—*BG*

ਉਫ [uf] *P* اُف *part* an exclamation of pain, grief or fatigue; ah, oh! ha! alas!

ਉਫਟਨ [uphaṭan] *v* to burst; to explode; to jump. "uphaṭ sronaṭ chīchhyā."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Drops of blood rebound.'

ਉਫਣਨਾ [uphaṇna] *v* to ferment. 2 to boil.

ਉਫਤਦ [uftad] *P* اُفّتد the felled ones. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫਤਾਦ [uftad] *P* اُفّتاد the felled one. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫਤਾਦਹ [uftadāh] *P* اُفّتادِه felled, humiliated. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫਤਾਦਨ [uftadān] *P* اُفّتادِن *v* to fall, collapse. 2 to be ruined.

ਉਫਨਨਾ [uphaṇna] See ਉਫਣਨਾ. "tej tāle pay upanyo jesa."—*GPS*.

ਉਫਾਨ [uphan] *n* the process of boiling; boiling over. 2 an outburst.

ਉਬਕ [ubāk] *A* اُبّك *adj* fat, plump. 2 smart, shrewd. "bājje ubakk."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Smart fighters clashed among themselves.'

ਉਬਕਾਈ [ubkai] *n* nausea, vomit.

ਉਬਟ [ubāṭ] *Skt* उद्घाट *n* an irregular or rough path; an arduous valley. "ubāṭ cālāte ihu mādu para."—*keda kabir*. See ਖੋਦ.

ਉਬਟਨਾ [ubāṭna] *Skt* उद्घाटन a paste of oil seeds, sandalwood, sesame seeds, cārājī, etc., for massaging the body before bathing; it makes the body clean, soft and fragrant.

ਉਬਟਾਨਾ [ubṭāna] *v* to put on a wrong and rough path. 2 to turn back. 3 See ਔਟਉਣਾ.

ਉਬਰ [ubar] liberation, salvation, redemption. See ਉਆਹਿ and ਉਬਰਣ.

ਉਬਰਣ [ubrāṇ], ਉਬਰਨ [ubrān] *Skt* उद्धारण *n* the act of coming up. 2 turning from bad to good condition; improving. 3 attaining liberation. "ubrāt raja ram ki sārni."—*gāu* m 5.

ਉਬਲਨਾ [ubālana] *v* ਉਦ-ਵਲਨ to boil. 2 to cook. "jū ubli mājīthe rāḡ gāhgāha."—*var gāu* 1 m 3. 3 to gush forth.

ਉਬਾਸੀ [ubasi] *n* a yawn, gape. (Many people think that the root of this word is from Arabic *عمر* which means a wrinkle or scowl on the brow). See ਅਵਾਸੀ.

ਉਬਾਹਣਾ [ubahṇa] without shoes; barefoot. 2 without a carriage.

ਉਬਾਚ [ubac] See ਉਵਾਚ.

ਉਬਾਰਣਾ [ubarṇa], ਉਬਾਰਨ [ubarān] *Skt* उद्धारण to raise, lift. 2 to liberate. 3 to save. "dropdi ābar let ubarīale."—*mali namdev*. "me tāki oṭ sātah lehu ubarīa."—*gāu* m 5. 4 to boil. "kāhī cakār sō deg ubarī."—*GPS*.

ਉਬਾਰਿਅਨੁ [ubarīanu] he saved. "apī ubarīanu."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਉਬਾਰੇ ਖਾਨ [ubare xan] Abdul Rahiman Khan, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who served the congregation at Kartarpur after imbibing the Guru's precept and was counted among the devout Sikhs. See Janamsakhi of Bhai Bala.

ਉਬਾਲਣਾ [ubālṇa], ਉਬਾਲਨਾ [ubālana] *v* to boil, cook in boiling liquid. See ਉਬਲਨਾ.

ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ [ubed beg] *غیدیک* He was appointed the subedar of Lahore province for some time in 1761 AD by Ahmed Shah Durani. In fact he was the ruler of Kalanaur (Gurdaspur) under the aegis of Delhi, and was badly defeated by Raja Chatur Singh of Chamba, Raja Raj Singh of Guler, Raja Dhiraj Pal of Basoli and Raja Kripal Deo of Jammu.

ਉਬੇਰਾਇ [uberai] *n* a sub-caste of Khatri.

ਉਬੇਦ ਖਾਨ [ubed xan], ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ [ubed beg] See ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ.

ਉਭ [ubh] *adj* standing. 2 *adv* above, upon. "pīdhi ubh kālē sāsara."—*dhāna namdev*. See ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ. 3 *Skt* उभ both of them. 4 *Skt* उभ् to fill, complete. 5 *S* *n* sky.

ਉਭਾਇ [ubhai] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] *adja* tree, that has dried before it is cut; dead even when alive. "bhāram suke bahu ubhsuk kahiāhi."—*kālī a m 4*.

ਉਭਕਲੇ [ubhkale] See ਉਭ, ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ.

ਉਭਯ [ubhay] *Skt adv* both.

ਉਭਯਾਤ੍ਰ [ubhyatr] *Skt adv* on both sides or places. 2 in both the worlds, here and hereafter.

ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ [ubhyālākar] *n* This figurative expression, whether ornamental or semantic is formed when two or more figurative expressions are found at one place, and is of two kinds: sāsriṣṭi and sākār.

(a) If a number of figurative expressions, even if merged, appear separate, then this is an instance of sāsriṣṭi:

alākar ik thāl bāhut jude jude lākh jāhi,
tāl tādul ki rītī sō sāsriṣṭi tāhi.

—*garabgājini*.

(b) but, if on merging, they do not appear separate, then it is a case of sākār:

pāy panī ki rītī kār hōy pāspār lin,
tāko sākār nam he bhakhāt pāram prābin.

—*kavy prabhakar*.

ਉਭਰਣ [ubhran], ਉਭਰਣਾ [ubharna], ਉਭਰਨਾ

[ubarna] *Skt* उत्-हरण *v* to raise upward, get higher. 2 to burst forth into flame. 3 to swell, rise, spring up.

ਉਭਾ [ubha] a region of Multan, Dera Gazi Khan and adjacent parts of Bahawalpur state. 2 See ਉਭ and ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਾਰਣਾ [ubharna], ਉਭਾਰਨਾ [ubharna] *v* to push up, lift. 2 to incite, instigate. 3 to promote to a higher rank.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ. "hārah sok ubhe dābar."—*gāu a m 1*. 2 See ਉਭੇ.

ਉਭੇਸਾਸ [ubhesas], ਉਭੇਸਾਹ [ubhesah] *Skt* उद्वेग *n* sighs, gasps caused by contraction of lungs, by sorrow or by excessive phlegm. "muh kala hōa ādārī ubhesas."—*var sor m 3*. "navē dhāule ubhesah."—*var majh m 1*. 2 sighs.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਮਈ [umai] *adj* exuberant, enthusiastic. "mān me ātī hi umāi."—*krisān*.

ਉਮਹ [umah], ਉਮਾਹ [umha] See ਉਮਾਹ. "sābh umhāi dekhbe ko vādhu lāl ko."—*GPS*.

ਉਮਕ [umak] *n* keen desire, enthusiasm, fit of ecstasy. "mān nā rāhe bāhu bīdhi umkai."—*sar m 5*. 2 *A* *عمق* depth, seriousness, gravity.

ਉਮਕਨਾ [umakna] See ਉਮਗਣਾ.

ਉਮਕਿਓ [umkio], ਉਮਕਿਤ [umkit] filled with zeal. See ਉਮਕ. "umkio hio mīlān prābhū tāi."—*suhi m 5*. "umkit rās calē."—*māla pārtal m 5*.

ਉਮਗ [umag] See ਉਮਕ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉਮਗਣਾ [umagna] *v* to have longings, long for. 2 to jump.

ਉਮਡਨਾ [umadna] *v* to long for. 2 to jump. 3 to rise. 4 to spread. 5 to surround.

ਉਮਤ [umat], ਉਮਤਿ [umati] *A* *أمة* *n* a nation, nationality. 2 a sect, following a particular religious belief and practice. "dārī sevē umatī khārī."—*var ram 3*.

ਉਮਦਹ [umdah], ਉਮਦਾ [umda] *A* *مدم* *adj* good, excellent. 2 healthy, sound. 3 chosen.

4 beautiful.

ਉਮਨਾ [umna] See ਉਨਮਨਾ. "əb jəg janɪ ju umna rahe."—*gəu bavan kabir*.

ਉਮਰ [umar] *A* $\frac{1}{n}$ age, life span. According to Charak Sanhita, age is a state of the union of body, senses, heart and soul. In the Veds, Manu writes that man's age in Satyug was 400 years but decreased by 100 years¹ in each Yug, and it has come down to 100 years² in Kalyug. In the Purans it is shown as thousands and lakhs of years. "jo jo vāṇe dīhṛa sou umar hāth pāvānɪ."—*s fārid*. See ਉਮਰ ਖਿਤਾਬ and ਖਲੀਫਾ.

ਉਮਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ [umar šah] a jat masand (preacher cum agent) of Sangha clan, resident of Darauli village. He lovingly participated in the construction of the Harimandar under orders of Guru Arjan Dev. He looked upon offerings and money as poison. His son Nand Chand became a revenue officer of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

ਉਮਰ ਹਥ ਪਵੰਨਿ [umar hāth pāvānɪ] *S sen* Days of life are decreasing, as crops do during the harvesting. "jo jo vāṇe dīhṛa sou umar hāth pāvānɪ." It is an ironical statement as lengthening of life stands for dying and raising the flame for extinguishing it.

ਉਮਰਖਤਾਬ [umarkhatāb], ਉਮਰਖਿਤਾਬ [umarkhitāb] *عمر بن خطاب* Caliph Umar son of Khattab was father of Hafsa, third wife of prophet

¹ਭਾਨੀ ਜੀਵ ਖਾਨਦੇ ਕਰਮਾਨ: (Rig Ved)

²ਅਰੋਗਾ: ਸਰ੍ਵ ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਸ੍ਵਰੁਪਾਸ਼ੀ ਭਾਨੁਧੁ: ।

ਕੁਰੁ ਤੇਰਾਦਿਨੁ ਹੋਪਾਸਾਪੁਰੁਲਿ ਪਾਦਸ਼: ।—*manusimriti* a 1, s 83.

In Shabadmala, it is written that man and elephant live for one hundred twenty years and five days. The horse, dog, donkey and camel, bullock and he-buffalo and he-goat live for two, twelve, twenty five, twenty four and sixteen years respectively. For an estimate of the age-span by modern thinkers, reference may be made to the entry on 'Longevity' in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Muhammad. He was stabbed to death by Firoz, a slave, in 23 Hijri (644 AD) Under Caliph Umar, the Muslims conquered Egypt and north Africa, and he undertook boundless preaching of Islam. "kino umarkhitāb jyō aj hāmāro nyaū."—*cāritr* 38.

Several tales of Umar's justice are current. In the book 'Alfaruk' it is written that Caliph Umar had framed the rule that one who drank liquor be given 80 lashes. One day his own son Abu Shamah got drunk whereupon Umar himself lashed him so severely that he died. "umarkhitāb ādalti beṭa marvara."—*jōgnama*.³

ਉਮਰਥਲ [umarthal] *I Skt* अन्तरविद्रधि tumour in the intestines, caused by incontinence in eating and drinking and the taking of intoxicating drugs which results in malfunctioning of the four humours of the body. Blood deteriorates and tumours are formed on internal organs. Swelling of tumours causes pain especially when this occurs in the stomach, navel, pelvis, liver, kidney, spleen, etc. There is an acute pain all the time and sleep is impossible to get.

The best treatment for it is a surgical operation and the use of blood-cleansing and laxative medicines. Food should be light but invigorative. Juice of hārṛ (myrobalan) and suhājṇa is found beneficial. "jina ādārɪ umarthal sei jāṇanɪ sulia."—*var gəu I m* 4. This means that as the patient knows the pain of this illness, so does the love-lorn lover know of the inner pang.

ਉਮਰਾ [umra], ਉਮਰਾਉ [umrau], ਉਮਰਾਇ [umrai], ਉਮਰਾਯ [umray], ਉਮਰਾਵ [umrav], ਉਮਰੀਆ [umria],

³This composition of 32 pauris is from the pen of a devotee. It is also called "Var Guru Gobind Singh Ji." It carries a dialogue between princess Zebunisa and emperor Aurangzeb, and a description of the battle of Panvate.

ਉਮਰੇ [umre] *Al* plural of ਅਮੀਰ. "sah raje khan umrav sirkar hāhī."—*var bila m 4*. 2 administrators and ministers. "umravhu age jhera."—*sor m 5*. "sultan khan māluk umre gae kārī kārī kuc."—*sri a m 1*. 3 a sub caste of khatris.

ਉਮਲ [uməl] *adj* ambitious, aspirant, inspired. "uməl lathē jodhe maru vajīa."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਉਮਾ [uma] *Skt n* light, lustre, radiance. 2 Shiv's wife, Parvati. Kalidas has written in Kumarsambhav that Parvati's mother Menka asked her not to do penance, that is, ਉ (intense penance) ਮਾ (not to do) and for this reason she came to be known as uma.

ਉਮਾਸੁਤ [umasut] *n* Uma's (Parvati's) son Ganesh. 2 Kartikey, an army commander of the gods.

ਉਮਾਹ [umah], ਉਮਾਹੜਾ [umahrā], ਉਮਾਹਾ [umaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement. 2 aspiration. 3 merry-making, gaiety. 4 festival.

ਉਮਾਤਨਯ [umatānāy], ਉਮਾਤਾਤ [umatat] son of Uma (Parvati), See ਉਮਾਸੁਤ.

ਉਮਾਧਵ [umadhav], ਉਮਾਨਾਹ [umanah], ਉਮਾਪਤਿ [umapāṭi] *Skt* husband of Uma, Shiv. "gotāmnarī umapāṭi suamī. sisdhārān sēhās bhāg gamī."—*jet rāvdas*. "...Indar got a thousand vulva- marks on his body." See ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ.

ਉਮੀਦ [umīd], ਉਮੇਦ [umed] *P* اُمید *n* a hope, expectation. 2 trust.

ਉਮੇਦਵਾਰ [umedvar] *P* اُمیدوار *adj* hopeful, expectant.

ਉਮੇਦਾ [umeda] *n* a servant of Rai Bular of Talwandi who served Guru Nanak Dev with great devotion. See ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਉਮੇਰੀਆ [umeria] rich people. See ਉਮਰੀਆ. "anik umeria."—*biha m 5*.

ਉਮੰਗ [umāṅg] *n* exuberance, exultation. 2 a wave of happiness. "ek divās mān bhāi umāṅg."—*bāsāt ramanād*.

ਉਮੰਡ [umāṇḍ] See ਉਮਡਨਾ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉਮਤ [ummat] See ਉਮਤ.

ਉਮੀ [ummi] See ਉਮੀ.

ਉਰ [ur] *Skt* उर *n* breast, bosom. "ur lag-hu pritam prabhu mere."—*bila m 5*. "cārānkāmāl hīrde ur dharhu."—*gāu m 5*. 2 mind, heart. "dharīo hārī ur che."—*bāsāt m 4*. 3 abdomen, stomach. "rohni ke ur bic dharyo hē."—*krīsan*. 'Balbhadar was put in Rohini's womb.' 4 *Skt* उर *vr* to go, walk.

ਉਰਸਾ [ursa] *n* a round piece of stone for rubbing sandalwood on it. Priests have it in Hindu temples. *Skt* उरसा. "tera nam kārī cāṇṇāthia je mān ursa hoī."—*gūj m 1*.

ਉਰਕਟ [urkaṭ] *Skt* अर्कृत *adj* prepared, cooked, boiled. "īkaṭu pātārī bhārī urkaṭ kurkaṭ, īkaṭu pātārī bhārī pani."—*asa kabir*. 'In one pot the Tantrics put a cooked cock and in the other put liquor.'

ਉਰਗ [urag] *Skt n* one that moves on its belly. 2 a snake, reptile.

ਉਰਗ ਨਾਥ [urag nath] the king of snakes, Sheshnag.

ਉਰਗਾਦ [urgad], ਉਰਗਾਰਿ [urgarī] *Skt n* the eater of snakes or enemy of snakes; blue jay. 2 a mongoose, peacock, stork, crane etc. are also eaters of snakes.

ਉਰਗੇਸ਼ [urges] *Skt n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag. 2 Writing in the form of a riddle in Gur Vilas Bhai Sukha Singh has used 'nag' instead of 'nagraj' (cobra), 'gajraj' (elephant) and 'hastiraj', a term also used for elephants.

ਉਰਛਾ [urcha] See ਉਰਛਾ.

ਉਰਜ [uraj] See ਉਰੋਜ. 2 the month of Kattak. "uraj mas ki puranmasi."—*NP*. See ਉਰੋਜ.

ਉਰਾਜ [urajh] See ਉਰਝਨ. "jhajha urajh surajh nahi jana."—*gāu bavān kabir*.

ਉਰਝਨ [urjhan], ਉਰਝਨਾ [urajhna] *Skt* अवलंबन *v* to be entangled. 2 to be obstructed; to stop. "urajh rāhīo bikhīa kē sōga."—*suhi a m 5*. "urjhīo kēnak kamīni kē rās."—*ṭodi m 9*. 3 to get involved in a dispute.

ਉਰਝਿ [urajhī] having been entangled.

ਉਰਦ [urəd] See ਉਤਰ. "dal urəd ki chāmāk
banai."—GPS.

ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗਨੀ [urda begni], ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗੀ [urda begi]
T اُردا بے گئی *n* a uniformed and armed female to guard the harem; an amazon. During the Muslim rule, it was only through these female guards that petitions and messages could be sent inside the palace. See ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ.

उर्दू [urdu] *تُرکی* *n* an army. 2 a cantonment. 3 a military market. 4 a mixed dialect of the armed camp or cantonment, which evolved during the reign of Khilji kings from the intermixing of the Hindu and Muslim dialects when soldiers frequented the markets. It came to be called Urdu or 'laškeri', the language of cantonments. During the Mughal rule, especially that of Shah Jahan, this language became very common. Its framework is Hindi but its vocabulary is rich in Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The Persian script is used for writing it. Although it is understood throughout northern India but the United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh) constitute its special home. In fact, any mixed language can be given this name, but the Persianized language of India is exclusively named Urdu.

ਉਰਧ [urādh] *Sk* ऊर्ध्व adv upwards. "urādh mul jisu sakh tālahā, car bed jitu lage."—*guj a m* 1. 2 adj high, lofty. "gārabbh kūḍāl mahī urādh dhīrāni."—*maru solhe m* 1. See **ਉਰਧ** ਧਿਆਨੀ. 3 standing, erect. 4 *n* the Creator who is the loftiest of all. "ārth-hī urādh mīlīa sukh pava."—*gāu bavān kēbir*. 'Human beings attain peace when union with the Divine is consummated.' 5 adj upside down. "urādh pāk le sudhā kārē."—*gāu var sāt kēbir*. 'Upside down lotus is the mind itself.' See **ਉਰਧ**.

ਉਰਧਤਪ [urədhtəp], ਉਰਧਤਪ [urədhtəp] *Skr* ਉਰ੍ਧ

^१ऊर्द्ध्वं मूलं भेषः शारव मन्वत्थं प्राह रव्यपम् ।

छन्दासि यस्य पर्णानि यस्तं वेद स वेदवित् । (Bhagvat Gita, 15-1)

34. intense meditation. 2 meditation in standing position. 3 meditation with arms raised upward. "kaṛa sadhe urədhəp kərə vic-hu həume nə ja i."—*sri m 3*.

ਉਰਧਧਿਆਨੀ [urədhɖɦɪɐni] *adj* one who concentrates on God above. See **ਉਰਧ**.

ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ [uradhbahu] See ਉਰਧਵਾਹੁ.

ਉਰਧਾਰਨ [urdharən] v to settle, have firm faith.
 “cārənkamāl rid mähī urdharhu.”—*sukhmāni*

ਉਰਫ਼ [uraf] *A* ارف *n* plural of ਉਰਫ਼ਤ boundary marks 2 *A* عرف *adj* well-known, famous. 3 equal. 4 *n* education, knowledge.

ਉਰਬਸੀ [urbasi] See ਉਰਵਸੀ.

ਉਰਬਰਾ [urbəra] *Skr* उर्वरा *n* fertile land. 2 irrigated land. “jɪmɪ urbəra krɪsɪ chin.”-əj. ‘as irrigated land does not claim appreciation without cultivation.’

ਉਰਬਰੇਸਣੀ [urbresni] the army of the king of the fertile land. 2 See ਲੁਚ ਬਰੇਸਣੀ.

ਉਰਬੀ [urbi] *Sk* उर्वी *n* earth. "akas urbiā jālā."
-gyan.

ਉਰਮਾਂਡਣ [urmāḍaṇ] *Dg n* the breast that adds grace to a woman's bosom. 2 an ornament, like a necklace, suspended over a woman's breast.

ਉਰਮਿ [urəmi], ਉਰਮੀ [urmi] a ripple, wave, breaker, surge. See ਉਰਮੀ. Books which are titled as 'sagər' or 'sər' (sea, tank) have their chapters metaphorically named urmi (waves).

उरला [urla] *adv* of this side, 2 of this world.

ਉਰਵਸ਼ੀ [urvashi] *Skt* उर्वशी *n* ਉਰੁ-ਅਸ਼ something that overpowers the great; a desire, wish.
2 According to Rig Ved, a fairy in paradise, known as Urvashi because she was born from Narayan's thigh (uru). According to the Mahabharat, Mitara and Varuna shed their semen on seeing Urvashi from which the sages, Agastya and Vashishtha, were born. Once Urvashi annoyed these sages, who cursed her that she would take birth on earth and be the wife of king Pururva.

The tale of Urvashi and Pururva is contained in 'Shatpath Brahman' and the poet Kalidas has narrated it beautifully in the play 'Vikramorvashi'. In Padam Puran, Urvashi is described as having been born from the thigh of Kamdev. "rābha urvāsi or sāci su mādodri pe esi prābha kākī jag bic nā kachu bhāi."—*kṛisān* 3 In the Nirukt, lightning is also named Urvashi.

ਉਰਵਾਸ਼ [urvar] the nearer bank. 2 this world. "bikhia ādārī pācimue nā urvaru nā par."—*sri m* 3. 3 the far bank, meaning the other world; hereafter. "Is tēn dhān ki kēvān vādai? dhārānī pāre, urvarī nā jāi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਉਰਵਾਸ਼ਪਾਰ [urvarpar] this bank of the river and that. 2 this and the other world; here and hereafter. See **ਉਰਵਾਸ਼**.

ਉਰਵਾਸ਼ਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ [urvarpar ke dāni] knowers of this as well as the next world, the saints. 2 Chitargupt, the mythological scribe of all human actions. "urvarpar ke dāni! Ikhlehu alpatalu. mohi jāmāddu nā lēgai."—*gāu rāvdas*.

ਉਰਵਾਸ਼ੀ [urvarī] adv on this bank. 2 on that side; on the far bank. See **ਉਰਵਾਸ਼**.

ਉਰਵਿਜ [urvi] *n* born from **ਉਰਵੀ** (earth); vegetation, trees and grass.—*sānama*.

ਉਰਵਿਜ ਚਰ ਰਿਪੁ [urvi chār ripu] enemy of the grazing deer, the lion.—*sānama*.

ਉਰਵੀ [urvi] See **ਉਰਵੀ**.

ਉਰਾ [ura] *n* this or the near side. "pāra ura lakh līyāt pāchanhu."—*NP*. 2 this world.

ਉਰਾਹਨ [urāhan], **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ** [urāhna], **ਉਰਾਹਨੇ** [urāhne] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. "kahīke kaj urāhan ri sāhi?"—*kṛisān*.

ਉਰਾਭਾ [urābha] See **ਉਲਭਾ**. "grīh ke log urābhe jāi."—*cārītr* 33.

ਉਰਾਰ [urar] bank, on this side, this side's end. 2 this world, See **ਉਰਵਾਸ਼**.

ਉਰਿ [uri] on the chest or breast, See **ਉਰ**. "hārī ke cārān hīrdē urī dhārī."—*gāu m* 5. 2 in the heart. "hārī rakhe urī dhārī."—*sri m* 3.

ਉਰਿਣ [urīṇ], **ਉਰਿਣਤ** [urīṇat] *Skt* उरण *adj* without debt on his head, free from debt. "urīṇat hoe bhar utare."—*BG*.

ਉਰੁ [uru], **ਉਰੂ** [uru] *Skt* उरु *n* thigh. 2 *adj* broad. 3 long, tall. 4 high. 5 large.

ਉਰੂਜ [uruj] *A* روض *n* rise, progress. 2 *مروء* Khalil bin Ahmed of Mecca was a scholar and teacher of this branch of knowledge and was therefore nicknamed Uruz, just as prosody came to be called after the name of Pingal Rishi.

ਉਰੇ [ure] *adv* near here, this side. 2 in this world. 3 farther away.

ਉਰੇਬ [ureb] *P* ارب *adj* slant, awry. 2 winding, zigzag. 3 crafty.

ਉਰੋਜ [uroj] *n* born from the breast; teat, bud.

ਉਲ [ul] *A* ال *suf* precedes Arabic names as alquran, but in compound words it becomes ul as in. "hāmesul sālame."—*japu*. 'always safe and sound.' 2 *Skt* उल *vr* to burn, get burn.

ਉਲਸ [ulas] *T* اُلس *leftover* food, leavings, provisions from the royal tables. "ulas pīale khārī khumārī."—*BG*.

ਉਲਸਤ [ulsat], **ਉਲਸਿਤ** [ulsit], **ਉਲਹਤ** [ulhat] *Skt* उलसित *adj* shining, bright. 2 happy, delighted.

ਉਲਹਨਾ [ulhana] See **ਉਪਲੰਭ** and **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ**.

ਉਲਕਾ [ulka] *Skt* उल्का *n* a ray of light. 2 a spark; a small smouldering piece of wood. 3 light of a shooting star or meteorite. See **ਉਲ** 2.

ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤ [ulkaṭ] *n* falling of embers from the sky, shooting stars, meteorites, considered inauspicious in the Purans. "ulkaṭ hot akasa."—*cārītr* 405. See **ਉਲਕਾ** 3.

ਉਲਭਣੇ [ulgaṇe] *M* v to conclude. 2 to stop. 3 to sweep. 4 to scrub.

ਉਲਭਣ [uljhaṇ], **ਉਲਭਨ** [uljhaṇ] See **ਉਰਭਨ**. "jiu uljhaṇo badh budhi ka mārta nāhi

bisrani."-gəu ə m 5. See ਬਾਧਬੁਧਿ. 2 *n* a complication, an enigma, a circumlocution, an ambiguity.

ਉਲਝੇਰਾ [uljhera], ਉਲਝੇਰਾ [uljhera] *n* an entanglement. 2 a devious dispute. 3 an action under bondage.

ਉਲਟ [ulət] *adj* against, opposed. "ulət bhəi jīvət məri jagṛa."-gəu ə m 1. 2 *adv* having turned back; avoiding. "əb mən ulətī sənātən hua."-gəu kəbir.

ਉਲਟਨਾ [ulətna] *Sk* उलटना *v* to turn back, to return. "manua ulətī sūn məhi gəhe."-ram beṇi. 2 turn turtle.

ਉਲਟਾ [ulṭa] *adj* contrary, opposite. 2 upsidedown.

ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ [ulṭa sevək] *n* a purchased slave. "sātən ke hām ulṭe sevək."-dhana namdev. 2 different from ordinary servants; one serving without self interest.

ਉਲਟਿ [ulətī] *adv* having turned or returned. "ulətī kəmalu əmrītī bhəria."-var mālā m 1.

ਉਲਟੀ [ulṭi] *adj* opposite, reverse. "sətiguru mīlīe ulṭi bhəi."-sri m 3. 2 *n* vomit.

ਉਲਟੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਵਹਿਣੀ [ulṭi gəga vāhṇi] a practice contrary to established religious and social norms.

ਉਲਟੀਲੇ ਸਕਤਿ ਸਹਾਰੀ [ulṭile śakti sāharā] *sen* breath forced in the opposite direction or drawn upward.-ram kəbir.

ਉਲਟੇ ਸੇਵਕ [ulṭe sevək] See ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ.

ਉਲਥਨਾ [uləthna] *v* to come down; to subside. 2 to descend. "sər hās ulthəre aī."-sri m 1 pəhīre. "aī ulthe hājh."-s fərid. 3 to turn over. 4 to translate from one language into another.

ਉਲਥਾ [ulṭha] *n* translation. 2 See ਉਲਥਨਾ.

ਉਲਫਤ [ulṭət] *A* اُلفت *n* love. 2 friendship.

ਉਲਮਾ [ulma], ਉਲਮਾਉ [ulmau], ਉਲਮਾਵ [ulmav] *A* علم *adj* plural of ਆਲਿਮ. scholars, pandits, doctors, philosophers. "coda se ulmavən

rakhe."-GPS.

ਉਲਰਨਾ [ulərna] *v* to overflow. 2 to tilt; to lean backwards. 3 (in carts etc.) the state in which front parts are higher and rear parts are lower.

ਉਲਵੀ [ulvi] *A* اُولوی *n* one possessing height; a star. 2 an angel. 3 an inhabitant of the upper part of Arabia. 4 one belonging to the prophet Ali's clan, but not to lady Fatima's progeny.

ਉਲਾਸ [ulas] *Sk* उल्लास *n* light, wonder. 2 a desire, yearning. "khat pit varte ənəd ulas."-sukhmāni. 3 courage, zeal. "rəṇ dekhi sure citī ulas."-bəsāt m 5. "hāsa seti citu ulas-hi kukəṛ di oḍari."-gəu var 2 m 5. 4 comfort, happiness. 5 a chapter or section of a book. 6 a figure of literary speech in which merits and demerits of one are attributed to another. "ek-hi ke guṇdoṣ tē ʔre ko guṇ doṣ. vārṇət yō ullas hē jo pēḍit matī koṣ."-lālī lālam. It has four forms:

(a) expression of one merit through another.

Example:

guṇi guṇi mīlī laha pavsi,
gurmukhi nam vādai."-bher m 1.
gəga jəmna godavri səsuti,
te kərhi udəmu dhuri sadhu ki tāi,
kīlvikh melu bhāre pāre hāmre vicī,
hāmri melu sadhu ki dhuri gavai.
-mālā m 4.

(b) expression of merit through demerit.

Example:

səphəl birch phəl det jyō pəkhan mare
sīr kərvət səhi hot par par hē,
sagər se kaḍh mukh phorīyət sip ko jyō
det muktahəl əvəgya nā vicar hē,
jese khanvara khani khānət hānət ghān
manək əmol hira pər upkar hē,
ukh mē priyukh jyō prəgas hot kolu pāce
əvgun kie gun sadhun ke dvar hē.

-BGK.

(c) expression of demerit through merit.

Example:

dhənu jobənu dux veri hoe,
jinhi rəkke rəg laɪ. —asa ə m 1.
sədən vibhuti əpər ke dekhi.
pira pavhi ride visekhi. —NP.
chəmi purəkh ke kaj udara,
nəšt hot jimi əgni para,
tis ko səkəl kərhi əpradha,
dər ko chor det hē badha. —GPS.

(d) expression of demerit through demerit.

Example:

kusəgəti bəh-hi sādā dukhu
pavhi dukhodu kh kəmarā.
—maru solhe m 3.
pər dukh pikhkər hot hē
dukhi sət mən māhi.
—alākar sagər sudha.

7 See ਕਲਸ.

ਉਲਾਸਾ [ulasa], ਉਲਾਸੀ [ulasi] adj happy, pleased, delighted. “jīū minā jəl māhi ulasa.” —gəu ə m 1.

ਉਲਾਸੁ [ulasu] See ਉਲਾਸ.

ਉਲਾਹ [ulah], ਉਲਾਹਨ [ulahən] v to bring down. 2 to stop; to remove; to push back or aside. “həbhe dukkh ulahi.” —var jēt “səgli trisən ulahi, sət-hu.” —ram asa m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਨਾ [ulahna], ਉਲਾਹਨੇ [ulahno] n a complaint, an expression of grievance. “lakh ulahne mohi.” —bīha chāt m 5. “ulahno mē kahu nā dio.” —nəf m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਿ [ulahi] adv having brought down, having taken off (garment). 2 zealously.

ਉਲਾਹਿਅਮੁ [ulahiamu] I have shed. “həbhe dukh ulahiamu.” —var maru 2 m 5.

ਉਲਾਹੀ [ulahi] v put down, took down, shed. See ਉਲਾਹਨ.

ਉਲਾਣਾ [ulaṇa] adj without a rug, saddle or saddle blanket, bare back (horse etc.) “jin turəgəm pai nīkara. kīdhō ulaṇa lin

sīdhara?” —GPS.

ਉਲਾਦ [ulad] See ਔਲਾਦ.

ਉਲਾਭਾ [ulābha], ਉਲਾਮਾ [ulama] n a taunt, gibe. See ਉਪਾਲੰਭ “ulame jīə səhe.” —asa fərid.

ਉਲਾਰਣਾ [ularṇa] v to raise and make uneven or tilted. 2 to raise or make the front part higher than the rear.

ਉਲੀਚਣਾ [ulicṇa], ਉਲੀਚਨ [ulicən] Skt उल्लिखन v to throw (water) out with cupped hands or with some utensil. “sip nā sīdhū ulicīye, rāj kən gīne nā jahī.” —GPS. 2 to sprinkle. “māhā sugādh ulicən kərke.” —GPS.

ਉਲੂ [ulu], ਉਲੂਕ [uluk] Skt उलूक n an owl. 2 the second name of the author (kanad) of Vaisheshik Shastar.

ਉਲੂਖਲ [ulukhəl] See ਉਖਲੀ.

ਉਲੂਪੀ [ulupi] n daughter of Kaurvy Nag of Eravat clan whom Arjun married in the Nag country. She gave birth to Mahavir Vabhruvahan. The ruler of Tripura considers himself the descendant of Ulupi's son Vabhruvahan.

ਉਲੇਂਦਰਾ [ulēdhara] See ਉਲੇਹਾ.

ਉਲੇਹਨ [ulehən] See ਅਵਲੇਹਨ.

ਉਲੇਹਾ [uleha] n a kind of wild grass that grows during the rainy season. Its seeds are covered with tiny prickles which on touching stick firmly to the hands. 2 uleha seed. 3 a person who sticks like uleha.

ਉਲੇਖ [ulekh] See ਉਲੇਖ.

ਉਲੰਘਣਾ [ulāghṇa], ਉਲੰਘਨ [ulāghən] Skt उल्लङ्घन the act of overtaking; crossing of a river or mountain, passing over. “jotī bīna jāgdis ki jāgət ulāghe jāi.” —s kabir. 2 to violate rules or bypass them. 3 to disobey or ignore rules or orders.

ਉੱਲ [ull] Many Punjabis regard this as pain in the eyebrows, but it is a disease of the eyes.

¹In some documents America has been mentioned as Naglok.

Its name in Arabic Persian medicine is *عرق العين* or Glaucoma in English, also is commonly known as “səbəz motiabīd.”

When the production of aqueous humour around the pupil of the eye is more than its absorption, or when due to some shock or blow, the pupil is dislocated from its place, then darkness appears before the eyes, the eye-ball gets hard, and acute pain is felt in the eyes and the temples and the eyeball grows red. The patient sees a circle forming itself around the candle flame, and the eye becomes inert.

In this disease, the patient should be administered a light purgative; leaches should be stuck to the temples, and a little opium or morphine should be taken. The best would be to have the eye operated upon by a competent surgeon. This would end pain and secure the remaining eye sight.

Patients of this disease should avoid pickles, chutneys, condiments and spices, coition and walking in the sun. They should take light food and milk. Effort should be made to push out the foul matter sticking in the intestines.

ਉਲਾਸ [ullas] See ਉਲਾਸ.

ਉਲਾਲ [ullal] a matrk metre of two lines of 28 matras each with pauses at the 15th matra and at the next 13th matra respectively. The last two lines of chappay cād are in the form of ullal.

Example:

mən me vasaṃke guru gīra,
ik əkal ko nīṭ bhājo,
chəl ver irkha kripānta,
mīṭr ghat hōme tājō.

Several poets have erred in considering ullal and ullala as the same when defining their characteristics.

ਉਲਾਲ [ullala] n a matrk metre, also named cādrāmāṇī, has four lines of 13 matras each and pauses at the 8th and at the next 5th matra. Some poets have wrongly called it ullal. In Guru Granth Sahib it has appeared under səlōk.

Example:

sīdaku səburi, sadīka,
səbāru tosa mālaikā,
dīdaru pure, paīsa,
thau nahi khaīka.—var sri m 1.

ਉਲੂ [ullu] See ਉਲੂ. 2 a big fool, brainless person.

ਉਲੇਖ [ullekh] Skt उल्लेख n a writing, description, script. 2 a figure of speech in which different people frame or imagine the same thing in different forms according to their thinking or feeling.

ke bāhute ke ek jāhī ek vāstu ko dekh,
āhu bīdhī kār ullekh hē so ullekh ulekh.
—Shivraj Bhushan.

Example:

ṣātru vilokāt kal sām janhī le prana,
devtrovār ke lākhē jān kamānvana,
gyani lākh-hī pāratma vāchit tēn dhara,
nīṣṇay bhāgtān ke rīde viṣṇu āvtara,
śrī nanāk ko tēn dāṣam sikkhān mān jāna,
prajā lākhē rājā māhā pale vidhī nana,
—GPS.

(b) In the second version of ullekh, one person perceives a single object in various forms.

Example:

prāṇve nanāk benti tū sārvaru tū hās,
kāul tū he kāvia tū he, ape vākhī vīgas.
—sri 1.1.

guru tirāthu guru parījatu
guru mānsa purānharu,
guru data hārīnamu dēx
udhre sabbh sāsarū.—sri m 5.

ਉਲਟ [uvāṭ] Skt उलट n a difficult path; an

arduous route.

ਉਦਣ [uvṭaṇ] *n* water added to milk at the time of boiling. 2 See ਉਦਵਰਤਨ. 3 an exchange of money; earning, gain. "kəun hārē kīnī uvṭie."—*var ram* 3. 4 an exchange, act of receiving one object in exchange for another. **ਉਦਤਾ** [uvta] *adj* flustered, flurried, confused. See ਉਤਵਤਾ. "phirē uvṭia."—*var mālā m* 1. 2 vagrant, stray, vagabond, loafer.

ਉਵਾ [uva] *pron* he, she, that. See ਉਆ. "cārān uva kē pau."—*dev m* 5.

ਉਵਾਚ [uvac] spoke, said. "kāvī uvac benti."—*cōpāi Skt* वक् means 'to speak, explain, state'.

ਉਰਦ [urad] *n* horsebean, lentils.

ਉਰਦਾਬੇਗੀ [urḍabegī] See ਉਰਦਾਬੇਗਨੀ and ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ. **ਉਰਦੀ** [urḍī] a subordinate's report to his senior officer that every thing is 'orderly'. This pronunciation was coined by the Indian military personnel not adept in English.

ਉਰਦੂ [urdu] See ਉਰਦੂ.

ਉਰਮੁੜ ਟਾਂਡਾ [urmuṛ ṭāḍa] See ਟਾਂਡਾ ਉਰਮੁੜ.

ਉਰਾਉ [urau] See ਉਡਾਉ. 2 "pār kē bāl kār hot urau."—*NP*.

ਉਰੀਸਾ [urisa] See ਉਡੀਸਾ.

ਉ [u] *part* word expressing fear and grief; ah! oh! ha! 2 again, also. "siv u brāhma kachu par nā payo."—33 *sāveye*. 3 *Skt* ऊ *n* Mahadev, Shiv. 4 the moon. 5 *P*, *j* *pron* he, she See ਉਰਾ 4.

ਉਸਰ [usar] See ਉਖਰ.

ਉਸਾ [usa] See ਉਖਾ.

ਉਹ [uh] *Skt* ऊह *vr* to imagine; to speculate; to fancy. 2 to gather; to accumulate.

ਉਹਾ [uha] *adv* there, at that place. "uha tēu jāie jāu iha nā hoī."—*bāsāt ramanād*. 2 *Skt* उहा *n* reason, argument, proof. 3 subtle intellect. 4 thought.

ਉਹਾਂ [uhā] *adv* there, at that place. 2 in the next world. "ihā uhā sādā suhele."—*gāu m* 5.

ਉਹੀ [uhi] *adv* only there. 2 from there. "uhi te hārio, uha le dhārio."—*sar m* 5.

ਉਕਰ [ukar] respect, regard. See ਉਕਰ. "bādo lakh ukar kino."—*krisan*.

ਉਖ [ukh] *Skt* इक्षु *n* sugarcane. 2 *Dg* zeal, enthusiasm.

ਉਖਰ [ukhar] *Skt* ऊषर *n* a white crust formed on saline land surface. 2 saline, barren soil. "kīa kasi kīa ukhar māg-har."—*dhāna kābir*. See ਉਖਲ.

ਉਖਲ [ukhal] See ਉਖਲ.

ਉਖਾ [ukha] *Skt* उषा *n* saline land. 2 a princess who was the daughter of King Van of Shonitpur and grand daughter of Bali. Once in a dream she saw a handsome prince and fell in love with him. On getting up, she enquired from her friend Chitarlekha whether there could be a prince like that. Chitarlekha, who was a clairvoyant, drew portraits of all handsome men and gods for the princess.

Usha recognized Aniruddh, son of Pradyuman as one of them and declared him her husband. To fulfil her desire, Chitarlekha managed to bring Aniruddh to the palace. When the king came to know all this, he got Aniruddh tied with a snake-rope.—*sarp-paś*.¹ Krishan, Pradyuman and Balram went to rescue him. Although Shiv and Sakand helped Van, they were defeated by Yadavs. Krishan however rescued Aniruddh and brought him to Dvarka alongwith Usha.

"sāg lāyo aniruddh ko duti hārakh bādhar, ukha ko pur tho jāhā tēhā pāhūci ar."—*krisan*. 3 *Skt* उषा early morning. "ukha kal pāhucyo jāi."—*cārītr* 142.

ਉਖਿਤ [ukhit] *Skt* उषित *adj* spent, (time) passed.

ਉਗਵਨ [ugvan] to appear, emerge. 2 to sprout, grow. "suratī hove pat ugve."—*sri m* 1.

¹In the Purans, it is contended that if some string is cast at the enemy after reciting a nag-mantar, it assumes the form of a snake and grips the enemy tightly. Only garuṣ-mantar can undo its spell.

ਉਘ [ūgh] *n* sleep. "cāthe ai ūgh."—*var majh m 1*. "rati ūghe dāria."—*var gau l m 4. 2* a direction, side.

ਉਘਨ [ūghən] *v* to go to sleep; to doze; to feel sleepy. 2 to bellow. See ਜਟਾਵਲਾ.

ਉਘੜ [ughar] See ਅਉਘੜ.

ਉਘੇ [ughe] *Dg adv* on that side. "ighe nirgun ughe sargun."—*bila m 5. 2* to the slumbering, the dozing one. See ਸਉਤ.

ਉਚ [uc], ਉਚਉ [ucəu] See ਉੱਚ. "uc əthah beāt."—*majh m 5*. "uchəu thanu suhāvna."—*sri m 1*.

ਉਚਨ ਉਚਾ [ucən uca] *adj* highest. "ucənuca bic nā khica."—*bila m 5*.

ਉਚਮੁਚ [uc muc] *adj* high beyond limit, highest of all. "uc muc beāt thakur."—*prabha pātal m 5*.

ਉਚਰਣ [ucraṇ] See ਉਚਰਣ. "jitu mukhi nam nā ucərhi."—*var asa*.

ਉਚਾ [uca] See ਉੱਚ. 2 *adj* best. "ətī uca taka dābara."—*vād m 5*.

ਉਚਾਥਲ [ucathəl] a mountain top. 2 an arrogant mind. See ਉਚੇ ਥਲਿ. 3 a holy congregation. See ਉੱਚਾਥਲ.

ਉਚੀ ਹੂੰ ਉਚਾ [uci hū uca] *adj* the highest among the high. "uci hū uca thanu əgām əparia."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਉਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [uci baṇi] *n* the Guru's speech, sublime utterance, divine discourse. "uci baṇi uca hoī."—*asa m 3*.

ਉਚੁ [ucu] *Skt* ऊचु: first person plural of वच (to speak). "danva ucu."—*saloh*. 'The demons spoke.'

ਉਚੇ ਥਲਿ ਫੁਲੇ ਕਮਲ [uce thəl phule kəməl] Auspicious lotuses blossomed in the desert. i.e. 'Humility was aroused in the vain heart.'

ਉਛ [ūch] See ਉੱਛ.

ਉਛ ਸਿਲਾ [uch sīla] See ਉੱਛਸੀਲ. 2 the act of picking up dropped grains during harvesting. "uch sīla kər jiv he jo dīj muni kəhar."—*GPS*.

ਉਛਲਨਾ [uchalna] See ਉਛਲਨਾ.

ਉਜ [uj] *n* blame, insinuation, aspersion. "dharmi nū uj lāuṇi vādā pap he."—*prov*.

ਉਜਰ [ujər], ਉਜਰ [ujəru] *adj* desolate, unpopulated. "ujəru mere bhaṭ."—*s kabir*. "bəsto hoī, hoī so ujər."—*sar kabir*. 2 transparent, white. 3 excuse, strength. "kes bhəe ujər nā rəhyo kəchu ujər."—*veragṣətak*. 'Hair turned white, no strength was left.'

ਉਜਲ [ujəl], ਉਜਲਾ [ujla], ਉਜਲੁ [ujəlu] See ਉੱਜਲ. "mən ujəl sādā mukh soh-hī."—*majh ə m 3*. "kagəu hoī nā ujla."—*var maru l m 3*. "ujəlu sacu su səbədī hoī."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਉਝੜ [ujhar] See ਉੱਝੜ.

ਉਝੜਿ [ujharī] in a trackless wasteland. "ujharī bhərme rah nā pai."—*asa ə m 1*. See ਉੱਝੜ.

ਉਟ [uṭ], ਉੱਟ [ūṭ] *Skt* उट camel. See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See ਉਠਨਾ. 2 *Skt* उठ *n* a camel, See ਉਸਟ. 3 See ਉਠ.

ਉਠਤ ਬੈਠਤ [uṭhət beṭhət], ਉਠਤਿ ਬੈਠਤਿ [uṭhəti beṭhəti] *adv* while sitting or standing, during normal work. "uṭhət beṭhət həri həri gāie."—*majh m 5*.

ਉਠਨਾ [uṭhna] See ਉਠਨਾ. "jəl te uṭh-hī ənik tarəga."—*sūhi m 5*.

ਉਠਾ [uṭha], ਉੱਠਾ [ūṭha] multiplication table of three and a half. "dhocə pun uṭhe jorən koṭhe."—*NP*.

ਉਠਿ [uṭhi] *adv* having stood up. "bure kam kəu uṭhi khəlorā."—*sūhi m 5*.

ਉਡ [uḍ], ਉਡਨ [uḍən] See ਉਡਣਾ. "uḍi jaigo dhumbadro."—*sor m 5*.

ਉਡਾ [uḍa] *adj* upside down, overturned. 2 contrary, opposite.

ਉਡਿ [uḍi] *adv* having flown, by flying. "uḍi cərhī akasī."—*səva m 3*.

ਉਡੀ [uḍi], ਉੱਡੀ [ūḍi] See ਉਡਣਾ. 2 rose. See ਅਖਲੀ ਉੱਡੀ. 3 upside down, on its head. "in bīdhī ḍubī makurī bhāi, uḍi sīr kə bhāi."—*sor ə m 1*.

ਉਡੇਉਡਿ [udē udī] continuously flying. "udē udī ave se kosa."—*sodaru*.

ਉਢ [udh] *Skt* married. 2 was carried away.

ਉਢਾ [udha] *Skt* उडा *n* one brought away from her father's home, i.e. a bride.

ਉਣ [uṇ] *Skt* नुन *adj* less, short. See **ਉਨ**. 2 empty. "uṇ nā kai jai."—*var gāu* 2 m 5.

ਉਣ ਮਝੁਣਾ [uṇ mājhuṇa] *adj* empty and sad mind. "uṇ mājhuṇa guru sājən jiu dhārā."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਉਣਾ [uṇa] See **ਉਨ**. "uṇa nahi kichu jən tākē."—*bher* m 5.

ਉਣਾ ਝੁਣਾ [uṇa jhuṇa] disappointed and repentant. "nam vihuṇe uṇe jhuṇe."—*suhi chāt* m 1.

ਉਤ [ut] *adj* big fool, idiot. 2 without a son, childless. 3 *adv* on that side. See **ਉਤ**. 4 the other world. "it ut ke mit."—*bavān*. 5 *Skt* *adj* woven, knitted. 6 sewn, stitched. 7 famous, well-known.

ਉਤਮ [utām] See **ਉਤਮ**. "utām sāgati utām hove."—*asa* a m 1.

ਉਤਮਿਸਨਾਨੁ [utāmisananu] purity of mind, internal purification, heart's purity. "gīanu sresat utām isnanu."—*sukhmāni*.

ਉਤਮੁ [utāmu] See **ਉਤਮ**. "utāmu hovā prabhū milē ik māni eke bhāi."—*oākar*.

ਉਤਰ [utār] a reply, an answer.

ਉਤਰਿ [utārī] See **ਉਤਰਿ**.

ਉਤਰੁ [utāru] See **ਉਤਰ**.

ਉਦ [ud] *A*, *ṣ* *n* the aloe tree. 2 the aloe wood. 3 a lute-like instrument called bārbāt; it is like a peacock but usually it looks like a duck.

ਉਦਕ [udak] water. See **ਉਦਕ**. "anile kūbh bhraiale udak."—*asa namdev*.

ਉਦ ਬਿਲਾਵ [ud bilav] a sea-cat. See **ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ**.

ਉਦਰ [ūdār] *Skt* उदर *n* a rat, mouse. "ūdār ke sēbādī bilēya bhagi."—*rātānmala bāno*. 'On account of the precept of the true One that gets into the heart, the cunning ego ran away'; the rat stands for reflecting, the cat denotes

desire.

ਉਦਰ ਦੁਦਰ [ūdār dūdār] *adj* silently damaging the interior (mind) by digging holes in it like a rat. 2 *n* rat-like ill-intention, nibbling. 3 nature that causes needless damage to others. "ūdār dūdār paṣī dhārije."—*ram* a m 1. 'Wrong actions and ideas, be thrown out.'

ਉਦਾ [uda] *adj* reddish brown, brinjal-coloured.

ਉਧ [udh], **ਉਧ** [ūdh] *adj* inverted, upside down. "ūdh kaval jis hor prāgasa."—*majh* m 5. 2 *Skt* ऊध *n* an udder. "udh bhar te cāyo nā jai."—*GPS*.

ਉਧਉ [udhau], **ਉਧਉ** [ūdhau] *n* See **ਉਧਉ**. 2 *adj* inverted. "udhau kaval mānmukh māṭī hochi."—*bher* m 1. "ūdhau khapār pāc bhu ṭopi."—*sīdh gosāṭī*. 'Mind disenchanted with the world is like a begging bowl.' See **ਤੱਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ**.

ਉਧ ਕਮਲ [udh kāmāl] *n* an inverted lotus; mind turned away from God. "udh kāmāl bigsāi."—*sor* m 5.

ਉਧਜ [udhāj] *n* what is evolved from udder; milk. See **ਉਧ** 2 and **ਓਧਜ**.

ਉਧਤ [udhāt] See **ਉਧਤ**.

ਉਧਮ [udhām] *n* a turbulence, riot. 2 a noise.

ਉਧਵ [udhāv] *Skt* उधव *n* a son of Devbhag Yadav and uncle and friend of Krishan. He carried Krishan's messages to the milkmaid-devotees at Vrindavan. "prat bhāe te bulayke udhāv pē brijbhumhī bhejdāyo hē."—*krīṣān*.

ਉਧਾ [udha], **ਉਧਾ** [ūdha] *adj* inverted. 5 **ਉਧੇ** "ūdhe bhāḍe kachu nā sāmave, sidhe āmrītu pāre nīhar."—*gujā* m 1. 2 high, straight, erect, standing. "kād udha kād mudha hor."—*PP*. 'sometimes erect and inverted at other times.'

ਉਧੋ [udho] See **ਉਧਉ** and **ਉਧਵ**.

ਉਧੋ [ūdhō] *adj* inverted. "ūdhō kavalu sāgāl sāsare."—*gāu* a m 1. See **ਉਧਾ**.

ਉਨ [uṇ] *Skt* ऊन् *vr* to reduce. 2 to count.

3 ਨਤੁਨ *adj* less, deficient. "un nə kət hu bata."
 -sor m 5. 4 ਊਨਾ *n* wool, soft hair on the body.
 ਉਨਤ [unət] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* high, tall. 2 increased,
 raised, advanced. 3 swollen, overflowing.
 ਉਨਵਿ [unəvi] *adv* overflowing, advancing.
 "unəvi ghənhər garje."-sar m 1.
 ਉਨਾ [una] *Skt* ਉਨ *adj* incomplete, not full, short.
 "une kaj ne hovət pure."-ram m 5. 2 *n* a short
 amenable sword which can be kept under a
 pillow. "mīsrī una nam, sēph sərōhi
 sāstrəpəṭi."-sənama. 3 a town in Hoshiarpur
 district. It was the seat of Baba Sahib Singh
 Bedi. In 1848, during the time of Baba
 Vikram Singh, the British attached it. The
 descendants of the Baba are now landholders
 here. See ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

Close to Una to the southeast is gurdwara
 Damdama Sahib, dedicated to Guru
 Hargobind. The gurdwara has only a 6-
 ghumaons garden which is managed by a
 noble of the Bedi dynasty. Jejon Doaba
 Railway station is 12 miles away from Una.
 4 a mountain in between Indus and Swat rivers
 in northwest India which is 1600 feet above
 the sea-level. The Greeks called it Aornos in
 their history of Alexander. The Afghans called
 it "Pir sar." According to the Janamsakhi,
 Guru Nanak Dev consecrated it with his visit.

ਉਪ [up] *n* admiration, praise.

ਉਪਜ [upəj] See ਉਪਜ.

ਉਪਜਨ [upjən] See ਉਪਜਨਾ. "guru milē namu
 upjē."-var sor m 4.

ਉਪਜਿ [upəji] *adv* having grown, having been
 produced.

ਉਪਰ [upər] See ਉਪਰ and ਉਪਰਿ. "upər kəu
 māgəu khūdhā."-sor kəbir.

ਉਪਰ ਆਉਣਾ [upər auna] *v* to come up or over,
 be victorious, conquer.

ਉਪਰ ਹਾਥ [upər hath] *n* magnanimity, liberality,
 protection. See ਉਪਰ.

ਉਪਰਿ [upəri] *Skt* उपरि *adv* upon, over. "upəri
 bhuja kəri mē guru pəhī pukaria."-suhi
 kəbir. 2 from above. "raj mal jobən tənū jīara
 1n upəri le bare."-dhana m 5.

ਉਪਰਿ ਹਾਟ ਹਾਟ ਪਰਿ ਆਲਾ, ਆਲੇ ਭੀਰਿ ਬਾਰੀ [upəri
 haṭu haṭ pəri ala, ale bhitəri thati]-ram beṇi.
 'On the earth is the bodily shop (humans);
 above the shop is alcove (human head); and
 in the alcove is a window (brain), containing
 the ultimate spiritual treasure.'

ਉਪਰਿ ਕੁਪ [upəri kup] See ਗਗਨ 6.

ਉਪਰਿ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਣੀ [upəri gəl hōṇī] *v* to be successful
 in a debate, have the upper hand. "tin
 ki upəri gəl tudh aṇi he."-maru solhe
 m 4.

ਉਪੇ [upē] on, upon. See ਉਪਰਿ. "duu det dore
 dəya sīdhū upē."-GPS. 'Both the dragons
 attacked Vishnu.'

ਉਬ [ub] *n* bewilderment, bafflement.

ਉਬਟ [ubəṭ] *Dg* arduous path. See ਉਬਟ.

ਉਬਰਨਾ [ubərna] See ਉਬਰਨ. "bed puran
 simriti sabh khoje, kəhu na ubərna."-asa
 kəbir. "namī lage se ubre."-sava m 3.

ਉਭ [ubh] See ਉਭ. 2 *n* the sky, See ਉਭ 5. "ubh
 pəral sərəb məhī purən."-bher m 5.
 3 paradise. "chutəs nahi ubh pəral."
 -sukhmāni. 'There is no escape from heaven
 and hell.' 4 pride. "pəhīrava dekh-hī
 ubh jahī."-bəsāt ravidas. 5 courage,
 enthusiasm.

ਉਭਉ [ubhəu] See ਉਭ. *adj* standing. "jāmən
 mārən sīr upəri ubhəu."-sor m 3. 2 See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] See ਉਭਸੁਕ. "sakət kure ubhsuk
 hue."-bīla a m 4.

ਉਭਰ [ubhər] short form for ਉਭਰ. *n* wanderers
 in the sky; birds. 2 A firework filled with gas
 that flies high in the sky like a balloon. "ubhər
 pəyodhər əs phīrae."-krīsən. 'Fireworks
 float about like clouds.'

ਉਭਰ [ubhər] a wanderer in the sky, See ਉਭਰ.

ਉਭਾ [ubha] *adj* standing. "ənīk īdr ubhe dərbar."—*sar m 5*. 2 inverted, upside down. 3 straight, right side up. "jəl meṭṭa ubha kərta."—*sor kabir*.

ਉਭਿ [ubhi] *adv* upwards. "kəb-hu jārə ubhi cəṛət hē, kəb-hu jār pərālē."—*ram m 1*. See ਉਭ.

ਉਭੀ [ubhi] *adj* standing. "supne ubhi bhāi, gāhio kin āclā?"—*phunhe m 5*.

ਉਭੀਸੇਵ [ubhisev] service done while standing, i.e. serving without lassitude. "ubhi sev kərē."—*var sor m 3*. *Skt* उभयि: सेवा.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] *adj* standing.

ਉਭੇਜਤ [ubhejət] people ready and active for taking away others' wealth; thieves, dacoits, thugs. "kare ubhe jət."—*s kabir*. See ਉਭ.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] *adv* on that side, there. 2 in the hereafter. "ibhe biṭhəlu ubhe biṭhəlu."—*asa namdev*. 3 See ਉਭਯ. "mathe ubhe jəm marsi nanək meləṇ namī."—*var maru 1 m 1*. 'Finding himself helpless, even the demon would beat his head with both hands.'

ਉਭੇ [ubho] *Dg adj* standing, up on one's feet.

ਉਮ [um] *Skt* उम *adj* a companion, comrade. "lāre kop keke hāṭē nahī umā."—*GV 6*. 2 town, city.

ਉਰ [ur] *adj* short, incomplete, See ਉਰਾ. "pur ur ko ləkhie bhev."—*NP*. 'Distinction between what is complete as against incomplete is obvious enough.'

ਉਰਜ [uraj] *Skt* ऊर्ज *vr* to acquire life, be strong. 2 *n* strength, power. 3 food. 4 zeal, ardour. 5 life. 6 the month of kəttak. See ਉਰਜ 2.

ਉਰਨਾਭਿ [urāṇabhī] *Skt* ऊर्णनाभि *n* with wool or yarn in its navel, a spider. 2 a silkworm.

ਉਰਣਾ [urṇa] *Skt* ऊर्णा *n* wool, silk.

ਉਰਧ [uradh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* standing, upright. 2 high, tall. 3 upper. 4 *adv* upwards i.e. towards heaven. "uradh ge aṭhes."—*ramav*. 'Dashrath, the king of Oudh,

ascended to heaven.' 5 after this. 6 See ਉਰਧ. 7 This word has also been used for ਅਧੇ (below). "uradh mukh māha gubare."—*maru ājoli m 5*.

ਉਰਧ ਕਮਲ [uradh kəmal] *n* an inverted lotus assumed by the yogis to denote the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 See ਉਰਧ.

ਉਰਧ ਪੁੰਡ [uradh pūṇḍ] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वपुण्ड्र a caste-mark donned by the Vaishnavs on the forehead consisting of three upright lines like segments of sugarcane. Vaishnav wearing uradh pūṇḍ look down upon Shaivs wearing horizontal tīlāk.¹ See ਆਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ.

ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ [uradhbahu] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वबाहु *n* an ascetic who always keeps his arms raised. 2 a son of Vashishth. 3 *adj*(one) who has his arm raised.

ਉਰਧਰੇਤਾ [uradhreta] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वरेतस् *adj*(one) who does not let his semen fall; (one) who vows to remain celibate. "thirā asnekā māhā uradhreta."—*datt* 'sitting firm in one posture, a great celibate.' 2 Bhisham Pitama. 3 Hanuman. 4 Shiv. 5 ascetics like Sanak etc. 6 Baba Shri Chand.

ਉਰਧਲੋਕ [uradhlok] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वलोक *n* the paradise. 2 the heaven. 3 the sky.

ਉਰਮ [urām] *n* ਉਰਮਿਮਯ. a sea or a wave, See ਉਰਮਿ. "urām dhurām jotī ujālā."—*oṣkar*. 'bright light on sea and land.' God's light shines everywhere.

ਉਰਮ ਧੁਰਮ [urām dhurām] See ਉਰਮ.

ਉਰਮਿ [urāmī], **ਉਰਮੀ** [urāmī] *Skt* ऊर्मि *n* a wave, surge, billow. 2 sorrow. 3 six hazards: cold, heat, hunger, thirst, old age, greed, attachment; or : hunger, thirst, old age, death, grief and attachment. 4 the number six. 5 light, brightness. 6 illusion, delusion. 7 haste.

ਉਰਮੀਮਾਲੀ [urmimalī] *ऊर्मि मालिन्* *n* the sea, wearing a rosary of waves.

¹ऊर्ध्व पुण्ड्र विहीनस्तु यःप्रादे योजयेद् द्विजम्।

अश्वन्ति पितरस्तस्य विष्मन्त्रं नात्र संशयः—*vrīdh harit sāhita ch 2*.

ਉਰਾ [ura] *Skt* अपूर्ण *adj* incomplete, not complete. 2 less, short. "jən ura, tu pura."—*sar namdev*. "tu pura ham ure hoche."—*sor m 1*. 3 stupid, illiterate. 4 See ਉ and ਰਾ. *P 1, 11* to him.

ਉਰੀ [uri] incomplete, See ਉਰਾ 1. "əvər səgəl bīdhi uri."—*sar m 5*.

ਉਲਖਾ [ulkha] *A* ਉਲਖ *adj* charitable, generous. "lakh tirāth lakh ulkha."—*BG*

ਉਲ ਜਲੁਲ [ul jālul] *adj* irrelevant, without head or tail, out of context.

ਉਰਾ [ura] the sound or pronunciation of letter ਓ. "urə upma tāki kije."—*asa pəṭṭi m 1*.

ਓ [o] *part* vocative for a person of lower rank or status. 2 short form for ਔਰ; conjunction. "jhəj jhəkhə o har."—*sava m 1*. 'web of clouds, storm and flood.' 3 expression of grief and surprise. 4 *pron* short form for ਓਹ. 5 *Skt* ओ *n* Brahma. 6 *P 11* *pron* he, she, that.

ਓਉ [ou] *pron* the very same (form of ਓਹ by adding the particle ਉ)

ਓ[ō], ਓਅ[ōā], ਓਅੰਕਾਰ[ōākar] *Skt* ओम् from root (अक्) which means to protect, save, get satiated, spread, etc. This word signifies God, the protector of all. "ōā sadh sātīgur nāmākarō."—*bavən*. "ōā prīy prīti citi."—*sar m 5*. Its synonyms are ਪੁਣਵ and ਉਦਗੀਭ. Literally the word ਓਅੰਕਾਰ means the sound of ਓਅੰ. "prītham kal jāb kərə pāsara. oākar te sristi upara."—*VN*. At places this word is perceived as indicative of the Creator. "ōākar eko rəvi rāhīa."—*kan m 4*. "ōākar ākar kəri pəvən paṇi besātər saje."—*BG*. Sanskrit scholars, having presumed ਓਅੰ comprising ਓ, ਅ and ਮ, have the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv in mind but Sikhism, the prefix ਐ to Oankar stresses the unity of the ultimate reality. "eka ekākar līkhi vekhalīa, ura oākar paṣī bəhalīa."—*BG* 2 In Nimar district of Central India, there is a famous Hindu temple named

Oankar. Guru Nanak Dev composed his writing Dakhni Oankar there¹. 3 *part* yes. 4 true, real, correct.

ਓਅੰਨਮ: [ōānāməh], ਓਅੰਨਮਹ [ōānāməh], ਓਅੰਨਮੋ [ōānāmō] *sen* salute to the Creator who is the Protector.

ਓਇ [oi] *pron* he and its plural 'they'. "oi jāpī jāpī pīara jivde."—*tlīlāg m 4*. "oi bīkhadi dokhīa."—*asa m 5*.

ਓਈ [oi] *pron* the very same, he, she, they. "īk mən īkk aradhən oi."—*BG*

ਓਸ [os] *pron* See ਉਸ. "os bīna tū chuṭki rol."—*asa m 5*. 2 to him. "osu silu nā sājāmu sādā jhūthū bole."—*var suhi m 3*. 3 *Skt* अवश्याय *n* dew, See ਭੁਸ.

ਓਸਟ [osəṭ] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* a lip, especially the upper lip; the lower lip is called ādhar.

ਓਸਧਿ [osədhī] See ਅਧਿਧ.

ਓਸਾਨ [osan] See ਔਸਾਣ.

ਓਸੁ [osu] See ਓਸ.

ਓਹ [oh] *pron* he, she, it, that, they. "oh nehu nāvela."—*asa m 5*. 2 the other world. "na tīs eh nā oh."—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt* अह *part* word expressing grief or surprise. "he he kərke oh kəren."—*sava m 1*.

ਓਹੱਡ [ohāḍ] the Oḍar country. See ਉੜੀਸਾ. "ohāḍ bāgsatan pāṭhan sāgharke."—*cəritr 195*.

ਓਹਦਾ [ohda] *A* ओहदा *n* a rank, post, an authority.

¹There is, at Rawalpindi in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim's dhamshala, a very old hand-written copy of Guru Granth Sahib. In it under Ramkali measure, there is, in addition to dakhāni oākar, another composition oākar comprising 87 stanzas which begins thus:

"ōākar m 1 (page 1315)

oākar nīrmāl sabb thanī. late hoi sāgli khaṇī.

khaṇī khaṇī māhi bahu bīsthara. aṇe jāne sīrjānhara.

sīrjānhar ke kete bhekh. bhekh bhekh māhi rāhe ālekh. (1)...

bhau bhaga nīrbhau ghārī āxa. tāb eh cārān pakhāl māxa.

māxadhīn sevākī dārī thādhi. jāko cārānkāval rūci bādhi.

dīsāṭī māi sara jāg dekhe. āpī ālekhī āur sabb lekh. (87)

ਚਿਹਰੀ [ohri] *n* a subcaste of khatri linked to sarins. "bhagat ju bhagta ohri."—BG

ਚਿਹਲਾ [ohla] *n* a cover, screen, refuge.

ਚਿਹਾ [oha] *pron* a form of ਓਹ with a particle.

The very same. "oha prem piri."—asa *m* 5.

ਚਿਹੜ [ohar] See ਓਹ.

ਚਿਹਿ [ohi], ਓਹੀ [ohi], ਓਹੂ [ohu], ਓਹੈ [ohē], ਓਹੋ [oho] *pron* form of ਓਹ combined with particle ਈ and ਓ; that very person. "ohi ādārhu bahārhu nirmāle."—var *majh* *m* 1. "hoa ohī al jag mahi."—var *maru* 2 *m* 5. "dan der prabhū ohē."—guj *m* 4. "oho sukh oha vadai."—asa *m* 5. 2 ਓਹੋ particle expresses grief or surprise too.

ਚਿਹੰਡ [ohāḍ] See ਓਹੰਡ.

ਚਿਕ [ok] *n* a cupped palm or hand. "tāb teri ok koi panio nā pavē."—sor *kābir*. 2 *Skt* ओकः a home, an abode. "mān mānhī sēbh ātāk ok."—NP. 'Yam's world.'

ਚਿਖ [okh] *Skt* ओख् *vr* to be strong, set right.

ਚਿਖਿਧਿ [okhādhi] See ਅਚਿਖਿਧਿ.

ਚਿਖਲੀ [okhli] See ਓਖਲੀ.

ਚਿਗਰਾ [ogra] *adj* butter-free, dry. 2 *n* an edible weed, goosefoot. "ogra ālono hi chakāt hute ap sēda, ākbār māgyo dio tāhī te nīkas hē. gval kāvī kēhe tāko ek gras hi ke mahī, āe bāhu svad bhāyo nāmratā ki ras hē."—guru *pācāsa*.

ਚਿਗਲ [ogal] *n* visible moisture on the earth, wetness.

ਚਿਗਲਾ [ogla] See ਓਗਲਾ.

ਚਿਗਾਹ [ogah] See ਓਗਾਹ and ਗਵਾਹ. "āmāl jī kitā duni vicī se dārgāhi ogaha."—s *farid*.

ਚਿਘ [ogh] *Skt* ओघ *n* a crowd, mass, faction. "āgh ogh tārē inhi ke prāsādī."—kham. 2 flow, flood.

ਚਿਚਕ [ocka] a thug, thief, See ਓਚਕਾ. "na ocka lejaī."—var *guj* *l* *m* 3.

*Those who observe fast do not count ogra as cereal, though they grind it and make chapatis of it.

ਚਿਛਾ [ocha] *Skt* चुछा *adj* chicken-hearted, non-serious. 2 lowly, inferior. "ochi māti meri jāti julaha."—guj *kābir*. 3 ignoble. "ocha jānām hāmara."—asa *rāvidas*.

ਚਿਛਾਪਨ [ochapān] *n* wickedness, paltriness, meanness.

ਚਿਜ [oj] *Skt* ओज् *vr* to be strong; to live; to grow. 2 *Skt* ओजस् *n* strength. 3 light, glory. 4 The quality of poetry that overwhelms the listener with desire and passion.

ਚਿਜਸ੍ਵੀ [ojasvi] *Skt* ओजस्विन् *adj* mighty. 2 glorious.

ਚਿਜ ਵਿਲਾਸ [oj vilas] a book of verse compiled by the bard Lal Singh containing narratives and verses of several poets. It was compiled at Nabha in Sammat 1910. "dīsa sū nīdhī sāsī sal me asvin sūdī dīn car. guru dīn sukhād suhāvno bhāyo grāth āvtar." See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਚਿਜਾੜ [ojaṛ] See ਓਜਾੜ. "phathe ojaṛi."—maru *a* *m* 1.

ਚਿਜਾੜਾ [ojaṛa] See ਓਜਾੜਾ destruction. "tīne ojaṛe ka bādhu."—dhāna *m* 1.

ਚਿਜਾੜੀ [ojaṛī] *adv* in the wilderness. See ਓਜਾੜ.

ਚਿਝਰੀ [ojhri] See ਓਝਲੀ 2. "nādi dārbe ojhri le sīdhayo."—cārītr 297.

ਚਿਝਲ [ojhāl] *n* screen, cover. 2 a cave, dungeon. "jog juto rāhe ojhāl me."—krīṣṇ.

ਚਿਝਲੀ [ojhli] *n* a belly, an abdomen, a stomach. 2 placenta.

ਚਿਝਾ [ojha] *Skt* उपाध्याय *n* a teacher. 2 one of the subcastes of Maithali and Gujrati Brahmins' who live across the river Sarayu. "cādrucū ojha tīh nāvē."—cārītr 370.

ਚਿਝਾਰ [ojhar] See ਓਜਾੜ. "bhramī bhramī ojhar gāhe."—prabha *m* 4.

ਚਿਟ [oṭ] *n* cover, screen. 2 support. 3 refuge, asylum. "oṭ gobīd gopal rāi."—majh *barāhmāha*.

ਚਿਟਾ [oṭṇa] *v* to bear; to tolerate. 2 to accept

responsibility. 3 to wear.

ਓਟਾ [otā] *n* cover, screen. 2 wall, tent-wall.

ਓਟਾਈ [otai] *v* took over; has protection of. See ਓਟ. "gobīd carāṇ otai."—*maru m 5*.

ਓਠ [oṭh], ਓਠ [ōṭh] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* lip, especially the upper one.

ਓਢ [oḍ] *n* a tribe whose members know inner secrets of the earth. They unearth stones and pebbles, dig wells and from experience tell the type of earth that offers saltish or sweet water. People seek their help in tracing old wells hidden underneath the earth's surface. See ਓਢਾ.

ਓਢਾ [oḍcha] *Skt* ओड़ देश See ਉਤੀਸਾ. 2 Orcha, capital city of in Bundel Khand, Central India. See ਓਢਾ. "abhavati oḍche rani."—*caritr 138*.

ਓਢੇਸ [oḍches] Lord of Orissa. 2 king of Orcha. See ਓਢਾ.

ਓਡਾ [oḍa] *adj* that big. 2 *n* See ਓਡ. "jīu oḍa kup guhāj khin kaḍhe."—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਓਡਾਰੀ [oḍari] See ਉਡਾਰੀ. "kukar di oḍari."—*gāu var 2 m 5*.

ਓਡੀਣਾ [oḍiṇa], ਓਡੀਣੀ [oḍiṇi] See ਉਡੀਣਾ. "sabh dū nivī dhārētī he, ap gāvar hoi oḍiṇi."—*BG*

ਓਡ੍ਰ [oḍr] See ਉਡੀਸਾ.

ਓਢਣਾ [oḍhaṇa], ਓਢਨ [oḍhaṇ] *v* to bear, tolerate. 2 to put on, wear. "pisān pisi oḍhi kamri sukh mānī sātokhae."—*suhi m 5*. "oḍhe bāstrā kajār māhī pāriā."—*sar m 5*. "jīu mirtaku oḍhāriā."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਓਢਨੀ [oḍhni] *n* a garment worn to cover the body, sari, head-gear.

ਓਢਲੀਆ [oḍhliā] wore, put on, donned. "vāstrā oḍhliā."—*asa m 5*. 2 the wearer of a garment.

ਓਢਾਉਣਾ [oḍhauna] *v* to make someone wear. "anik prakari bāstrā oḍhae."—*dhana m 5*. 2 to offer robe of honour in regard and submission.

ਓਢਿ [oḍhi] *adv* having put on. "oḍhi nāgān nā hoi."—*bīla m 5*.

ਓਤ [ot] *Skt* ओत *n* a warp; a yarn spread to weave cloth. 2 See ਓਤੁ. 3 See ਓਤ ਪੋਤ.

ਓਤਸਾਹ [otsah] See ਉਤਸਾਹ. "bhāre otsahā bhāe savdhani."—*GPS*.

ਓਤਪੋਤ [otpot] *Skt* ओत प्रोत *n* warp and woof. 2 merged. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ.

ਓਤਾ [ota] *adj* that much. 2 childless, without a son.

ਓਤਾਕ [otak] *P* اوتاک *n* a parlour; a drawing room for male members. 2 residence. See ਅਉਤਾਕ. "titu tānī melu nā lāgāi, sēc ghārī jīsu otak."—*sri a m 1*.

ਓਤਿਪੋਤਿ [otipotī] See ਓਤਪੋਤ. 2 having spread warp and woof. "otī potī mīlīo bhagtan kāv."—*kan m 5*. 3 in warp and woof. "otī potī rāvīa rūp rāg."—*sukhmānī*

ਓਤੁ [otu] *pron* that. "otu māti salahṇa."—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* a male cat.

ਓਤੇ [ote], ਓਤੈ [ote] *adv* at that place, there. 2 that very (person) "tudhu ote kāmī oī lāiā."—*var sri m 4*. "ote sathī mānukhu he."—*sri m 5*.

ਓਤੰਗ [otāṅg] See ਉਤੰਗ.

ਓਥੈ [othe] *adv* See ਓਤੈ there, at that place. "othe anhad sābād vājhi dīn rati."—*mājh a m 3*.

ਓਢ [oḍ] *Dg n* a fishing hook.

ਓਢਨ [oḍan] *Skt* ओदन *n* cooked rice. "dādhī āru oḍan mat te ārdhik khāi plāi."—*NP*. 2 food, meal.

ਓਢਨਿਕ [oḍnik] a cook.

ਓਢਣਾ [oḍhaṇa] *v* to miss (someone), feel lonesome.

ਓਦਾਸੀ [odasi] See ਉਦਾਸੀ. "nā ihu girhi nā odasi."—*gōḍ kabir*.

ਓਢੁ [oḍū] *adv* from that.

ਓਧ [odh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* high, tall, long. "asā odh paṇā."—*paras*. 'with a long sword in hand.' See ਓਧ.

ਓਧਜ [odhāj] milk. See ਉਧਜ. "tere hi bhitār

odhāj makhān sēl ke ātar pavāk pani.”—GPS.
ਓਧਰ [odhār] adv on that side, there. 2 towards the other world.

ਓਨ [on] pron he, she. “on chādē lalēc duni ke.”—var maru 2 m 5.

ਓਨਮ [onām], ਓਨਮੇ [onāmo] See ਓਨੀਨਮ: “onām ākhār suṅhu bicar. onām ākhār tribhavān saru.”—oākar. “onām sri sātīguru cārān.”—BG

ਓਨਾ [ona], ਓਨਾਹ [onaha] adv that much, to that extent. 2 pron to them. 3 they. 4 their. “ona ādārī namo nīdhanu he.”—sri m 1. “piara rāb onaha jogai.”—var ram 2 m 5.

ਓਨਾ ਮਾਸੀ ਧੋਂ [ona masi dhō] ओम् नमः सिद्धम् This is how those teaching vowel-free characters, called lāḍē, pronounce the phrase. It means ‘salute to God, the Protector.’

ਓਨੀ [onī], ਓਨੀ [onī] pron they. “onī hālētū pālētū sēbhū gāvāia.”—var gau 1 m 4. 2 they. “onī tākṛe pae hath.”—sri m 5 pāhire

ਓਪ [op] n praise. 2 water, splendour, magnificence. 3 glory.

ਓਪਤ [opat], ਓਪਤਿ [opatī] the creation. See ਉਤਪਤਿ. “nā opat hoi.”—var guj 1 m 3. “ekās te sēbh opatī hoi.”—gau a m 1. 2 Skt ओपसा n the knot of hair. 3 a bag shaped like cow’s head, dipping their hands in it the Brahmans tell their rosary. “mudrit netr urādh kār opat.”—parās.

ਓਪਨੀ [opnī] n a slab of stone on which weapons are rubbed for sharpening and giving them a shine.

ਓਪਮਾ [opma] See ਉਪਮਾ. “bāhut opma thor kahi.”—mali m 5.

ਓਪਰਾ [opra] Skt अपर adj unacquainted, stranger. “nāhī opra prāvēṣan pavē.”—GPS.

ਓਪਾਉ [opau], ਓਪਾਇ [opai], ਓਪਾਵ [opav] n means, endeavour. See ਉਪਾਯ. “upava siri upau he.”—var bīla m 3. 2 See ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. “ek nīmākh opai sāmave.”—sar m 5. ‘In an instant He creates and absorbs.’

ਓਬਰਾ [obra] Pa a cow-shed, byre.

ਓਬਰੀ [obri] Pa n a cow-shed. 2 M ਉੱਬਰਾ a door-frame, threshold. “kagad ki obri, māsi ke karam kapaṭ.”—s kabir. ‘Treatises composed by ignorant persons come in the way of salvation.’

ਓਬਰ [obhār] adj illiterate, uneducated.

ਓਮਾਹ [omah], ਓਮਾਹੜਾ [omahṛa], ਓਮਾਹਾ [omaha] n enthusiasm, excitement, exuberance. “guru milie omaha.”—jet m 4.

ਓਮੀ [omi] A ओँ adj such as at the time of birth (ਉੱਮੀ); without any teaching, uneducated. “pāria hove gunāgharu ta omi sadhu na marie... pāria ate omia vicaru āge vicarie.”—var asa.

ਓਰ [or] n a direction, side. “citvau tumri or.”—jet m 5. 2 a side, an aspect. 3 shore, coast, bank. 4 short form for ਓਰਕ (ਓੜਕ); the end, limit. “gintyō jin ke paī nā or.”—GPS.

ਓਰਕ [orak] n ਓੜਕ the end. “orak narak gamān tīn hoi.”—NP. 2 a boundary, limit. “bhit upre ketaku dhaie āt orko aha.”—asa m 5.

ਓਰਚਾ [orcha] a town in Bundhel Khand (Central India) founded by a Rajput named Bharati Chand in 1531 AD on the bank of Vetwa river. It is approached by Manakpur-Jhansi railway line (G.I.P.). Raja Bikramjit Bundela transferred his capital from here to Tikamgarh in 1783. Now the state itself is called Tikamgarh. Orcha is now the headquarter of a tehsil (sub division). See ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਰਚੇਸ [orches] the king of ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਰਚਨਾ [orāna] v to rise, overflow, swell. “orā phojā aiā.”—cāḍi 3. 2 to leap, spring, pounce upon the enemy for fighting.

ਓਰਾ [ora] n a furrow. 2 hail, hailstone. “ora gārī pani bhāra.”—s kabir. “ore sām gat he.”—jeja m 9. 3 See ਓਲਾ 2. 4 this side, near side, near bank.

ਓਰੁ [oru] after all. See ਓਰ 4. “kāthni kāthau nā ave oru.”—gau a m 1.

ਓਰਿਭਰ ਮੀਂਹ [orebhar mūh] n rain sufficient to

flood the furrows, regarded enough for the sowing operation.

ਓਰੇ [ore] *adv* on this side, hither, here. "sac-hu ore sabbhuko."—*sri a m l*. 2 the other person. "ore kachhu na kinhu kia."—*bavan*.

ਓਲ [ol] *Skt* ओल *n* an edible tuber. 2 *Pu* part of a scarf spread as a beggar's bag to receive alms. "par ol me dhan ki thati."—*NP*. 3 a lap. 4 a cover, safe position. 5 a refuge, asylum. 6 mortgaged or pawned thing. 7 estimated yield of a field.

ਓਲਗ [olag] *M* ਉਲਗ *n* left over stuff after eating, leavings.

ਓਲਗ ਓਲਗਣੀ [olag olagñi] to clean utensils after eating. "sāt acarāñ sāt co marag sātac olag olagñi."—*asa ravidas*. See **ਓਲਗਣੇ** and **ਓਲਗ**.

ਓਲਗੀ [olgi] *Th* *n* village menial, living on donations. "mē olgia olgi ham choru thare."—*asa a m l*.

ਓਲਗੀਆ ਓਲਗੀ [olgia olgi] a menial of the lowest level; servant of servants. See **ਓਲਗੀ**.

ਓਲਾ [ola] *n* a hailstone, See **ਓਰਾ**. 2 sugar ball used for making a sweet drink. 3 **ਓਲਾ** refuge, support. "jiare ola nam ka."—*gau m 5*. 4 a cover, support, refuge.

ਓਲਾਮਾ [olama] See **ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** and **ਉਲਾਮਾ**. "sau olame dine ke rati milani sahās."—*var suhi m l*.

ਓਲੀ [oli] *n* one who measures produce of a field

by making an estimate of the standing crop. "musraph dar daroge oli."—*BG*. 2 This word may also be derived from Arabic **ولّى**. See **ਵਲੀ**. 3 the front part of a shirt or a part of a dupatta spread to receive/collect whatever is offered. 4 a brown coloured sparrow-like bird called **dumñi**. 5 *S* an oar.

ਓਲੂ [olu] *n* a pit or masonry trough for collecting water drawn from the well. 2 *Dg* the act of remembering or learning by heart.

ਓਲੁਗ [olhag] See **ਓਲਗ**.

ਓਲੁਹਾ [olha] *n* a curtain, support. 2 help, shelter.

ਓਰ [or] *n* end, boundary, limit. "or pahucavhu date."—*gau m 5*. "tesī nib-he or."—*s kabir*. 2 **ਓਟ**. refuge. "nanak or tuhari pario."—*gau m 5*. "me ahi or tuhar."—*gau a m 5*. 3 in that direction, towards that side. 4 death. 5 the last moment.

ਓਰਕ [orak] *n* the end, limit. "orak orak bhalī thake."—*japu*.

ਓਰਕੀ [oraki] *adv* at the end, lastly. "kur nikhuṭe nanka, oraki sacu rahi."—*var ram m l*.

ਓਰਕੁ [oraku] See **ਓਰਕ**. "oraku aia tin sahia."—*sri pahire m l*.

ਓਰਚਾ [orcha] See **ਓਰਚਾ**.

ਓਰਵ [orav] *Skt* औड़व *n* a musical measure comprising five rags such as **hindol** and **malkos**. See **ਰਾਗਸਬਦ**.



ਅ [aʌ] the second character of the Punjabi script pronounced from the throat. 2 *Skt* part prefixed to words for expressing meanings of negative and opposite stance and of difference. i.e. ਅਕਾਲ, ਅਗਿਆਨ, ਅਧਰਮ, ਅਨੀਤਿ, ਅਨੇਕ, etc. 3 *Skt* *n* the world. 4 absence. 5 fire. 6 Brahma. 7 Vishnu. 8 Indar. 9 wind. 10 ambrosia. 11 glory. 12 the forehead. 13 *adj* (one) who defends or protects. 14 helper.

ਅਉ [əu] part and; a conjunction. “dipək əu nəʌ naik rag.”—*krisən*. 2 *Skt* in Punjabi it also appears in place of *Skt* ਅਪ and ਅਵ, as in ਅਉਹਠ instead of ਅਪਹਠ, ਅਉਗੁਣ instead of ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਉਤਾਰ instead of ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਅਉਧੂਤ instead of ਅਵਧੂਤ, etc. 3 See ਅਉਹਠ.

ਅਉਅਲ [əuəl] See ਅਵਲ.

ਅਉਸਧ [əusədh], ਅਉਸਧੀ [əusədhī] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਸਰੂ [əusəru] *Skt* ਅਵਸਰ *n* time, occasion, opportunity. “əusər bitrojaṭhē.”—*tlāḡ m* 9. “phiri iā əusər cārē nā hatha.”—*bavən*. 2 a sentence uttered for the satisfaction of an inquisitive inquirer. 3 a suggestion, context. 4 the time of birth and the moment of liberation. “əusər kərhu hamara pura jiu.”—*majh m* 5.

ਅਉਸਫ [əusəph] *A* اوساف plural of ਵਸਫ merits, good points, compliments, qualities.

ਅਉਸੀ [əusi], ਅਉਸੀ [əūsi] See ਔਸੀ.

ਅਉਹਟ ਪਟਣ [əuhəʌ pəʌṇ] an arduous destination i.e. a spiritual opening. “əuhəʌ pəʌṇ ki cine baṭ.”—*rātənmalā*.

ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəʌθ] *Skt* ਅਪਹਠ *n* wrong insistence, improper persistence. “gəhṭ əuhəʌθ əbla rəhi, manyo bəcən nā ek.”—*ramav*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਹਿਤ. *adj*

engrossed, absorbed in contemplation. 3 alert. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਹਤ destroyed, killed. 5 discharged, removed. 6 See ਅਉਹਠਿ.

ਅਉਹਠਿ [əuhəʌθɪ] having renounced wrong insistence. “əuhəʌθɪ həsət məri gharu chara dhəraṇṭ gagan kəldhari.”—*ram ə m* 1. ‘Renouncing the ego, the Creator who has control over earth and heaven, is in the heart imbibed.’ 2 *Skt* ਅਪਹਤਿ *n* refutation, rejection. “əuhəʌθɪ həsət məri bhikhia jaci.”—*prəbha m* 1. ‘For false belief’s rejection, I have begged alms.’

ਅਉਹਰਣ [əuhəraṇ] *Skt* ਅਪਹਰਣ *v* to steal. 2 to loot. See ਅਉਹੇਰੀ. 3 to hide, conceal.

ਅਉਹਾਣੀ [əuhəni] *adj* liable to harm. 2 fit for stealing. 3 fit for hiding. 4 whose life has ended; perishable. “oh əuhəni kəde nahṭ, nā ave nā jaṭ.”—*var guj l m* 3.

ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar] *Skt* ਅਪਹਾਰ *n* theft, plunder. 2 hiding, concealing. 3 damage, loss. “bṛnu mukəd tənū huṭ əuhar.”—*gṛd rəvidas*. 4 *Skt* ਅਵਹਾਰ a thief. 5 an alligator, a crocodile. 6 a call, an invitation.

ਅਉਹੇਰਣ [əuhəraṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਹੇਲਨ *n* disobedience. 2 insult. 3 See ਅਉਹਰਣ. 4 See ਅਵਹੇਰਣ.

ਅਉਹੇਰੀ [əuhəri] disobeyed, insulted. “khasəmi duhagəni təjṭ əuhəri.”—*gṛd kəbir*. ‘Unfortunate is the woman whom her husband has deserted and insulted.’ 2 a female dacoit. “səgəl məri nəktī ka vasa, səgəl məri əuhəri.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਅਉਹੇਲਨ [əuhəlan] See ਅਉਹੇਰਣ and ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਉਖ [əukh] *n* ਅ-ਸੁਖ difficulty, hardship. 2 pain, suffering. 3 calamity, distress. 4 *P* غم grief,

sadness, distress.

ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], **ਅਉਖਦਿ** [əukhədɪ], **ਅਉਖਦੀ** [əukhədi], **ਅਉਖਦੁ** [əukhədʊ], **ਅਉਖਧ** [əukhədʰ], **ਅਉਖਧਿ** [əukhədʰi], **ਅਉਖਧੀ** [əukhədʰi], **ਅਉਖਧੁ** [əukhədʰu] *Skt* ਔਖਧਿ *n* that which assumes brightness; a medicinal herb, medicinal plant. 2 ਔਖਧ *n* something prepared from a herb. 3 a medicine. “əvər nə əukhədʰu tāt nə mātā.” —asa ə m 1. “səbh əukhədʰ daru laɪ jiu.” —asa cāt m 4. ‘all medicines prepared either from herbs or metals.’

ਅਉਖਾ [əukha] *adj* See **ਅਉਖ** difficult, hard. 2 perplexed, bewildered. 3 miserable. “əukha jəg məhi hoɪa.” —var gəu 1 m 4.

ਅਉਖੀ ਘੜੀ [əukhi ghəri] hard time, a moment of adversity. “əukhi ghəri nə dekhən dei.” —dhana m 5.

ਅਉਖੀਵਨ [əukhivən], **ਅਉਖੀਵਨਾ** [əukhivna] *v* to suffer; to undergo hardship. 2 ਅਪ-ਕੀਵਨ a hangover, a condition of decline in intoxication. “matia həri rəs məhi rate, tis bəhuɪ nə kəb-hu əukhivna.” —maru ə m 5.

ਅਉਗਣ [əugən], **ਅਉਗਨ** [əugən] *Skt* ਅਵਗੁਣ *n* a demerit, defect. “əugən kəɪɪ mukhu uɟla.” —var ram 2 m 5. 2 a crime, sin.

ਅਉਗਨ [əugən] *adj* (one) who leads. “kudrət ke əugən.” —m 1 bāno.

ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun] ਅਵਗੁਣ, See **ਅਉਗਣ**. “əugun səbədɪ jəlae.” —vəɖ m 3.

ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əugunɪara], **ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ** [əugunɪari] *adj* without merit. “əugunɪare kəu guɪ.” —asa ə m 1. “əugunɪari kāt nə bhavə.” —maru solhe m 1.

ਅਉਗੁਣਾ [əugunʊ], **ਅਉਗੁਨ** [əugun] See **ਅਉਗਣ** and **ਅਉਗੁਣ**.

ਅਉਗੁਨਿ [əuguni], **ਅਉਗੁਨੀ** [əuguni] *adj* worthless, vicious. 2 *adv* because of demerits; with demerits.

ਅਉਘ [əugh] See ਓਘ and ਐਘ.

ਅਉਘਟ [əughət] *Skt* ਅਵਘਟ rugged, uneven,

arduous. “əughət rudhe rah.” —var mēla m 1. 2 *n* a difficulty, hardship, distress. “jɪthe əughət aɪ bənət he prāɪ.” —maru solhe m 5. 3 a hard time, painful period. 4 See ਘਟ.

ਅਉਘਟ ਘਾਟ [əughət ghat] *adj* a difficult path, an impassable passage, a way on which travelling cannot be done. “aɟə əughət ghat.” —s kəbir. See **ਅਉਘਟ**.

ਅਉਘਰ [əughər] *n* ਅਪ-ਘਰ an ascetic who has renounced the world; a mendicant. “əughər əpno nam kəhayo.” —NP. 2 a worshipper of Shiv; a Shaivait; an ascetic. 3 a sect of mendicants who hang a horn around the neck, wear a cord around the head, append ‘Nath’ to their name, and mark a sign of a trident with ash on their foreheads. Brahmigiri was the chief advocate of this cult. Gorakhpur is its centre.

ਅਉਚਰ [əucər] *adj* inedible. “pɪɖ əpərce əucər cara.” —BG ‘I have taken inedible food from those who are not acquainted with Gurmat.’ 2 what cannot be grazed; that which is not eaten or drunk quite often. See ਔਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ.

ਅਉਚਕ [əuchək] *Skt* ਔਚਕ *n* a bull as part of a herd. 2 a drove of oxen. “ubhe brikhəbh nɪj əuchək māhi.” —NP.

ਅਉਜ [əuj] *Skt* ਔਜ *n* strength, might. “tən səme əɪ əuj jəɪno.” —krɪsən. 2 See ਔਜ.

ਅਉਜਾਤਿ [əujatɪ] ਅਪ-ਜਾਤਿ *n* a low caste. 2 *adj* belonging to a low caste. “əujatɪ rəvdas cəɪɪar cəməɪa.” —bɪla ə m 4.

ਅਉਝੜ [əujhər] *Skt* ਅਵਝੜ *n* a thick forest; a deep jungle that is impassable. 2 *adj* (one) who is misled.

ਅਉਝੜਿ [əujhərɪ] in a thick forest, in a dreadful jungle.

ਅਉਝੜੁ [əujhərʊ] See **ਅਉਝੜ**.

ਅਉਟਾਨਾ [əutana] See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਉਤ [əut] *Skt* ਅਪਤੁ *adj* childless, sans offspring. “əut jəpəda jaɪ.” —var ram 1 m 1.

ਅਉਤਰ [əutar] *Skt* अवतार *n* birth; assumption of bodily form. See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**. 2 without a son; childless.

ਅਉਤਰਣ [əutarən] *Skt* अवतरण *n* a copy, facsimile. 2 the act of coming down from above or descending. 3 taking birth, getting bodily form. "əutarīa əutar le."—*var ram* 3. "sərpənī hoīke autre."—*s kabir*.

ਅਉਤਰਾ [əutra] without offspring; childless. See **ਅਉਤ**.

ਅਉਤਰਾਸੀ [əutrasi] will be born, will take birth. 2 gets begotten, is born. "māchu kachu kurāmu agīa əutrasi."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਅਉਤਰਿਆ [əutarīa] See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**.

ਅਉਤਰੈ [əutre] See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**.

ਅਉਤਕੁ [əutaku] *P* اوتك *n* a home, an abode. 2 a tent. 3 *S* a parlour for men. "kīthe ghəru əutaku."—*suhi ə m* 1. 'residences for women and men respectively.' 4 residence. "dukh bhukh daləd ghāṇa dojak əutak."—*BG* See **ਉਤਕ**. 5 *P* اوتك plural of **ਉਤਕ** or **ਉਤਕੀ**. gentlemen, gentry. 6 the nobility, rich people. 7 high-bred horses, hawks, etc.

ਅਉਤਾਰ [əutar] *Skt* अवतार *n* taking birth. 2 coming down from above. 3 per Hindu belief, incarnation of some god in human form. "hukāmī upae dās autara."—*maru solhe m* 1. See **ਚੋਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ** and **ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ**.

ਅਉਥਾੜੇ [əutharə] See **ਉਥਾਰਾ**.

ਅਉਦਾਸ [əudas] *Skt* उदासीन *adj* disenchanted, apathetic, uninterested. "dhər ek as əudas cīt."—*dett*.

ਅਉਧ [əudh] *Skt* अयोध्या *n* the principal town of the Koshal kingdom, the capital of Ram Chandar. "əudh te nīsar cālē line sāg sur bhālē."—*ramav*. See **ਅਯੋਧਾ**. 2 area around Ayodhya; the Koshal country. See **ਕੋਸਲ**. 3 *Skt* a boundary, border, limit. 4 life's duration, life-span, age. "əudh ghāṭe dīnāsū rēṇa re."—*sohīla*.

ਅਉਧਘਨੇਰੀ [əudhghānerī] long life. 2 (ironical) end, finis as 'enlarging the lamp' means 'putting it out. "dusəṭ sēbha mīlī mētr uparā kārās-hī əudh ghānerī."—*bher namdev*. 'It was jointly resolved to end Prahlād's life.'

ਅਉਧੜੀ [əudhṛī] *n* a tanned hide of cow or buffalo. 2 a time-span, age.

ਅਉਧਿ [əudhī] See **ਅਉਧ** 3.

ਅਉਧੂ [əudhu] *Skt* अवधूत one who dusts cloth. In Sanskrit it means 'to cause shivering, dusting, exorcising the evil spirit.' So an əvdhut is one who casts off evil from his mind. A recluse who at night rolls ash and dust on his body and leaves after dusting his body in the morning is also an əvdhut. 2 a sanyasi. "bīn sēbde rās nā aṇe əudhu."—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

ਅਉਧੂਤ [əudhut] See **ਅਉਧੂ**. "so əudhut eṣi mātī pavē."—*ram m* 1.

ਅਉਧੂਤੀ [əudhuti] *adj* of the əvdhut sect; free from worldly attachment. "nā əudhuti nā sāsari."—*ram ə m* 1. 2 naked and penniless like an əvdhut, extremely poor. "jete jīa phīrī əudhuti aṇe bhīkhīa pavē."—*var sar m* 1.

ਅਉਧੂਤੁ [əudhutu] See **ਅਉਧੂਤ**.

ਅਉਧੇਸ [əudhes] अयोध्या-ਦੀਸ, अवध-ਦੀਸ *n* Dashrath. "urādḥ ge əudhes."—*ramav*. 'Heavenward went Dashrath.' 2 *adj* King of Ayodhya.

ਅਉਰ [əur] *part* and; that which joins two words. "danāv əur dev mīl sēbāhīn."—*sāloh*. 2 *Skt* ਅਪਰ *adj* first. 3 last. 4 another. "əur sēgāl jəgu māīa mōhīa."—*gəu m* 9. "əur dhərām take sām nahān."—*sor m* 9.

ਅਉਰਤ [əurat] *P* اورت *n* something deserving to be concealed. 2 a female, woman, wife. "ete əurat marda saje e sēbh rup tumare."—*prābha kabir*. 3 wife. "sūnātī kie turākū je hoega, əurat ka kīa kārīe?"—*asa kabir*. 4 vagina; woman's genital organ.

ਅਉਰਾਤ [əurat] plural of **ਅਉਰਤ**. "dās əurat rākhu bādrāhī."—*maru solhe m* 5. Here, the word

denotes the ten senses.

ਅਭਿਰੂ [əuru] See ਅਭਿਰ. "həri binu əuru nə dekha."—*sor kabir*.

ਅਭਿਰੰਗ [əurəṅg], ਅਭਿਰੰਗਾ [əurəṅga] Aurangzeb, the emperor, generally mentioned in Sikh history, as Aurang and Aurangzeb. "təb əurəṅg mən mahi rīṣava."—*VN*.

ਅਭਿਲ [əul] See ਅੱਵਲ. 2 See ਆਵਲ. 3 See ਅਭਿਲਿ. 4 a sub-caste of Jats.

ਅਭਿਲਿ [əulɪ], ਅਭਿਲਿਆ [əulia] A ਪ੍ਰਮ plural of ਵਲੀ. In Arabic it means a master, an owner, a husband, helper, friend, holy man, religious leader. "əvali əuli dinu kəri mīṭha."—*var majh m 1*. "sekh māsaiṁ əulie."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਅਭਿਲੰਗ [əuləṅg] *n* a blemish, stigma. "əuləṅg vickara."—*BG*. 'There is blemish in the moon.'

ਅਭਿਰੁ [əur] *n* lack of rain. 2 drought. "əurī əkk suphullī bhəri."—*BG*. 'In dry season əkk plant (calotropis procera) blossoms, but withers away with rains.'

ਅਭਿਰਾ [əura] *adj* incomplete. 2 not ਭੂਰਾ; full, not incomplete, complete.

ਅਭਿਰਿਆ [əuria] without deficiency, not incomplete. 2 deficient, lacking. "terəh tal auria."—*BG*. 'Incomplete are the thirteen beats of music.'

ਅਇਆਣਾ [əiaṇa] See ਅਇਆਨਾ.

ਅਇਆਨ [əian] *Skt* ਅਜ਼ਾਨ lack of knowledge; ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਇਆਨਤ [əianət], ਅਇਆਨਥ [əianəth] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨਤੁ ignorance, lack of knowledge.

ਅਇਆਨਾ [əiana] *adj* ignorant, unintelligent. 2 *n* a child; one who is innocent and innocuous.

ਅਇਆਲਿ [əiali], ਅਇਆਲੀ [əiali] *n* a goat-herd, shepherd. "dūbe təhī əiali cərai."—*NP*.

ਅਈ [əi] *Skt* ਅਯੰ *pron* this. 2 *adv* here, at this place. 3 short form for ਆਈ.

ਅਈਅਤ [əiaṭ] See ਅੱਜਤ.

ਅਈਆ [əia] *adv* having come, on coming. "bhāḍe bhau pəve titu əia."—*brīla ə m 4*.

ਅਈਏ [əie] *Skt* ਅਯੰ *pron* this. 2 to this, i.e. to this world. "əie məie ek an jiu."—*dhāna namdev*. 'Bring this world and myself in mind as one.'

ਅਏ [əe] short form for ਆਏ. "mīlke bahu sətru əe."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਅਯੇ a polite form of address.

ਅਸ [əs] *Skt* ਈਵਯਾ *adj* like this, similar to this, as this. "əs sūdər nahī kou."—*səloh*. 2 *v* ਅਸਿ is.

"bāh gəhe ki laj əs."—*ramav*. 3 *n* a sword. See ਅਸਿ. "sāg sərohi seph əs."—*sənam*. 4 a horse.

See ਅਸੁ. "əspəṭi gəjpəṭi."—*tīlāṅ namdev*. 5 the name of a king, See ਧੁਨੀ (ੲ). 6 *P* ਜੀ *pron* his.

"xake rahəṣ tutyə cəṣme mast."—*zīdgi*. 'Dust underneath His feet is collyrium for my eyes.'

7 *Skt* ਅਯ੍ *vr* to spread, reach, get, collect, undergo, eat; from the same root

are formed words like ਰਾਸੀ, ਅਸਨ, and ਅਸੁ etc. 8 *Skt* ਅਯ੍ *vr* to go, shine, take, be, throw, let

go, halt, bring out, put or keep, cut, divide into parts, join. From the same root are words

as ਅਸਿ, ਅਸੁ, ਅਸੁਰ etc. derived.

ਅਸਹ [əsəh] *Skt* ਅਸਹਤ. *adj* unbearable. "əsəh dukkh bhogət brī-lav."—*GPS*.

ਅਸਹਦ [əs-həd] A ਪ੍ਰਮ pertaining to martyrdom. "kəlmə əṣ-həd akhke."—*məgo*. 'having termed it as the sacred exhortation for martyrdom.'

ਅਸਹਾਬ [əs-hab] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 in Islamic literature, this term is used for prophet

Muhammad's close friends.

ਅਸਕ [əsək] *P* ੲ *n* a tear. "əsək jari surpəṭi nəzik burdəṣ."—*səloh*. 'With flowing tears,

they took him to Indar.'

ਅਸਕਤ [əsəkət] *Skt* ਅਸਕ੍ਤ *adj* without strength, weak, unable. "tīh əṣəkət ləkh vak əlava."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਅਸਕ੍ਤ *adj* without bondage; free.

3 *Skt* ਆਸਕ੍ਤ *adj* in love, infatuated. "su səpət

¹ərak javas pat bin bharu.—*tulsi*.

²See, Gita Ch 7, ੬.7.

kāḍṇo kathyo asakat lok hve rahyo."—*brahm*.
'Valmiki uttered, that is, composed Ramayan comprising seven chapters and on reading people got enamoured of it.'

ਅਸਕੁਨ [asakun] *Skt* *n* an inauspicious symptom, ill-omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

ਅਸਕਰ [asaky] *Skt* *adj* beyond one's power or reach, irremediable.

ਅਸਗਨ [asagan] See ਅਸਕੁਨ.

ਅਸਗਾ [asga] *M* **ਅਸਕਾ** *n* a crowd, an assembly, a multitude. 2 *adj* all, entire. "asga as usga."—*dhana namdev*. 'All this is His.' 3 See ਅਸ.

ਅਸਗਾਹ [asgah], **ਅਸਗਾਹੁ** [asgahu] *adj* fathomless, unfathomable. "suṇiṭe hath hove asgahu."—*japu*. 'Measuring the fathomless leads to the knowledge of the Divine.'

ਅਸਗੰਧ [asgādh] *Skt* **ਅਸਗੰਧਾ** a medicinal plant, physalis flexuosa, hot and damp in effect, used for curing ills like cough, asthma, worms in the abdomen, etc. It strengthens and invigorates male potency.

ਅਸਚਰਜ [ascharaj] *Skt* **ਅਸਚਰ੍ਯ** *n* surprise, wonder, amazement.

ਅਸਜਰ [asjar] *adj* unbearable, intolerable.

ਅਸ ਜਰਿ [as jarī] *n* burning sensation, mental torment, agony. See ਅਸੁ. "as jarī pār jarī jarī jāb rāhe, tāb jāi joti ujarau lahe."—*gau bavān kabir*. 'When a man burns in envy and pain got from others and also burns within his own self, then descends the bright light (of spiritual knowledge).'

ਅਸੰਜਨ [asajjan] *Skt* **ਅਸੰਜਨ** not a good person; a wicked man.

ਅਸਟ [asat] *Skt* **ਅਸ੍ਟ** *adj* eight.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ [asat sakhi] **ਅਸ੍ਟ-ਸਾਖਿਨ੍** *n* eight gods providing evidence of fate awaiting human beings for their actions in this life. Per Hindu scriptures they are: 1 the earth. 2 the sky. 3 the moon. 4 the sun. 5 the fire. 6 the air. 7 the dawn. 8 the radiance. "tāb sakhi prabhū

asat bānae, sakhi nāmīṭ debe ṭhāhīrae. te kahī karo hāmari puja, hām bin apār nā ṭhakur duja."—*VN*.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੋਧਹਿ ਕਰਹਿ ਬੇਦ ਅਭਿਆਸ [asat saj sajī purāṇ sodh-hī kar-hī bed abhīas]—*dhana m 1. sen* In grammar eight points of articulation are: throat, heart, head, tongue, teeth, nose, lips and palate. 2 Eight deformations marking the recitation of the Veds are: jāta, mala, śikha, rekha, dhvaja, dāḍ, rāth and ghān. 3 eight grammars¹ authored by Indar, Chandar, Kashkritsan, Apishali, Shaktayan, Panini, Amar and Jainendar respectively. Grammars listed in Bhavishy Puran are Aindar, Yagy, Raudar, Vasavy, Brahm, Varun, Savitray and Vaishnav. 4 Eight aids or parts to help reading and interpretation are hrāsv, dirāgh, plut, uddat, anuddat, svārit, anunasik and an-nunasik. 5 Eight forms of Vedic metres are; arši, devi, asuri, prajāpetya, yajuṣi, samni, arci and brahmi.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [asat sīdhāt] principle of aṣṭāg yog. 2 eight summarised parts of Yog Shastar. 3 aṣṭāg maraḡ of Buddhism. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ [asat siddhi] Eight miraculous powers attained through yog are:

- (1) anīma— to become very small.
- (2) mahīma— to become very large.
- (3) garīma— to become heavy.
- (4) laghīma— to become light.
- (5) praptī— to obtain anything desired.
- (6) prakamy— to know others' thoughts.
- (7) iṣṭa— to command everyone according to one's desire.
- (8) vaṣṭa— to bring everyone under own control.

"asat sīdhi nāv nidhi eh, kārāmī
१६८८ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਕਾਸ਼ਕ੍ਰੁਤ੍ਸਨਾਪਿਸ਼ਤਿ ਸ਼ਾਕਟਾਯਨਾ: । ਪਾਠਿ-ਯਸ੍ਵਰ ਜੈਨੇਨ੍ਦ੍ਰਾ ਜਥੇਨ੍ਦ੍ਰਾਦਿ
ਸਾਭਿਕਾ:—*Poet Kalpdram*.

pārapatī jī nam deh. "—*basāt m 5*.

ਅਸਟਕ [əṣṭak] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕ.

ਅਸਟ ਕਰਨ [əṣṭ karan] ਅਸ੍ਟਕੌ one who has eight ears; Brahma; Chaturanan.

ਅਸਟ ਕੁਲ [əṣṭ kul] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕੁਲ.

ਅਸਟਦਸ [əṣṭdas] eighteen, ਅਸ੍ਟਦਸ਼. 2 eighteen Purans. "—*asaṭdasi cāhu bheda nā pāra*. "—*asa m 1*. 3 eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. "—*car padarath aṣṭ dāsa siddhi*. "—*sor rāvdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾਸਿੱਧਿ [əṣṭdāsasiddhi] eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. "—*asaṭdāsa siddhi kartāle sabh kriṣṭa tumari*. "—*bīla rāvdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾ ਖਟ ਤੀਨ ਉਪਾਏ [əṣṭdāsa khaṭ tin upae] —*bīla thiti m 1*. Eighteen Purans, six shastras result from three gunas or qualities. See ਗੀਤਾ ch 2 § 45. 2 eight direction providers, ten incarnations and three gods.

ਅਸਟ ਦੂ [əṣṭ du] eight and two, ten. "—*kāhū aṣṭ du avtar katha kathanā*. "—*gyan*. 'They narrate the stories of ten incarnations.' See ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ.

ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ [əṣṭ dhatu] eight metals, which as ancient scholars mention are: gold, silver, copper, aluminium, mercury, tin, iron and lead. 2 The following primary substances constitute the body: skin, hair, blood, veins, bones, limbs, fat, semen. "—*asṭami, aṣṭ dhatu ki kara*. "—*gāu thiti kabir*. 3 For some scholars, these are the eight constituents of the body: bodily secretion, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen and vigour. 4 In Gurbani aṣṭdhat comprises four castes and four religions. "—*aṣṭ dhatu patsah ki ghāṛi sabad vīgas*. "—*sri a m 1*. "—*aṣṭ dhatu ik dhatu karaya*. "—*BG* In Sikhism all these eight merge into one.

ਅਸਟਨਦੀ [əṣṭnadi] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਨਦੀ.

ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ [əṣṭ nēṇ], ਅਸਟ ਨੈਨ [əṣṭ nēn] eight-eyed; Brahma. In the Purans he is shown with

four faces, thus eight eyes. "—*trāsyō aṣṭ nēṇ*. "—*cobis*.

ਅਸਟਪਦੀ [əṣṭpadi] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਪਦੀ. *n* a hymn of eight stanzas. 2 eight stanzas written in a singular order. In Guru Granth Sahib many stanzas figure under the heading aṣṭpadi. Guru Nanak Dev's following aṣṭpadi is in Maru Rag, Nishani metre.

ih mānu avgunī bādhia sāhu deh sārī. ...

The following aṣṭpadi is in Malar Rag sar metre:

cakvi nēn nīd nāhi cahe,
binu pīru nīd nā pai.
sur cārē pīru dekhe nēni
nīvi nīvi lage pai. ...

The same Guru's next aṣṭpadi in Gauri Rag is in cōpai metre:

nā mān māre nā karāj hoī,
mān vāsī dutā dūrmātī dōī. ...

Likewise aṣṭpadi of Sukhmani are in the form of cōpai metre.

ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ [əṣṭbhuji] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਭੁਜਾ *n* Durga, who has eight arms. See ਅਸਟਾਇਧ.

ਅਸਟਮ [əṣṭam] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਮ *adj* eighth.

ਅਸਟਮੀ [əṣṭami] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਮੀ *n* eighth of the light or dark phase of the moon. "—*asṭami aṣṭ siddhi nāv nīdhi*. "—*gāu thiti m 5*.

ਅਸਟ ਮੰਗਲ [əṣṭ māṅgal] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਮੰਗਲ.

ਅਸਟਾਇਧ [əṣṭaidh] ਅਸ੍ਟ-ਆਯੁਧ. eight weapons of war. "—*asṭaidh camke*. "—*akāl*. eight weapons in Durga's eight hands, one held in each.

"—*ghāṭa gāda trisul aṣṭ sākha jāsān ban, cakr bākṛ kār me liye jānu grihām rītu bhan*. "—*cāḍī 1*. 'Bell and conch are also taken as weapons because they help in warfare.' See ਆਯੁਧ.

ਅਸਟਾਗ [əṣṭāg] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਟਾਙ *n* eight limbs or parts; eight parts of yoga are yām (control), nīyām (rule), āsān (posture), prāṇayām (restraining breath), pratyahar (restraining sense organs),

ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ [əst biəsət] topsy turvy, upside down. See ਅਸੁ ਵਨਸੁ. "əsət biəsət su hui ənmila."-NP.

ਅਸਤਮਨ [əstman] *Skt* ਅਸੁਮਨ *n* a palanquin. "jyō hve srāmīt əstman dhər hī."-cārītr 117. 2 setting, disappearing. See ਅਸਤਨ 2.

ਅਸਤਰ [əstar] *n* a poetic metre also known as bhujṅg prayat. It has four lines and each line is organised as: 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS.

Example:

māha ghor keke ghənē ki ghəṭa jyō,
su dhaya rənē birjuli ki chəṭa jyō,
sune sərb dano sāmchē sīdhae,
māha krodh keke su baji nācae.-mādhata.

2 P ੨੧ a mule. *Skt* ਅਸੁਤਰ. 3 the inner lining of a quilt or jacket. 4 See ਅਸਤੁ.

ਅਸਤਵਨ [əstvan] *Skt* ਸੁਵਨ *n* praise, appreciation. "əsətvən puj kər."-səloh. 2 the act of praising.

ਅਸਤਾ [əsta] a poetic metre variously known as əstra, kīlka, tarāk and toṭək. It has four lines, each organised as: 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S.

Example:

əsī le kəlki kər kop bhīryo,
rən rēg surēg bīkhe bīcryo,
gəhī paṇī kṛīpaṇ bīkhe nē ḍəryo,
rīs sō rən cītr vicītr kəryo.-kəlki

ਅਸਤਾਉਣਾ [əstauna] *v* ਅ-ਸਥਾਮਨ to stay; to stop; to relax. "ghəṛi doi əstaike unhā bēcən kita."-JSBB.

ਅਸਤਾਚਲ [əstacəl] *Skt* ਅਸੁਾਚਲ *n* the mountain behind which the sun sets according to the Purans.

ਅਸਤਾਮਾ [əstama] See ਅਸੁਥਾਮਾ. "jujhət səll bhəyo əstama."-jənmejəy.

ਅਸਤਾਵਾ [əstava] P ੨੧੨ (the actual word is ਅਥ ਤਾਥ, 'ਥ' replacing 'ਵ'). a narrow mouthed jug with a curved spout used by Muslims for ablution.

ਅਸਤਿ [əsəti], ਅਸਤੀ [əsti] *n* ਅਸਿ being, existence. "əsəti ek dīgar kui."-var majh m

1. 2 ਅਸਿਥ bone. "əsəti cəram biṣṭa ke mūde."-keda kabir.

ਅਸਤੀਨ [əstin] See ਅਸਤੀਨ. "nīj əstin həlavən kərke."-GPS.

ਅਸਤੁਰਾ [əstura] See ਉਸਤਰਾ. "tejəstura ek mōga-yo."-cārītr 190.

ਅਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [əstotr] *Skt* ਸੁਤ੍ਰ *n* praise. 2 a hymn of praise. See ਸੁ.

ਅਸਤੰਜਾ [əstāja] See ਇਸਤਿੰਜਾ.

ਅਸਤੰਭ [əstəbh] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭ *n* a pillar, column. 2 a base, basis, support. 3 halting, obstruction. 4 being like root; stationary.

ਅਸੱਤ [əsətt], ਅਸਤਤ [əsəty] *adj* not true; false. 2 opposite of the truth; a lie.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [əstrə] *Skt* ਅਸਤ੍ਰ *n* a weapon meant for throwing such as a quoit, arrow, ball, etc. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 In the Purans, weapons, working by spells or by recitation of mantars are also termed əstrə, such as mohanastrə (one of the five arrows of cupid), pavakastra (fire), varuṇastrə (water), parvastra (mountain), vajrashtra (thunderbolt), etc. People at that time believed that such weapons hurled after reciting mantars proved very destructive. Defence was possible if an opposing weapon after reciting the mantars was likewise hurled. For example a fire-weapon could be undone by a water-weapon etc. Detail of these missiles is given in Sarabloh and charitr 405.

"əgənī əstrə chaḍa tēb danəv, jāte bhāe bhāsəm bəhu manəv. vərūṇ əstrə tēb kal cəlayo, səgəl əgənī ko tej mīṭayo. rachəs pavən əstrə sēdhana, jāte uḍət bhāe gəṇ nana. bhudərastrə tēb kal prəhara, sēbh sīvkən ko prāṇ ubara. megh əstrə chora tēb danəv, bhij gāe jīh te sēbh manəv, vayu əstrə le kāl cəlayo, sēbh meghən tēkal uḍayo."-cārītr 405.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ ਮਾਨ [əstrə man] equipped with missiles, See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 *Skt* ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾਮਾਣ who himself is like an əstrə. "nāmo əstrāmane."-japu.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾ [əstra] See ਅਸਤਾ.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾਪਾਦਕ [əstvāpadak] *Skt* *n* something which is real but does not appear to be so due to ignorance.

ਅਸਥ [əsth] *n* ਅਥਿ. a bone. 2 *adj* not firm; unsteady, fickle.

ਅਸਥਿਕਿਤ [əsthakīṭ] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਿਕਿਤ *adj* tired, weary. 2 covered.

ਅਸਥਨ [əsthān] *Skt* ਜੂਨ *n* a teat. "binu əsthān gāu lāveri."—*basāt kabir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਅਸਥਲ [əsthāl] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਲ *n* a place. 2 dry land. 3 earth. 4 See ਅਫਥਲ. 5 not a nice place; unpopulated waste land. "se əsthāl soin caubare."—*majh m 5*.

ਅਸਥਲੀ [əsthālī] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਲੀ. *n* a place, spot. 2 a boundary line. 3 earth.

ਅਸਥਾਈ [əsthāi] *Skt* *ਥ*ਥਾਯਿਨ *adj* stable, lasting, enduring. 2 resident, inhabitant. 3 See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ. 4 ਅਫਥਾਈ in music the earlier part of recitation in Dhrupad. 5 a refrain.

ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [əsthāi bhav] *n* In poetics, the nine bases of emotion, i.e. ਰਾਗਿ (passion), ਹਸਿ (joy), ਝੋਕ (distress), ਕਰੋਧ (anger), ਉਤਸਾਹ (enthusiasm), ਭਯ (fear), ਨਿੰਦਾ (scorn), ਵਿਸਮਯ (wonder) and ਨਿਰਵੇਦ (non-chalance). They result in aesthetic pleasures named after these sites. See ਰਸ.

ਅਸਥਾਨ [əsthān] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਾਨ *n* a residence, place to stay. "əsthān harī nīh kevlā."—*guj 3 m 1*.

ਅਸਥਾਪਨ [əsthāpān] *n* the act of establishing.

ਅਸਥਾਮਾ [əsthāma] See ਅਸਥਾਮਾ.

ਅਸਥਾਲਯ [əsthālay] ਅਥਿ-ਆਲਯ. a house of bones, grave. "pahānko əsthālay ko sir nat phīryo kachu hath nā ayo."—*savēye 33*.

ਅਸਥਾਵਰ [əsthāvār] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਾਵਰ *adj* stable, static, immovable. "əsthāvār jōgām kīṭ pātōga."—*gāu kabir*. 2 *n* immovable objects of nature like trees, mountains, etc.

ਅਸਥਿ [əsthī] *n* ਅਥਿ a bone.

ਅਸਥਿਤ [əsthīṭ] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਿਤ *adj* situated,

established, firm. "asthīṭ bhāe binsi sabb cīd."—*bher m 5*. "cārānkāmāl asthīṭ rīd ātārī."—*sar m 5*. 2 ਅ-ਥਿਤ unstable.

ਅਸਥਿਤਿ [əsthīṭi] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥਿਤਿ *n* stability, steadiness. "kāhā asthīṭi paie."—*biha, chāt m 5*. 2 ਅ-ਥਿਤਿ instability.

ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsthīr], ਅਸਥਿਰੁ [əsthīru] *Skt* *ਥਿਰ* *adj* stable, eternal. "əsthīr jo mānīo deh so tū terāu hoi hē kheh."—*jeja m 9*. 2 fixed, stable, firm. "əsthīr rāh-hu dōlhu māt kabb-hū."—*dhāna m 5*. 3 ਅਥਿਰ *adj* not firm, transitory, volatile, unstable. "asthīru kārē nīhcalu īh mānua."—*dhāna m 5*. 'Stabilise this infirm mind.'

ਅਸਥਿਰੁਮਤਿ [əsthīrumatī] a firm resolve or belief, firm faith. 2 capricious thinking.

ਅਸਥੁਰ [əsthūr], ਅਸਥੁਲ [əsthul] *Skt* *ਫ*ਥੁਰ and *ਫ*ਥੁਲ *adj* fat. 2 dense. 3 broad, extensive. 4 huge, massive. "nānāk so sukhām soi asthul."—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਸਥੰਭ [əsthābh] See ਅਸਥੰਭ. "əsthābhā sabb sadhu svājānāh."—*sāhas m 5*. "nabhi kāmāl əsthābh nā hoto, tā pavānu kāvānu ghārī sakhīṭa?"—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

ਅਸਥੰਭਨ [əsthābhān], ਅਸਥੰਮਨ [əsthāmān] *Skt* *ਸੁੰਭਨ* *n* the act of stopping, hindering. 2 support, basis. "bāi rūp əsthābhānāh."—*sāhas m 5*. "guru ka sabb mānhi asthāmān."—*sukhmāni*. 3 petrify.

ਅਸਦ [əsad] *Skt* *adj* not ਸਦ (the best) 2 *n* a lion, tiger. 3 Leo, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.

ਅਸਦਖਾਨ [əsadkhan] Nawab Asad Khan, whose title was Asafuddaula. Ibrahim was his original name. During the reign of Shahjahan, he held the rank of a commander of four thousand and of seven thousand troops respectively. During the initial campaign of Banda Bahadur, he was subedar of Delhi. Bahadur Shah appointed him as chief attorney, a rank above that of a minister. He died in 1717 AD.

ਅਬੋਦ [əʃədd] *A* ۴۴ *adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [əsdriʃ] *Skt* असदृश *adj* who has no equal; unique, unparalleled, unequalled.

ਅਸਨ [əsən] *Skt* अशन *n* a meal; food, things worth-eating. "asən bəsen dhən dham kahu me na dekhyo."—BGK. 2 *Skt* असन् blood. 3 *Skt* असन the act of throwing. See ਅਸ *vr*.

ਅਸਨਾ [əsna], ਅਸਨਾਇ [əsnaɪ] *P* ۴۵ *n* a friend. 2 an acquaintance. 3 a swimmer.

ਅਸਨਾਈ [əsnaɪ] *P* ۴۵ *n* friendship, intimacy. 2 acquaintance. "jo kichu hoā sabb kichu tujh te teri sabb asnai."—*bīla m 1*. 3 the art and skill of swimming.

ਅਸਨਾਹ [əsnaḥ], ਅਸਨਾਹਾ [əsnaḥa] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, intimacy. 2 a paramour, chum, friend. See ਅਸਨਾ. "sabb mithra əsnaha."—*asa m 5*. "guru kirpa te mohi əsnaha."—*gāu m 5*.

ਅਸਨਾਨ [əsnaṇ] See ਇਸਨਾਨ and ਸਨਾਨ. 2 *A* ۴۶ *n* a tooth.

ਅਸਨੇਹ [əsneh] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, attachment. "nam nā pavhi binu əsneh."—*gāu m 3*. 2 ਅਸ (such) ਨੇਹ; such love.

ਅਸਨੇਹਿ [əsnehɪ], ਅਸਨੇਹੀ [əsnehɪ] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* dear friend, relative, well wisher. "sabb mithra əsnehɪ."—*sor m 5*.

ਅਸਨੇਹੁ [əsnehu] See ਅਸਨੇਹ.

ਅਸਪ [əsəp] ۴۷ *n* a horse, stallion. 2 knight (in the chess game)

ਅਸਪਤ [əspət], ਅਸਪਤਿ [əspəti] *adj* lord of horses. 2 *n* the sun. "əspəti gəjpəti nərhi nərīd."—*tilāg namdev*. 'There are lords of horses, elephants and men, but that of Namdev is the lord of all the chiefs.'

ਅਸਪਦ [əsəd] See ਅਸਪਦ.

ਅਸਪਰਸ [əspərəs] *Skt* अस्पर्श *adj* untouched; not touching. 2 a sect that avoids touching metals etc. 3 In Sikhism, a person who restrains his senses from indulging in evil. See ਅਪਰਸ. 4 असपृष्य *adj* unworthy of touch; untouchable.

ਅਸਪਾਂ [əspā] plural of ਅਸਪ.

ਅਸਪਾਣ [əspaṇ] See ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ.

ਅਸਪਾਤ [əspat] *Skt* अस्पत *n* a sheet of steel, from which swords are made. See ਅਸਿਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਸਪੀ [əspi] *adj* a keeper of horses. 2 *n* a cavalier.

ਅਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [əsprɪh] *Skt* असृह *adj* without greed; uncovetous. 2 desireless.

ਅਸਫਲ [əspḥəl] *adj* fruitless; in vain. 2 worthless. 3 abortive.

ਅਸਫੁਰਤ [əspḥurət], ਅਸਫੁਰਿਤ [əspḥurɪt] *Skt* सद्भुति *adj* suddenly struck (idea), intuitive. 2 capricious, transient. 3 revealed. 4 ਅ-ਸਫੁਰਿਤ. which is not within the grasp of knowledge.

ਅਸਫੋਟ [əspḥoṭ], ਅਸਫੋਟਕ [əspḥoṭək] *Skt* अफुट *adj* not clear, not well known. 2 sundry, perfunctory. See əspḥoṭək kabbṛit in Dasam Granth.

ਅਸਫੰਦ ਯਾਰ [əspḥəd yar] *P* ۴۸ *son* of Gustasap, king of Iran. He was a valiant person who on the orders of his father went to capture Rustam, but was killed by the latter. Asfand Yar greatly promoted the fire worshipping Parsi cult. His name appears in the eighth Hikayat.

ਅਸਬ [əsəb] *P* ۴۹ *n* horse.

ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsəbāb] *P* ۴۹ *n* plural of ਸਬਬ reasons. 2 goods, provisions.

ਅਸਬਯ [əsəbɪy]. *Skt* *adj* lacking in etiquette, uncultured, vulgar, uncouth, ill-mannered.

ਅਸਮ [əsəm] *Skt* unequal, uneven. 2 an odd number. 3 *Skt* *n* a stone. 4 a mountain. 5 a cloud.

ਅਸਮਝ [əsəməʒh] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. 2 devoid of knowledge. "mānu əsəməʒh sadhu sēḡi pətiana."—*ram m 5*.

ਅਸਮਦ [əsməd] *Skt* अस्मद् *pron* we, the like of us. 2 our, ours.

ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəṭh] *Skt* असमर्थ *adj* unable, incapable, weak. 2 unintelligent, dull, lacking

the ability for work.

ਅਸਮਾਣ [asman] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਅਸਮਾਨ [asman] *P* آسمان *n* the sky, that revolves like a grindstone. "asman jimi dārakhāt." —*tilōg m 5. 2 Skt* ਅ-ਸਮਾਨ. unequal, not plain. 3 unparalleled, superb, unique, infatuation, violence, greed, vanity. "kāhī kəbir khojau asman." —*gāu 4 n* one who does not regard any one as an equal; vanity, arrogance. "hās het asa asman." —*gāu m 1. 'violence, infatuation, greed and vanity.'*

ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ [asman xān] See ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਸਮਿਤਾ [asmīta] *Skt* अस्मिता *n* considering the visible and the invisible as one; according to Yog Shastar this is one of the five torments, and is named hridāyagrāthī in Vedant.

ਅਸਮੇਧ [asmedh] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ.

ਅਸਮੰਜਸ [asmāṅjas] *Skt* असमंजस *adj* inappropriate, improbable, unsuitable. "sun masi, asmanjās gatha." —*NP. 2* incoherent, impertinent. 3 tactless. 4 *n* improper time. 5 son of Sagar born to Keshini; he was an evil person, so his father drove him out of his house. After his father's death, he ascended the throne. According to Harivansh, he became a valiant fighter. His son's name was Anshuman. See ਸਗਰ.

ਅਸਯੁਪਾਸਕ [asyupasāk] *Skt* अश्विज-पासक *adj* training, cavalry. 2 ਅਸਿ-ਉਪਾਸਕ a worshipper of the sword; a practitioner of weaponry.

ਅਸਰ [asār] *A* اثر *n* an effect. 2 pressure. 3 a mark, spot. 4 a connection, relation. 5 history. 6 *A* عمر to squeeze. 7 to stop. 8 to give.

ਅਸਰਗ [asārag] *Skt* असर्ग *adj* sans ਸਰਗ (creation), uncreated. "namastēv asarge." —*japu. See ਸਰਗ.*

ਅਸਰਣ [asārāṇ] *Skt* असरण *adj* who does not find refuge anywhere; helpless. See ਅਸਰਣ ਸਰਣ.

ਅਸਰਣਸਰਣ [asārāṇ sārāṇ], ਅਸਰਨਸਰਨ [asārāṇ sārāṇ] *adj* the protector of those whom no one gives shelter; a shelterer of the shelterless.

"asārāṇ sārāṇ ek dai." —*gyan.*

ਅਸਰਫ [asārāf] *A* اثر *adj* (one) who is profoundly noble; unique; who has no parallel. ਅਸਰਫੀ [asārāfi] *P* اثری *n* a gold coin; This coin was first introduced in Spain. It was equal to three rupees at current rates. In India, several emperors issued it in their name, but its value has never been constant like that of silver coins. It has fluctuated with the rise/fall in the price of gold. "kaḍh asārāphi dhāni kāhayo." —*cārītr 38.*

ਅਸਰਫੁਲਮਖਲੁਕਾਤ [asārāfulmāxlukat] *A* اشرف المخلوقات *adj* the best of the created beings; man, human being.

ਅਸਰਾਉ [asrau] *Skt* आश्रय *n* support, succour, basis. "vici sāca asrau." —*var ram 1 m 3. 2* refuge. "cuke sabb asrau." —*sri a m 5. "jakau koī nā rakhe praṇi tisu tu dehi asrau." —sar m 5.*

ਅਸਰਾਨਦੀ [asranādi] according to Ratan Mala, the wind discharged from the anus. See ਅਸੁਰਨਦੀ.

ਅਸਰਾਫ [asārāf] *A* اشرف *adj* plural of ਸਰੀਫ; gentle and noble persons.

ਅਸਰਾਰ [asrar] *adv* continuously, without break. 2 *A* اسرار *n* plural of ਸਿੱਚ, secrets, hidden hopes. 3 *A* اسرار persistence, insistence. 4 *A* اسرار plural of ਸਰੀਰ.

ਅਸਰਾਲ [asral] *adj* terrible, dreadful. 2 *P* اژدر *n* a python. 3 ਅਸੁਰਾਲਯ the place of the demons. 4 hell, the Hades. "bhe sagar asral pāra." —*ram a m 1. See ਜਲਾਬਿੰਬ.*

ਅਸਰੀਤ [asrit] such a custom, such usage. 2 *Skt* अशित *adj* gluttonous. 3 a village menial, dependent on others. 4 a special menial Brahmin by caste, incharge of kitchen on the occasion of a marriage or mourning. "hoī asrit purohita." —*BG.*

ਅਸਰੂਪ [asrup] *Skt* मूर्त *n* a form, figure. "pauṇ paṇi agni asrup." —*oḱkar. "vārāṇ bhekh asrup*

nə japi.”—*sidhgosəṭṭ*. 2 one's own image. 3 *adj* ਅਰੂਪ without form; shapeless. 4 ਅਸੁ (breath) ਰੂਪ, the embodiment of life.

ਅਸਲ [asli] *A* اصل *adj* pure, true; real. See ਅਸਲਿ. 2 *n* a root, See ਅਸਲੁ. 3 principal amount. 4 a race, tribe, lineage. 5 respect, reputation. 6 *A* عسل honey. 7 *adj* good, gentle. 8 *Skt n* iron. 9 a weapon.

ਅਸਲਮ [aslam] *A* اسلام *adj* very simple. 2 highly virtuous. 3 very secure.

ਅਸਲਮ ਖਾਂ [aslam khā] See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖਾਂ.

ਅਸਲਿ [asali] *adv* in fact, really. “nanak te nər əsəli khər jī binu guṇ gərəbu kərət.”—*səva m* 1. See ਅਸਲ 1.

ਅਸਵ [asav] *Skt* आसव. wine, liquor. “pīpāt əsvə bhāt.”—*dətt*. See आसव.

ਅਸਵਦ [asvad] *A* اسود *adj* thick black (ਸਵਦ means black) 2 *n* a black stone, about six or seven inches in length, fixed in the wall of Kaba. According to Abbas Muhammad, it was white when it fell from the heaven but gradually turned black because of touching by human beings. After the dissolution of the world, while God will be administering justice to people, this stone will acquire two eyes and a tongue. With its eyes, it will identify persons who kissed it and with the tongue it will give evidence in favour of such devotees.

ਅਸਵਾਰ [asvar] *P* اسوار *a* horse rider. *adj* (one) who is riding a horse. 2 riding some conveyance. 3 *n* cavalry soldier. *Skt* अस्वार one who bridles a horse.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ [asvara] *n* an attack, a march, procession. “xalse ne əjj asvara karna he.”—*prov*. 2 death, breathing one's last. “navi patšahi da əsvara kis prəkar hoia?”—*bhəgtavli*. 3 a copy of Guru Granth Sahib. “bəhuro le javhu əsvara.”—*GPS*. 4. Guru Granth Sahib being taken in a procession.

ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [asvari] *P* اسواری *n* the act of mounting a

horse. 2 knowledge of horse riding. 3 a conveyance, fit for riding.

ਅਸਾ [asa] short form for आसा. “mən məhi rakhəu ek əsa re.”—*dev m* 5. 2 See ਅਸਾਂ. amongst us. “əsa joru nahi je kichu kəri sakhi.”—*suhi m* 4.

ਅਸਾਂ [asā] *pron* plural of मैं we. “asā bhi othe jāna.”—*vəd m* 1 *alahnia*.

ਅਸਾਸਹ [asasəh] See आसासै.

ਅਸਾਸਾ [asasa] *A* ائسا *n* property. 2 assets, eminence.

ਅਸਾਸਤਰੀ [asastri] *Skt* असास्त्रि *adj* (one) who does not know the Shastars (religious texts); uneducated, illiterate. 2 (one) who goes against the Shastars. 3 believing in fake Shastars.

ਅਸਾਹ [asah], ਅਸਾਂਹ [asāh] *Skt* असाह in us, among us. “əugun səbh əsah.”—*sri m* 1.

ਅਸਾਜਨ [asajj] *adj* impossible to create; irreparable, impossible. “əsayjə saji səmjia.”—*səhas m* 5. See समजिआ.

ਅਸਾਡਾ [asādā] *adj* ours. “je tu mītr əsādā.”—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਸਾਡੇ [asādē] *adj* ours. “mītr əsādē sei.”—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਸਾਡਾ [asāda] *adj* See आसाडा.

ਅਸਾਂਤਿ [asāti] *Skt* असांति *n* lack of peace, restlessness, commotion.

ਅਸਾਧ [asadh] *Skt* असाध *adj* which cannot be proved, intractable. 2 that cannot be cured. “asadh rog upjio tən bhitəri tərət nə kahu tario.”—*maru m* 5. See असध.

ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ [asadharəṇ] *adj* uncommon, exceptional. 2 special, extraordinary.

ਅਸਾਧਿ [asadhi] ਅਸਾਧ. See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਧੁ [asadhu] *Skt adj* unholy, bad, wicked, villainous.

ਅਸਾਧਨ [asadhy] See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਨ [asan] *A* اسان *Skt* a benefaction, a virtuous act. 2 kindness. 3 *P* آسان *adj* easy, convenient,

facile.

ਅਸਾਨਮੰਦ [əsanmāḍ], ਅਸਾਨਵੰਦ [əsanvāḍ] P اسانمند
adj indebted, obliged, grateful.ਅਸਾਮੀ [əsami] A آسامی n plural of ਇਸਮ; plural
of ਅਸਮਾ. 2 a rank, post, an appointment. 3 a
person paying hiring charges, revenue etc.
4 a party taking side in a legal case.ਅਸਾਰ [əsar] S adj unconscious, oblivious,
inattentive. "na soie əsar."—s kabir. 2 Skt
without ਸਾਰ (essence); inessential. 3 shoddy,
cheap. 4 n a castor oil plant. 5 sandalwood.
6 an incense stick. 7 Skt ਆਸਾਰ rain shower.
"nenəhu nir əsar bəhe."—asa kabir. 8 A آسار
plural of ਅਸਾਰ, mark, sign, symptom.ਅਸਾਰਤ [əsarat] A اشارت n a sign, signal. "kərhī
ucaī, əsarət dəl dəi."—cəritr 151. 'By raising
his hand, (he) gave a signal to the troops.'ਅਸਾਰਥ [əsarəth] Skt ਅਸਾਰਥ n worthless things,
vain possessions. 2 a worthless action.
"suarəth tīagī asarəthī rēcio. nəhī simre
prəbhu."—sar m 5.

ਅਸਾਰਥਿ [əsarəthi] in vain, See ਅਸਾਰਥ.

ਅਸਾਤ [əsar] Skt ਆਸਾਤ n the month of Harh, the
fourth month of Bikrami year. Full moon
marks its utraśāḍha.ਅਸਾਫਾ [əsafa], ਅਸਾਫੀ [əsafi] adj our, ours. "nāhi
kīchu əsafa jiu."—majh m 5. "rakh-hu sərəm
əsafi."—majh m 5.ਅਸਿ [əsi] See vr ਅਸ੍ n a cutting weapon,
sword. "əsī kṛipān khōḍo khəṛəg tupək
təbər əru tir."—sənama. 2 a stream that flows
near Kashi. "bənārəsī əsī bəsta."—g5d
namdev. 3 in the phrase. "tətvmasī." (ਤਤ੍-
ਤ੍ਵ-ਅਸਿ) which means 'that is you', it is second
person singular 'thou'. "sam ju bed tətvmasī
mane."—GPS.ਅਸਿਕਨੀ [əsikni] Skt ਅਸਿਕਨੀ See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ. Chenab
river. 2 night. 3 a female servant or slave of
ladies of the harem.

ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ [əsiketū] n one who has ਅਸਿ (sword)

in his ਕੇਤੁ (flag); the deathless one, God. "sri
əsiketū jagat ke isa."—cəpəi. 2 Guru Gobind
Singh.ਅਸਿੱਖ [əsikkh] adj who is not a Sikh; who has
not imbibed the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev.
2 See ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ.ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ [əsikkhit] Skt ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ adj who has not
received training. 2 uneducated, illiterate.
3 uncouth, uncivilised, vulgar.ਅਸਿਤ [əsit] adj not white. 2 black. "əsit bəstrā
tīh ēg."—parəs. 3 unlimited, endless. 4 Skt
ਅਸਿਤ blunt, not sharp. 5 eaten, contaminated.
6 n the name of a king of the Surya dynasty
who was a son of Dhruvsandhi. After his defeat
by the Haihay clan, he retreated to the
Himalayas.ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿ [əsitbari] n a river carrying black
water; Jamna (Yamuna) river—sənama.ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿਪਤਿ [əsitbaripati] master of Jamna
river, Krishandev—sənama.ਅਸਿਤਾ [əsita] adj not white, black. "əsita nisi
mo səsi se bigse."—səmuḍr mēthan. 2 n
Jamna river. 3 Skt ਅਸਿਤੁ adj an eater, a devourer.
4 Skt ਅਸਿਤੁ a thrower.ਅਸਿਧਰ [əsidhar], ਅਸਿਧਾਰੀ [əsidhari] adj who
wields a sword, swordsman. "ənbīkar
əsidhari."—həzare. 2 n Mahakal; Shiv, the
destroyer. 3 sword wielding, Khalsa.ਅਸਿਧਾਵ [əsidhav] a nomad who polishes
weapons. See ਅਸਿ and ਧਾਵ.ਅਸਿਧੁਜ [əsidhuj] See ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ. "sri əsidhuj ju
kəriəhu rēccha."—cəpəi.ਅਸਿਨੀ [əsini] n an army of swordmen—sənama.
2 an army of ਅਸ੍ (horses), cavalry—sənama.ਅਸਿ ਪਤ੍ਰ [əsī patr] Skt n the blade of sword.
2 according to the Purans, hell spread over
four thousand miles on the earth, having a
dense forest of trees bearing swordlike leaves
which, while falling upon the sinners, clip
their limbs.

ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ [əsiˈpɑːɳi], ਅਸਿਪਾਣੀ [əsiˈpɑːɳi], ਅਸਿਪਾਨਿ [əsiˈpɑːɳi] *n* Mahakal, the great destroyer holding a sword in hand. "ਸ੍ਰੀ ਐਸਪਾਨਿ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਤੁਮ੍ਰੀ ਕਰ:"—*ramav*. 2 Guru Gobind Singh. 3 a baptized Sikh.

ਅਸ਼ਿਵਾ [əʃɪvə] *adj* inauspicious. "śiva (ਗਿਦੜੀ) ਐਸ਼ਿਵਾ (ਅਮੰਗਲ) pukarət bhai."—*GPS*. 'a female jackal giving out ill-omened sounds.' See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ. ਅਸੀ [əsi] See ਅਸਿ. 2 See ਅੱਸੀ. 3 *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ, we. "əsi khate bəhūt kamavde."—*sava m* 5. 4 *adj* who holds ਅਸਿ (sword). "əsi gadi koci bəl gadhe."—*cərritr* 405. 'wielder of the sword, wearer of the armour.'

ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਸੜੀ [əsisɾi] *Skt* आशिष् *n* a blessing, prayer. "dehu səjən əsisriā."—*sohila*. ਅਸੀਨ [əsin] *sat*. See ਅਸੀਨ. 2 "asən dās əsin."—*NP*.

ਅਸੀਬਹਾਦੁਰ [əsiˈbədʊr] Poets like Bhai Sukha Singh having translated 'teg' into 'əsi', have attributed this name to the ninth Sikh Guru. ਅਸੀਮ [əsim] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. "payo ənəd əsim he."—*saloh*.

ਅਸੀਰ [əsir] *A* عسير *adj* great, high. 2 chosen, choicest, best. 3 *A* عسر arrested, prisoner. "giryō ədh jyō hve nrīpəti drīg yut bhəyo əsir."—*cərritr* 30. 4 *A* عر near, close by. 5 tangled hair.

ਅਸੀਰਬਚਨ [əsirˈbəcən], ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ [əsirˈbəd] *n* a blessing, benediction, an initiatory sermon.

ਅਸੀਲ [əsil] *Skt* असील *n* lack of ਸੀਲ (good conduct), without virtue. 2 *adj* of bad character; depraved. 3 *A* ائيل *adj* virtuous, nice, gentle. 4 a legitimate issue of wedded parents; gentle, descent.

ਅਸੁ [əsu] See *vr* ਅਸੁ *n* mind, heart. 2 vital breath. "bəsu de əsu de jəg me jəs lije."—*krisən*. 3 *Skt* अश्रु a tear. "utsəv səme janī əsu roki."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* असु a horse. "əsu həstī rəth əsvari."—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਸੁਅਰਿ [əsuəri] *n* the enemy of vital breath;

Yam, the God of death. 2 the destroyer of life, a weapon—*sənāma*. 3 a killer, thug—*sənāma*. 4 the enemy of ਅਸੁ (horse), a tiger.—*sənāma*. ਅਸੁਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ [əsuəri əntək]—*sənāma*. enemy of ਅਸੁ (breath), the noose.

ਅਸੁਆਸਨ [əsuəsan] an assurance. See ਆਸਾਸਨ. 2 ਅਸੁ-ਆਸਨ a blanket to cover the saddle. 3 a saddle; padded seat on the horse back.

ਅਸੁਅੰ [əsuə] *adj* without ਸੁਵਨ (son), childless. 2 without ego, unselfconscious, free from pride. "ənkāl əpāl dīāl əsuə."—*əkal*.

ਅਸੁਹਰ [əsuhr] one who takes ਅਸੁ (breath), a killer, an enemy. 2 Yam, the god of death. 3 poison.

ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsuˈci] *Skt* adj impure, profane.

ਅਸੁਦਾ [əsuda] *n* the provider of ਅਸੁ (vital air); amrit, nectar—*sənāma*.

ਅਸੁਦਾਨ [əsudān] *n* ਅਸੁਦਾਨ horse giving in charity. "əsudān gājdan."—*ram namdev*.

ਅਸੁਧ [əsudh] *adj* unconscious, unaware, senseless. 2 *Skt* अशुद्ध *adj* impure, filthy. 3 incorrect, erroneous.

ਅਸੁਧਿ [əsuˈdhi] *n* an impurity. 2 a lapse.

ਅਸੁਨ [əsun] *n* *Skt* आसुन *n* the month of Assu, seventh month of the Indian calendar, its full moon is in Asvini lunar mansion.

ਅਸੁਨਿ [əsuni] *n* during the month of Assu. "əsunī əv pīrā! sādhan jhūrī mui."—*baramah tukhari*.

ਅਸੁਨੀ [əsuni] *n* cavalry.—*sənāma*.

ਅਸੁਨੀਕੁਮਾਰ [əsunikumar] See ਅਸਿਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ. "əsunī kumar kete əsā əvtar kete."—*əkal*.

ਅਸੁਪਤਿ [əsupati] *n* master of the horse, the sun. 2 master of life, the human soul. 3 transcendent God.

ਅਸੁਪਵਨ [əsupəvan] *adj* (horse) having the speed of wind; a very fast running horse. "əsupəvan həsəti əsvari."—*gəv m* 5.

ਅਸੁਭ [əsubh] *Skt* *adj* inauspicious, unpropitious. 2 *n* an unlucky happening, a calamity.

ਅਸੁਰ ਚਿੰਤਕ [əsubh chɪtək] *adj* hostile; (one) who wishes ill of others.

ਅਸੁਰ ਚਿੰਤਨ [əsubh chɪtən] *n* illwill, hostile thinking.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧ [əsumedh] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ. "əsumedh jəgne." –*gṛ̥d̥ namdev*. 2 son of king Janmejaya born to a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਰਾਜ, ਅੰਗ 195.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧਾਨ [əsumedhan] Janmejaya's second son born of a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਅਸੁਰ [əsur] *Skt n* one who over throws gods, a demon. See ਅਸੁ *vr* "əngan kal əsur təb mare." –*cārītr* 405. 2 a fiend, ghost. 3 the sun that shines, See ਅਸੁ *vr* 4 a wrong act, sin. "əsur sēghare sukhi vāse." –*sri m 3*. "sati guru əsur sēgharu." –*sri a m 1*. 5 an evil doer. "kukrit karam je jag māhi karhi, nam əsur tin ko jag dhārhi." –*VN*. 6 in Nighantū¹ it means a cloud. 7 *adj* life-bearing, alive. 8 In Shastarnammala ignorant writers have put ਅਸੁਰ in place of ਅਸੁ, which means 'thrown away'. See ਅਸੁ *vr* "pəsupatī pritham bəkhanke əsur šəbəd phun dehu." –*112*. The correct version is: "əsr šəbəd phun dehu" meaning 'an arrow thrown after remembering the name of Pashupati (Shiv)'. 9 In the Rig Ved, this term figures for god because ਅਸੁ *vr* stands for brightness of metal. It is also so for imparting life. See ਰਿਗਵੇਦ 1-35-9: ਅਸੁਰ: ਸਰੋਭਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ: In the Zoroastrian scripture, Zend, ਅਸੁਰ stands for god. Sanskrit [s] becomes [h] in Zend. For example: ਸਪੁ-ਹਵਤ, ਦਸ-ਦਹ, ਮਸ-ਮਾਹ. 10 In Valmiki's Ramayan, in chapter 45 it is held that Varun's daughter Varuni (wine), named Sura as well, appeared at the time of the churning of the sea of milk and rice but she was not accepted by the

demons. So they were named ਅਸੁਰ as against those named ਸੁਰ who accepted her.

ਅਸੁਰ ਸੰਘਾਰ [əsur sēghar] *adj* comparable to destroyers or killers like demons, monstrous. "hoə əsur sēghar." –*sri a m 5*. 2 killer of demons. 3 killed the evil doers.

ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਕ [əsur sēgharak], ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਣ [əsur sēgharan] *adj* a killer of demons, destruction of evil-doers. 2 eliminator of the property of demons. "mera prabhū saca əsur sēgharan." –*maru solhe m 3*.

ਅਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ [əsur guru] *n* the teacher of demons, Shukracarya.

ਅਸੁਰ ਨਦੀ [əsur nadi] *n* rectum; anus through which filth flows out. "əsur nadi ka bādhe mul." –*ram beni*. per yog the posture of sitting with heel stuck in the rectum so as to close it. 2 a flow of evil ideas.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤ [əsur pit] *n* father of the demons, Kashyap. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਣੀ [əsur pitni] *n* the earth, Kashyap's wife. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜ [əsur raj] *adj* the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜਾਰਿ [əsur rajari] *n* the enemy of Ravan, Ram Chandar. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਾ ਨਦੀ [əsura nadi] discharge of wind through the anus, "əsura nadi əpuṭhi tārē." –*ratanmala bāno*. 'By preventing its slanting discharge it regulates the flow.'

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਧਨ [əsurardən] *Skt* ਅਸੁਰਾਰਧਨ *n* one who crushes demons. 2 Ram Chandar. "əsurdan ke karko jin ek-hi ban bikhe tan cakhyo." –*ramav*.

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਿ [əsurari] *Skt n* enemy of the demons, god. "niksi əsurari ki sen celi." –*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਸੁਰਿਸ [əsuris] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਦੀਸ the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰੀ [əsuri] *n* a demoness –*sənama*. See ਅਸੁਰੀ. 2 *Dg* rye *Skt* ਅਸੁਰੀ mustard.

¹An ancient dictionary of the the Vedas by Kashyap, on which saint Yasak wrote a commentary. This is a very old document. It efficiently enables the grasp of the Vedic diction.

ਅਸੁਰੇਸ [asures] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਈਸ the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. 3 Bali. 4 Hiranyakashipu. 5 Shumbh. 6 the rule of demons, Mahadev.

ਅਸੁਰੇ ਪੁਰ [asures pur] the battlefield brimming with demons. "mūd kətyo əsuro pur ma." -cāḍi 1. 2 city of demons, the underworld.

ਅਸੁਲੁ [asulu] *adv* from the origin, since the beginning, from the creation of reality. "əsulu ik dhatu." -jəpu. See ਅਸਲ 2 and ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸੁ [asu] See ਅਸੁ and ਅੱਸੁ. "əsū sukhi vāsēdīa jīna mēia hēri rai." -majh barahmah.

ਅਸੁਆ [əsua] *Skt* ਅਸੁਆ *n* jealousy, malice, envy. "səraṇ pəriō tējī gərəbəsua." -gəu m 5. 'renouncing pride and malice.'

ਅੱਸੁਆ [āsua] *n* a tear.

ਅਸੁਯ [əsujh] *adj* invisible. "əsujh hē." -jəpu. 2 ignorant, stupid.

ਅਸੁਯੀ [əsuni] *n* hope, longing. "vəti əsuni bāni." -s fərid. 'equipped again with hope.'

ਅਸੁਤ [əsut] *adj* lacking alignment, misfit. 2 unborn. 3 *Skt* ਅਸਤੁਤ unstitched, without connection, uninterested. "adī rup əsut." -jəpu.

ਅਸੁਦਾ [əsuda] See ਆਸੁਦਾ. "ni j ni j sən əsudi karkē." -GPS.

ਅਸੁਯਕ [əsuyək] *Skt adj* jealous, envious.

ਅਸੁਯਾ [əsuya] See ਅਸੁਆ.

ਅਸੁਲ [əsul] See ਊਸੁਲ.

ਅਸੇਅ [əsəə] *Skt* ਆਸੁਯ *n* support, prop, basis. "kī əsəəs." -gyan 2 *adj* (one) who does not consume anything. 3 what is difficult to consume.

ਅਸੇਸ [ases], ਅਸੇਖ [asekh] *Skt* ਅਸੇਸ, *adj* complete, whole. 2 endless, boundless. "əjonī adī əsekh." -jəpu.

ਅਸੇਤ [aset] *adj* not white. 2 black. 3 blue, yellow, etc.

ਅਸੈ [əsə] surely, certainly. 2 is. See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਸੋਕ [əsok] *Skt* ਅਸੋਕ *adj* free from sorrow; happy, content. "bhəyo əsok devpatī tēb-hi."

-səloh 2 *n* absence of grief; happiness, joy, pleasure. "əsok gəyo tīn hū te nəsai." -krisan. 'Happiness fled from them.' 3 a tree that is evergreen and has fragrant flowers, ਮਧੁਪੁਸਪ. *L* Jonesia Asoca. 4 mercury. 5 Vishnu. 6 king of Magdh Desh, son of Bindusar of Maurya dynasty and grandson of Chandargupat. His full name is Ashok Varadhman. In the history of Buddhism, his is an exalted name.

Ashok was initially a Shaivite and acknowledged the Brahmins as religious preceptors. Later he became a Buddhist. He provided for 64000 Buddhist monks and erected 84000 columns of fame on which political and religious edicts were engraved.

During the 18th year of his reign, he organised a huge religious assembly and later sent Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon and other countries. He prohibited the killing of animals. The entire country from Afghanistan to Lanka was under his control. This information may be gathered from the edicts engraved in the Pali language on stones and found in various parts of the country. Many writers have referred to him as Priyadarshan.

Ashok ruled with great elan from Patliputra (Patna) between 269 and 232 BC. His daughter, the pious Charumati was a famous preacher of Buddhism.

ਅਸੋਕ ਬਣ [əsok bən], ਅਸੋਕ ਵਨ [əsok vən], ਅਸੋਕ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ [əsok vaṭika] *adj* a sorrow-eradicating (garden) 2 *n* Ashok-garden. a particular garden in Ceylon where Sita was kept by Ravan. 3 a garden of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya.

ਅਸੋਖ [əsokh] *adj* which cannot be dried, not dry.

ਅਸੋਗ [əsog], ਅਸੋਗੀ [əsogi] *adj* free from sorrow, joyful, happy, content.

ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] *adj* devoid of thinking, ignorant. "irigad jonī acet sēbhav pūn pap əsoc."—*asa ravidas*. 2 *n* absence of the thinking process, a state of thoughtlessness, "jan əjan bhəe hām bavar soc əsoc dīvəs jāhi."—*sor ravidas*. 3 *Skt* **ਅਸੋਚ** *n* impiety, uncleanness.

ਅਸੋਚਾ [əsoca] *adj* free from worry, carefree. 2 polluted, impure, defiled. 3 (one) who does not think; unthinking.

ਅਸੋਤਾ [əsota] *n* wakefulness, lack of sleep. "nī pərhavē kərə əsota."—*BG*

ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] See **ਅਸੋਚ** 3.

ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkh], **ਅਸੰਖਯ** [əsəkhay], **ਅਸੰਖਯਾਤ** [əsəkhayat] *adj* countless, numberless, limitless, unlimited. "əsəkh jəp əsəkh bhav."—*jəpu*.

ਅਸੰਗ [əsəg] shameless, unashamed. 2 *Skt* **असङ्ग** *adj* alone, without company. 3 uncommon. 4 unattached. 5 *n* God. 6 Shiv. 7 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəgat] *adj* incompatible, improper, discordant.

ਅਸੰਗਤਿ [əsəgatī] *n* incompatibility, unsuitability. 2 compatibility-error, if for example one says, "an elephant has long curved horns" or "a cow with a long trunk", such compatibility-errors gets committed. 3 a literary figure of speech in which action and cause are at variance. "hetu ənət hi hoy jəhī kaj ənət hi hoy."—*ṣīvrāj bhuṣan*.

Example:

prem māt mardana gave,
śrota sunət bhul sudh jave.

'Mardana sings in trance, but it is the audience who lose consciousness.'

(b) Putting a thing for effect at a different place is another form of incompatibility. "or ṭhor kəriy jo kərat or hi ṭhor."—*lālīt lālam*.

Example:

vəd dəva dīri sukhəd dukhia purekh nīhar,
ākhe ki phaki kəri phaki ākhən dār.

—*alākar sagar sudha*.

(c) The third form of incompatibility is when the conclusion is at variance with the action. "kəran lage jo kaj kəchu tā hoy viruddh."—*lālīt lālam*.

Example:

bālī pota prahlad da īdrpuri dī īcch īchāda,
kər sēpurən jəgg sō īkk īkotər jəgg kərāda,
īdrasən no pərhəre jai pətāl su hukmībāda.

—*BG*

ਅਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [əsəgrəh] *n* absence of collectivity, failure to collect.

ਅਸੰਜਤ [əsəjat] *Skt* **असंजित** *adj* collected, joined, closed. "dvar əsəjat kərə."—*GPS*. 'closed the doors.' 2 closed, shut.

ਅਸੰਤ [əsət] *Skt* **असन्त** *adj* not saintly, unsaintly, bad, false, vile. "mīle əsət māsəṭī kəri rāhie."—*gōṣṭ kəbir*.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ [əsəprəgyat sāmādhi] *Skt* **असंप्रज्ञात समाधि** *n* a posture of Yog in which the distinction between the knower and the known vanishes; unambiguous meditation, accompanied by concentration.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰੇਹ [əsəpreh] *Skt* **अस्पृह** *adj* free from desire; content.

ਅਸੰਭ [əsəbh] *Skt* **अशङ्क** *n* ill-omened, inauspicious. "kālījug cəryo əsəbh, jəgat kəvən bīdhī bac hē?"—*kālki*. 2 *Skt* **असंभ** *adj* birth free, beyond birth "əsəbh hē."—*jəpu*. 3 impossible. "jīte əsəbh."—*gyan*. 'conquered those who were impossible to conquer.' 4 *Skt* **अश्मभूत** *n* stone-bodied. "sun mītr mītrī əsəbh."—*gyan*.

ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv] impossible. See **ਅਸੰਭ** 2.

ਅਸੰਭ ਸੰਭ [əsəbh səbh] *n* Brahma born to ਅਸੰਭਵ (Vishnu); the four-faced. "əsəbhsəbh manie, kəror bīsənu ṭhanie."—*gyan*.

ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv] *Skt* *adj* what is not possible. 2 *n* the Creator, who is beyond birth; not born. 3 Vishnu, according to the Purans. 4 a figure of meaning in poetry denoting happening of

the impossible; thus *asābhav* is one which describes the impossible as actually occurring. “*ānhube ki bat kachu pragaṭ bhāi si jan.*” —*śivraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

māskā bhagnāṭi selā kārāmā tārāṭi pāpīlākāh,
sagrā lēghāṭi pīgā tām prāgas ādhākāh,
sadh sāgeṇ simrāt gobīd sārāṇ

nanāk hārī hārī hārē.—sahas m 5.

adī timarlāg te ānek patṣah bhāe
keti kul bit gai āmal cālāike,
deṣ te videṣ carō cakk sabbh nivē ay
kāhū na māvasi bhāṭ diye viclayke,
āngān sen koṣ dirāgh durāg bhārī
raj ko sāmāj kōn sāke su gīnayke
śrī gubīd sīgh e sārūp pāth xalsa ke
kōn jāne dēge badṣahāt khāpay ke.

—GPS.

peṭ bājavāt chudha dukh śrī sātī guru sāmuhay,
ko jānāt tho phul ko deṣānpātī hvejay.

5 a defect of a characteristic. See ਅਸੰਗਤਿ 2.

ਅਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [asābhavna] *Skṛ* असम्भावना *n* impossibility, absence of possibility.

ਅਸੰਮਕ [asāmāk] *Skṛ* असम्भक्त *adj* inappropriate, improper. 2 false, untrue. 3 opposite, contrary. “*jis te dāras āsāmāk pīkhe.*”—GPS.

ਅਸੰਮਤ [asāmāt] *Skṛ* असंमत *adj* not liked, unapproved. 2 contrary to opinion, without approval.

ਅਸੰਮਤਿ [asāmāṭi] *Skṛ* *n* a lack of agreement; a difference of opinion.

ਅੱਸੀ [āssi] *Skṛ* असीति eighty.

ਅੱਸੂ [āssu] *Skṛ* आसून *n* the month of Assu on the night of full moon; it is in the mansion *āṣvini*.

ਅਸੁਰਜ [āscarāj] See ਅਚਰਜ and ਅਸੁਰਜ. “*āscarāj rupā rāhāt jānā.*”—*sahas m 5*.

ਅਸ੍ਰ [asṭ] See ਅਸਟ, ਅਠ and ਆਠ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਸਿਧਿ [asṭ siddhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਕ [asṭak] *Skṛ* *n* a group of eight objects. 2 a

recitation of eight stanzas. “*īm asṭak ustāṭi kārī pāth mān vāchit pāṭ.*”—GPS. 3 son of the royal seer Vishvamitar, born to Madhvi daughter of king Yayati.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ [asṭ kul] *n* eight races of cobras. In the Purans, they are shown as descended from eight cobras: *śeṣ*, *vasukī*, *kāmbal*, *karkotak*, *pādām*, *mahāpādām*, *śākh* and *kulīk*.

ਅਸ੍ਰਗੰਧ [asṭgāṇdh] *Skṛ* अष्टगन्ध *n* a group of eight fragrant objects viz. *āgar* (aloe wood), *kāsturi* (musk), *kuṭh* (costus speciosus), *kesar* (saffron) *kāpur* (camphor), *khas* (root of andropogon muricatus), *cādan* (sandalwood), and *tāj* (bay tree or its bark) “*asṭ gāṇdh sāj artī dhare.*”—*saloh*.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਛਾਪ [asṭ chap] eight celebrated poets of Vrij who have left their impact on other poets. They are: Surdas, Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chatur Bhuja, Chhit Swami, Nand Das and Govind Das.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਦਿਕਪਾਲ [asṭ dikpāl] See ਦਿਕਪਾਲ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਦਿਗੰਜ [asṭ diggāṇ] See ਦਿਗੰਜ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਧਾਤੁ [asṭ dhatu] See ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਦੀ [asṭ nadi] *n* In the Purans and the Simritis, eight sacred rivers are: Ganges, Jamna, Sarasvati, Shatdrav (Satluj), Vipasha (Beas), Eravati (Ravi), Chandarbhaga (Chenab), Vitsata (Jhelum). “*lakhe asṭ nadyan ko dārap bhaje.*”—*cārīt 405*.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਾਇਕਾ [asṭ nāika], ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਾਯਿਕਾ [asṭ nāyika] See ਨਾਇਕਾ and its footnote.

ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ [asṭpadi] See ਅਸਟਪਦੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਬਸੁ [asṭbasu] See ਬਸੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਭੁਜਾ [asṭbhujā] See ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਮੰਗਲ [asṭ māṅgal] In the religious scriptures of the Hindus, eight agents for arranging bliss are: horse, elephant, cow, pitcher full of water, fan, flag, trumpet and lamp. In some books a lion replaces the horse and a wardrum comes in place of the trumpet. 2 In some scriptures

they are the following: Brahman, cow, fire, gold, ghee (purified butter), the sun, water and king. 3 a horse that has its mane, tail, chest and four hoofs all white.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਲੋਕ [aṣṭ lok] Hinduism accepts the following worlds (other than the one of human mortals); brah̥m lok (divine sphere), pīṭī lok (world of deceased ancestors), cādr lok (sphere of the moon), īdrlok (heaven, abode of gods), gādhārav lok (domain of celestial music), rakṣas lok (sphere of demons), yakṣ lok (sphere of wealth), and piṣac lok (world of evil spirits).

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਵਾਕਾਰਣ [aṣṭ vyākaraṇ] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ [aṣṭāṅg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਦਸ [aṣṭadaś] *Skt* eighteen.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਪਦ [aṣṭapad] See ਅਸਟਾਪਦ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ੍ਰ [aṣṭavakr] See ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤਰ [aṣṭotar] See ਅਠੋਤਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭ] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁ *vr* to be without splendour; be invisible; to set. 2 *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁ *adj* hidden, concealed, withdrawn. 3 destroyed, perished. 4 *n* the mountain behind which sets the sun. 5 *P* اس is ਅਸ੍ਰਿ. 6 *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਿ a bone. "bīṣṭa aṣṭ kṛimī udarū bhārio hē."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਮਨ [aṣṭmān], **ਅਸ੍ਰੁਮਯਨ** [aṣṭmāyān] See ਅਸਤਮਨ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਵਾਸ [aṣṭvāst] *Skt adj* topsy turvy, helter-skelter.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ [aṣṭi] *Skt n* existence, being, essence. 2 visibility, presence. 3 daughter of Jarasandh and wife of Kans, king of Mathura.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ ਭਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [aṣṭi bhātī priya] *sen* three attributes of the Divine: sāt (truth), cit (knowledge) and anāḍ (happiness) "sāt cetan anāḍ ik aṣṭi bhātī priy pur."—*GPS*. See meanings of all the three words.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭu] *part Skt* yes, all right, O.K. 2 be it so.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਯ [aṣṭey] *n* giving up theft, renouncing stealing.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭra] See ਅਸਤੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ [aṣṭri] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਿ *n* an armed person.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਥ [aṣṭhā] See ਅਸਥਲ. 2 heart, mind. "jaka aṣṭhā tol amito."—*gatha*.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥ [aṣṭhi] *n* a bone.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥਤ [aṣṭhīt] See ਅਸਥਿਤ. 2 *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥਤ *adj* not firm, transitory. "aṣṭhītā sog harkhā."—*sāhas m* 5.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥਰ [aṣṭhir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਮ [aṣṭm] See ਅਸਮ 3.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭ] a tear. 2 *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁ *n* blood. 3 water. 4 *adj* thrown, shot. See ਅਸੁਚ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਮ [aṣṭam] *adj* without toil or tiredness. 2 free from suffering and pain.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭru] *Skt n* a tear; water shed from the eyes because of sorrow or joy.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਾਤ [aṣṭrupat] *n* shedding of tears; crying, weeping. "aṣṭrupat sō vāstrā bhigoe."—*NP*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ [aṣṭrotriya], **ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [aṣṭroṭi] *Skt adj* (one) who has not listened to the Scriptures.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਲੀਲ [aṣṭlīl] *Skt adj* obscene, indecent. 2 an embarrassing remark. 3 vulgar speech.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [aṣṭ] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁ *n* a horse, colt. 2 *adj* extensive. 3 *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁ poor, indigent. "kāṇak aṣṭ hevār bhumīdan."—*sukhmāni*. 'giving of land horses and gold in charity.'

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਦੇਸ [aṣṭveṣ] *n* lord of the celestial horse, the sun.—*sānama*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਸਾਲਾ [aṣṭvāśala] *n* a horse stable.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਕਵਚਨੀ [aṣṭvakavācni] *n* an army that has horses equipped with helmets.—*sānama*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ [aṣṭvṛgati] See ਬਿਸੇਖ. 2 horse trot.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਰ [aṣṭvār] See ਅਸਤਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਰੀ [aṣṭvārī] *Skt n* a mule, an offspring of a mare and a donkey.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਥ [aṣṭvāth] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਥ *n* peepal, a sacred big tree, *Ficus religiosa* (*Religiosa Indica*) called aṣṭvāth because horses were tied under it for resting.¹

¹In the olden times, horses were tied under such trees.

अश्वत्थामा [əṣvætthama] *Skt* अश्वत्थामन् *adj* (one) whose voice is like the neighing of a horse. 2 *n* son of Dron, born to Kripa who gave out a neigh-like sound at birth and was therefore named Ashvthama. He was a commander of the Kaurav army. At the end of the final Kurukshetar battle, when Duryodhan was gravely wounded, only Ashvthama, Kripa and Kritvarma were left behind. He wanted to take revenge upon Dhrishtadyuman who had earlier killed his father Dron. He sneaked into the Pandavs' camp at night and killed Dhrishtadyuman in sleep. He then killed Shikhandi, son of Drupad and five sons of the Pandavs and took their severed heads to Duryodhan.

With the help of his Brahman he also killed Parikshit who was yet in the mother's womb. At this Krishan cursed him and blessed Parikshit with life.¹ On the following day, Ashvthama and his accomplices fled out of fear. Draupadi wailed and called for the vengeance of her son's death. Yudhishtar pleaded that, Ashvthama being a Brahman, it would be a sin to kill him. Draupadi agreed with this but demanded that the jewel in Ashvthama's forehead be brought and handed over to her. For this Bhishm and Krishan went after Ashvthama, brought the jewel and gave it to her. Draupadi passed this jewel on to Yudhishtar who studded it in his crown.

अश्वपति [əṣvpəti] *n* the sun. See **अश्वपति** and **अश्वपति**. 2 Prasen, son of Nighan Yadav and brother of Satrajit. Wearing the syamātāk jewel he went for hunting and got killed by a tiger. "əṣvpəti bin pran pāre."—*krīṣṇa*.

अश्वपन् [əṣvpān] *Skt n* a god; an angel who cannot dream (go to sleep).

¹The name Prikishat derives from which means to award life to a dead person.

अश्वमुख [əṣvmukh] *Skt* a type of demigods, having the mouth of a horse. According to the Purans, they are adept in singing and dancing. **अश्वमेध** [əṣvmedh] a religious sacrifice or oblation in which a horse is sacrificed. In the remote times, ashvmedh yag was performed with a twin motive i.e. to prove the performer's sway over the entire land or for the sake of progeny.

The procedure was that a horse under the spell of certain mantras or holy texts, was set free, with the name and royal dignity of the owner inscribed on its head. It was followed by the king and his army of chiefs. The horse went about in the country. Anyone challenging the sovereignty of the king would catch and tie the horse down. Then a battle would ensue. If the horse was recovered by the king, the chief who tied it down, had to accept the sovereignty of the king. At the end of the year, the horse was brought back to the capital where a yag (sacrificial ceremony) was held to which all the kings in whose territories the horse had roamed unhindered were asked to attend. An altar was erected on 21 poles and 18 pits were dug for a sacrifice. Numerous birds and animals were killed and their dead bodies were consigned to flames by the king and the queen. Then the sacrificial horse was brought in, duly washed amidst the chanting of hymns by the Brahman priests. It was slaughtered by the king and his queen with cries of triumph raised from all sides.

In case the Ashvmedh was performed for the sake of progeny, the queen slept with the dead body of the sacrificed horse. The Hindus believed that any one who performed 100 such yags attained the rank of Indar. That is why, it is mentioned in the Purans that Indar often put hindrance in the way of the yags.

In the 14th chapter of Valmiki's Ramayan, king Dashrath tied three hundred animals to the poles during an Ashvmedh jag, and Kaushlya and other queens killed the horse with a sword and slept with its dead body during the night. 2 a son of King Janmajeya.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰ [əʃv var] See ਅਸਵਾਰ.

ਅਸ਼ਵੈਦਜ [əʃv vedy] *n* a veterinary surgeon.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੂਢ [əʃvarudh], ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੋਹੀ [əʃvarohi] *adj* a horse-rider, horseman, cavalier.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ [əʃvini] *n* a mare. 2 the first of the twenty seven phases of the moon, so named because the combination of three phases looks like a horse's mouth.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əʃvini kumar] They are two demigods, sons of a mare, regarded as physicians of the gods. In the Nirukt, in the chapter about the gods and in Harivansh, it is written that Sangya, wife of the sun could not withstand the light of her husband. Leaving a fake woman, Chaya, in her place, she herself assumed the form of a mare and went to the woods. When the sun came to know of this, he assumed the form of a horse and had twin sons from her. They came to be known as Ashvini Kumar.

There is a story in the Mahabharat that Pandu's widow had begotten her sons Nakul and Sahdev by mating with Ashvini Kumar. In the Vedic age they were believed to be gods of morning and evening respectively.

ਅਹ [əh] *Skt* अह *vr* to spread, to be pervasive. 2 *pron* this. 3 *Skt* अहन् *n* a day. 4 the sun. 5 Vishnu.

ਅਹਸਾਨ [əhsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour, an obligation, a good turn. 2 mercy.

ਅਹਸਾਨਫਰਾਮੋਸ਼ [əhsanframesh] *P* احسان فراموش *adj* (one) who forgets a favour; ungrateful.

ਅਹਹ [əhəh] *part* expressing, sorrow or grief.

ਅਹਕਾਰਣ [əhkəraṇ] *n* pride, arrogance, conceit,

vanity. "jin vic-hu əhkəraṇ cukaia."—*sri m I jogi śāḍar*.

ਅਹਕਾਮ [əhkam] *A* احكام *pl* plural of ਹੁਕਮ.

ਅਹਣ [əhṇ] See ਅਹਨ and ਆਹਣ.

ਅਹਦ [əhad] *A* اهد *n* a promise, determination, resolve. "bādh əhad ih ritī sō."—*GPS*. 2 time, period. 3 duration of a king's rule. i.e., 'eh ghəṭna badshah əkbār de əhad vic hoi.'

ਅਹਦਸ਼ਿਕਨੀ [əhadshikni] *P* اهد شکنی *n* a breach of a promise.

ਅਹਦੀ [əhdi] *A* اهدی *n* a particular rank or post during the Mughal rule usually held by horsemen. The pay of an Ahdi was between Rs. 20 to 25 per month. They served under particular mansabdars (title holders), and were especially sent to convey royal commands or to realize particular dues. They would not leave until the completion of their mission for which they observed a sort of sit down strike. Sometimes an Ahdi during travel was carried on a cot by persons 'begar' (unpaid labour). "təb ərəg jiy mahī rīsae, ek əhdia ihā pəṭhae."—*IV*.

ਅਹਦੇ ਪੈਮਾਨ [əhdo pəman] *P* اهد پیمان *n* framing of the rules of an agreement.

ਅਹਨ [əhən] *Skt* अश्मन *n* hail, hailstone.

ਅਹਨਿਸ [əhnis] *Skt* अहनिष *adv* day and night. 2 always, at all times.

ਅਹਪਤਿ [əhpəti] *Skt* अहपति *lord* of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਪਤਿਦਿਨ [əhpətidin] *n* the day of the sun, Sunday.

ਅਹਮ [əham] See ਅਹੰ. 2 *A* احم *adj* urgent, essential. 3 difficult, hard.

ਅਹਮਕ [əhmək] *A* احمق *adj* a fool, an idiot.

ਅਹਮਦ [əhməd] *A* احمد *adj* praised, admired, eulogized. 2 *n* name of prophet Mohammad. 3 a poet of Persian and Hindi from the seventeenth Bikrami century who wrote prosodic metre and couplets.

"əhməd, ya mən sādən me həri avhī kīh baṭ"

bīkət jure jə lə nīpət khulē nā kapət kapət.
əhməd həm nā suhay, əmi pīlave man bīn,
jə bīkh det bulay, man səhīt mərbo bhəlo."

ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [əhməd šah əbdali] of Durrani branch of Abdalis, son of Zaman Khan Saddozai, a poor pathan who by virtue of his intelligence rose to become the army commander of Nadir Shah. After the latter's death in 1747, he occupied Qandhar, as also Balkh, Sindh, Punjab and Kashmir. He launched eight invasions on Punjab between 1747 and 1767. In Sammat 1818 through his subordinate Qalandar Khan, he committed sacrilege by demolishing the sacred Harimandir Sahib at Amritsar which, however, the Khalsa reconstructed soon upon its original foundation. Ahmad Shah died at Murgab on 7th Harh Sammat 1830. See **ਖੱਲੁਘਾਰਾ** and **ਦੇਸਰਾਜ**.

ਅਹਮਦ ਸੱਯਦ [əhməd səyyəd] Sayyad Ahmad Shah Ghazi, was a Muslim priest of Bareilly. In 1827 he instigated Muslims of the Northwestern province against the ruling Sikhs. Several thousand Muslims gathered under his flag for Jihad or religious warfare. He was severely defeated by Sardar Budh Singh Sandhwalia. He died in May 1831 at Balakot in Hazara district fighting against Sher Singh, governor of Kashmir. The Muslims believed that he did not die, but had simply disappeared.

ਅਹਮਦਾਬਾਦ [əhmədabad] principal town of Gujrat in Bombay presidency. It was founded by Ahmad Shah, king of Gujrat, in 1413 AD on the bank of Shavarmati river.

ਅਹਮਦੀ [əhmədi] *adj* a disciple of prophet Muhammad. 2 *n* a Musalman. 3 a follower of the Mirza of Qadiani. See **ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ**.

ਅਹਰ [əhər] *Skt* **अहर्** *n* day.

ਅਹਰਖ [əhərahk] See **ਅਹਿਰਖ**. 2 *n* absence of happiness; unhappiness, grief.

ਅਹਰਣ [əhrən] **ਅਹਰਣਿ** [əhrənī], **ਅਹਰਨ** [əhrən] *n* ਆਯਸਘਨ ironsmith's block; an anvil on which the ironsmith beats hot or cold iron into the desired shape. "əhrənī matī vedu həthiaru." -*japu*.

ਅਹਰਨਿਸ [əhərnīs] See **ਅਹਨਿਸ** and **ਅਹਿਨਿਸ**.

ਅਹਰਮਨ [əhərmən] *P* **اَهْرَمَن** *n* according to the Parsi or Zoroastrian religion, the god of evil.¹ Opposed to it is Yazdan, the god of goodness. **ਅਹਰੰਤ** [əhrənt] *adj* (one) crying ah! oh! lamenting, wailing. "əhrənt koṭī kəṭyēṭī gat." -*GPS*. 2 See **ਅਰੁੰਤ**.

ਅਹਲ [əhəl] *adj* not moving; firm, stable, fixed. "gəṇ thām əhlē." -*gəu var 2, m 5. 2 A* **اَهْل** *n* an assemblage, a community. 3 family. 4 husband. 5 *adj* able, capable. "əhəl arf kəmal." -*GPS*.

ਅਹਲਕਾਰ [əhlkar] *P* **اَهْلِکَار** *adj* worker, employee, servant. 2 expert, specialist.

ਅਹਲਾ [əhla] *adj* difficult to find; rare. 2 without profit, unprofitable, in vain. *Skt* **अहल**. See **ਅਹਿਲਾ**.

ਅਹਲਾਦ [əhlad] *Skt* **आह्लाद** *n* happiness, pleasure, delight. See **ਅਹਿਲਾਦ**.

ਅਹਲਿਆ [əhəliya] *Skt* **अहलिआ** *n* daughter of Vridhashav and wife of Gautam (Shardvat). In Ramayan, she was the first and the most beautiful woman created by Brahma. Cursed by her husband she petrified into a stone only to be liberated from the curse by Ram Chandar. "gotəm narī əhəliya tari." -*mali namdev*. See **ਗੋਤਮ 4**.

ਅਹਲੀਆ [əhliya] *A* **اَهْلِيَا** *n* the one with a family, wife.

ਅਹਲੀਹਾ [əhliha] *A* **اَهْلِيهَا** those living there.

ਅਹਲੇ ਨਜਰ [əhle nəjar] *P* **اَهْلِي نَجَر** *adj* wise, intelligent, sagacious.

ਅਹਲਜਾ [əhəlyā] See **ਅਹਲਿਆ** and **ਗੋਤਮ 4**.

ਅਹਵ [əhəv] *Skt* **आहव** *n* a battle, war.

¹For this reason, many poets describe Satan as **ਅਹਰਮਨ**.

ਅਹਵਯੰ [əhvayə] *Skt* ਅਹਵਯੰ *adj* concerning war. "gīrāt bhumī əhvayə."—*ramav*. 'They fall in the battlefield.' See ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ.

ਅਹਵਾਲ [əhval] *A* احوال plural of ਹਾਲ; conditions, states, circumstances. "mām i cini əhval."—*tilāg m l*. 2 news.

ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ [əhvi bhumī] *Skt* ਅਹਵੀਯ ਭੂਮਿ *n* a battlefield. See ਅਹਵਯੰ.

ਅਹਾ [əha] *part* word expressing gladness and surprise. 2 *v* past form of 'be'; was. "jəh kəchu əha, təha kīchu nahi."—*gāu kəbir*.

ਅਹਾਜ [əhaj], ਅਹਾਜੁ [əhajū] *Skt* ਅਹਾਯੰਜ. *adj* unsuitable. 2 unacceptable. "khana khaj əhajū."—*var sar m l*. 3 inedible; unfit for eating.

ਅਹਾਤਾ [əhata] See ਹਾਤਾ.

ਅਹਾਰ [əhar] *Skt* ਆਹਾਰ *n* food, meal, diet.

ਅਹਾਤ [əhar] *adj* immeasurable, beyond weighing, inestimable. 2 *n* a wail, lament, cry of despair. "khulī valī det əhare."—*cāḍi 3*. 3 a battlefield. "rule əhar vicc."—*cāḍi 3*. 4 *Skt* ਆਸਾਢ. *har*, the fourth month of Bikrami calendar.

ਅਹਾਤੀ [əhari], ਅਹਾਤੁ [əharū] *n* rabi or summer crop which is harvested during the summer. "phasāl əhari ek namu savṇi saku naū."—*var mēla m l*. "savṇu ratī əharū dīhu."—*var ram l m l*. 'Like auspicious and inauspicious days or good and evil deeds, are winter or summer crops.' 2 *adj* immeasurable. See ਹਾਤਨਾ.

ਅਹਿ [əhi] ਇਹ this. "əhi tən qheri thisi."—*suhi farid*. "əhi kər kərə suəhi kər pae."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 is. 3 ਅਹਿਤਾ egotism, self-pride. See ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. 4 *Skt* ਅਹਿ *n* a snake. 5 the sun. 6 a traveller. 7 *adj* lowly. 8 a swindler, cheat. 9 eight, because there are eight prominent snakes. "jəb visakh əhi divās vitae."—*GV 6*. 10 *Skt* अह्न *n* day. "mən re, əhi nisi həriḡun sar."—*sri m l*.

ਅਹਿੰਸਾ [əhisa] *Skt* *n* non-violence, a vow

against killing any living being. 2 not causing pain to anyone; Yog Shastar mentions 81 forms of non-violence. According to it any utterance, act or idea of causing pain is counted as the violence.

ਅਹਿਸਾਨ [əhisān] See ਅਹਸਾਨ.

ਅਹਿਕਰਣ [əhikarəṇ] See ਅਹਕਰਣ.

ਅਹਿਤ [əhit] *Skt* *n* against ਹਿਤ (self-interest), a disfavour, wrong, evil. 2 an enemy, opponent. 3 an evil-doer.

ਅਹਿਦ [əhid] See ਅਹਦ.

ਅਹਿਦੀ [əhidi] See ਅਹਦੀ.

ਅਹਿੰਦ੍ਰ [əhīdr], ਅਹਿਨਾਥ [əhinath] ਅਹਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the snake king, Sheshnag.

ਅਹਿਨਿਸਿ [əhinisi] day and night; continuously; always. See ਅਹਨਿਸ. "əhinisi həriḡesu gurupārsadi."—*asa ə m l*.

ਅਹਿਨੀ [əhini] *n* a female snake. "patak dadur ḡan ko əhini."—*GPS*.

ਅਹਿਪਤਿ [əhipati] *n* Sheshnag, the king of snakes. 2 ਅਹਿਪਤਿ, lord of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਿਫੇਨ [əhiphen] *Skt* *n* opium. 2 froth coming out of a snake's mouth.

ਅਹਿਬਾਤ [əhibat] *Pkt* *n* status of a married woman whose husband is alive; bliss of married life. "rəhe əḡəl əhibat."—*GPS*.

ਅਹਿਮ [əhim] See ਅਹਮ.

ਅਹਿਮਕ [əhimək] See ਅਹਮਕ.

ਅਹਿਮਤ [əhimət] See ਅਹਿਮਤਿ. "dhanvisvasi əhimət apa."—*NP*.

ਅਹਿਮਦ [əhiməd] See ਅਹਮਦ.

ਅਹਿਰ [əhir] See ਅਹਰ.

ਅਹਿਰਖ [əhirakh] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾ *n* jealousy, envy. "əhirakh vad nə kije, re mən."—*asa kəbir*.

ਅਹਿਰਣ [əhirəṇ], ਅਹਿਰਣਿ [əhirəṇi] See ਅਹਰਣ.

ਅਹਿਰਪਤਿ [əhipati] the sun. See ਅਹਰਪਤਿ. "bāhuro əst əhipati bhāyo."—*NP*.

ਅਹਿਰਾਜ [əhiraj] *n* the snake king. 2 Takshak Nag, one of the eight principal serpents of the underworld.

ਅਹਿਰਾਵਣ [əhɪravan] See ਪਰਚਾਇਣੁ. 2 See ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ.

ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁ [əhɪripu] *n* the enemy of snakes; garuḥ; blue jay.

ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁਕੇਤੁ [əhɪripu ketu] Vishnu, who has a blue jay, the enemy of snakes, as his emblem in his flag. *gruḥdhvaj-sānāma*. "yaddāpī sām he əhɪripuketu."—*NP*.

ਅਹਿਰੰਨ [əhɪrən] See ਅਹਰਨ.

ਅਹਿਲ [əhɪl] See ਅਹਲ.

ਅਹਿਲਾ [əhɪla] fruitless, useless, See ਅਹਲਾ. "əhɪla jənəm gəvaɪa."—*sri m / pəhɪre*.

ਅਹਿਲਾਦ [əhɪlad] delight, See ਅਹਲਾਦ. "manɪ həri ko əhɪlad."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਹਿਲਿਆ [əhɪlija] See ਅਹਲਿਆ. "gotam təpa əhɪlija istri."—*prabha ə m 1*. 2 *adj* unacquainted, not used to. 3 immovable. See ਹਿਲਨਾ.

ਅਹਿਲੀਆ [əhɪlija] See ਅਹਲੀਆ.

ਅਹਿਵਰ [əhɪvər] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2. 2 the best among the snakes, Sheshnag.

ਅਹਿਵਾਤ [əhɪvat] See ਅਹਿਬਾਤ.

ਅਹਿਵਾਲ [əhɪval] See ਅਹਵਾਲ.

ਅਹੀ [əhi] *is*. "sai bəsətu əhi."—*sar m 5*. 2 inclination, desire. "səranɪ suami ki əhiɛ."—*dev m 5*. 3 *Skt* a female snake. 4 a snake.

ਅਹੀਆ ਪੁਰ [əhiə pur] a village in Tanda police station, tehsil Dasuya. The railway station is at a distance of two kilometres to the west. Here in the house of Baba Jiwan Singh Bhalla is to be found one of the two pothis (books) of Baba Mohan. Both these pothis were earlier at Goindwal. But now these two priests own one each. One is here, the other is at Goindwal.

ਅਹੀਸ਼ [əhiʃ] *Skt n* ਅਹਿ-ਈਸ਼ the king of snakes; Sheshnag.

ਅਹੀਨ [əhin] *adj* not deficient, complete. 2 not low or mean; superb.

ਅਹੀਰ [əhir] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰ *n* a dairyman, milkman. "gəla bādhi duhi lei əhir."—*sar namdev. 2 a*

type of poetic stanza. See ਅਭੀਰ.

ਅਹੀਰਣੀ [əhirni], ਅਹੀਰਨੀ [əhirni] *n* a milkmaid, a dairyman's wife.

ਅਹੀਰਾ [əhira] *Skt* ਆਹਿਰਿਤ *adj* destroyed, burgled, plundered. "pīḍ vāsaya pher əhira."—*GPS*. 2 See ਅਹੀਰ.

ਅਹੀਰੀ [əhiri] the wife of an ਅਹੀਰ; a milkmaid.

ਅਹੁ [əhu] *is*. "laj ko kaj nəhi ek əhu re."—*gurusobha. 2* he, that.

ਅਹੁਣਾ [əhuṇa] *v* to get tired. 2 to come back, return. 3 to be separated.

ਅਹੁਰੇਬੀ [əhurebi], ਅਹੁਰੇਵੀ [əhurevi] *A* اُهرى inhabitants of Arabia; Arabian Bedouin. "keu thətte bhəkkhri irani əhurevi mɪl keu kəʃmɪri jɪn bolən pəchanɪɛ."—*GPS*.

ਅਹੁਣਾ [əhuṇa] See ਅਹੁਣਾ. "so chin likh le das əhuṇa."—*GV 6*. 'The servant returned.'

ਅਹੁਤੀ [əhuti] See ਆਹੁਤੀ.

ਅਹੇ [əhe] *is*. 2 *part* a vocative. "əhe ənāta."—*sri ravidas*. 3 This word has also been used once in place of ਹਏ (destruction). "simrət nam koṭi jətan bhəe. sadhu səg mɪli həriɡuṇ gae, jəmdutən ko tras əhe."—*bɪla m 5*. 4 *ਅ* (not) ਹੇ (is), is not, does not exist.

ਅਹੇਸ਼ [əheʃ] *n* ਅਹੀਸ਼ the master of snakes, Sheshnag. "je nər grəse kəluḥ əhes."—*NP*.

ਅਹੇਹ [əheh] *adj* free from desire for copulation, ascetic, "əheh hehe."—*ramav*. 'women have turned ascetics into lechers.'

ਅਹੇਰ [əher], ਅਹੇਰਾ [əhera] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* game; hunting deer. "əhera paɪo ghər kə gəɪ."—*bher m 5*.

ਅਹੇਰੀ [əheri], ਅਹੇਰੀਆ [əheria] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟੀ *adj* who hunts. "kal əheri phɪre bədhɪk jɪu."—*dhəna kəbir. 2 n* a particular caste so named because of its fondness for hunting.

ਅਹੈ [əhə] *is*. "jo kɪchu əhə səbh teri rəjəɪ."—*bher m 1*.

ਅਹੋ [əho] *part* joy, sadness or surprise. "əho! jasy rəkhən gopāləh."—*səhəs m 5*. "tan səmē

guru aho! ucari.”—GPS.

ਅਹੋਈ [əhoi] *n* common goddess, a goddess belonging to the Ahi dynasty, worshipped by virgins. During the festival of navratra (nine nights), virgins make clay models of this goddess and paste them on the walls. On the first of half of the light lunar month, they observe fast and worship its image by burning incense and lighting lamps. On the first of the light half of Kartik month, they immerse these images in running water. A large Ahoi fair is held at Radhakundpur in Mathura district. “həri ka simrən chadīke əhoi rakhe narī.”—*s kabir*. ‘She ... who observes the fast of Ahoi instead.’

ਅਹੋਈ [əhoi] *adj* not likely to happen, unlikely, impossible.

ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ [əhoratr] *Skt n* day and night, a period of 24 hours; eight pəhars of three hours each.

ਅਹੰ [əhə] *Skt* अहम् *n* pride, vanity. 2 *pron* I. “əhə əhə əhe əvər mur.”—*kan m 5*. “jəgət pəsū əhə, kalu kəsai.”—*oəkar*. ‘Due to pride the world is getting like an animal and time is turning into a butcher.’

ਅਹੰਕਾਰਣ [əhəkarən] *n* ਅਹੰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ pride, hubris. “so sura vəriamū jini vic-hu dusə əhəkarən marīa.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰ [əhəkar] *n* pride, hubris, vanity. “əhəkar tīsnā rogu ləga.”—*asa cāt m 3*. 2 According to Vedant, pride is a variety of the mind of which self-pride is the essential state. 3 According to Sankhy Shastar, pride grows in the intellect. It is a perversion that gives rise to the vain gods of sense organs and mind. From the passionate state arise five senses of perception, organs of action and from the dark state come out the five elements.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰ ਗਰਬ [əhəkar gərab] See ਗਰਬ 2.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ [əhəkarī] with pride. “əhəkarī mārhi dukh pavhi.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. 2 See ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ [əhəkarī] *Skt* अहंकारिन् *adj* proud, vain. “əhəkarī detu marī pacaīa.”—*bher a m 3*.

ਅਹੰਕਾਲ [əhəkal] *n* pride, vanity. 2 pride like that of the god of death. 3 See ਅਹੰ.

ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਉਪਾਸਨਾ [əhəgrəh upasna] *n* a worship with the belief that the worshipper and the worshipped are one and inseparable.

ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਧਿਆਨ [əhəgrəh dhyan] *n* concentration with the belief that the deity is not separate from the worshipper.

ਅਹੰਤਾ [əhəta] *n* egoism.

ਅਹੰਫਾਸ [əhəphas] the noose of pride. 2 a noose marked by vanity.

ਅਹੰਬੁੱਧਿ [əhəbuddhi] vain intellect. 2 belief in the ego. “əhəbuddhi bəlu səghən marīa.”—*guy m 5*.

ਅਹੰਬੰਧ [əhəbādh] bondage of the self. 2 bondage forged by pride.

ਅਹੰਭੁਮਣੀ [əhəbhramṇi] a whirl of pride. 2 misunderstanding caused by vanity. See ਭੁਮਣੀ.

ਅਹੰਮਣੀ [əhəməṇi] *n* a proud offering. See ਮਣੀ.

ਅਹੰਮਤ [əhəmət], **ਅਹੰਮਤਿ** [əhəməti] See ਅਹੰਮੇਤ੍ਰਿ. “əhəmət ənrat kumit hit.”—*kan m 5*.

ਅਹੰਮਨੀ [əhəməni] *n* ego, idea of selfhood. “bhəramī biapi əhəməni.”—*basāt m 5*. 2 *adj* arrogant; (one) who has vanity in his mind.

ਅਹੰਮੇਤ੍ਰਿ [əhəmev], **ਅਹੰਮੇਇ** [əhəmei], **ਅਹੰਮੇਵ** [əhəmev] *Skt* ਅਹੰਮਤਿ *n* ego, pride, vanity. 2 I alone am. ‘There is none like me or to excel me.’ “jo jo karte əhəmev.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

“mən mātə əhəmei.”—*sri m 5 pāhīre*. “kəram kərat bədhe əhəmev.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਅਹੰ [əh] *Skt* अहं *adj* worthy of worship, venerable. 2 suitable, qualified. 3 *n* the Creator. 4 Indar. It is to be noted that according to the rules of Sanskrit, words like ਅਹੰਏ, ਅਹੰਤ etc. should have been listed here, but in accordance with Punjabi practice they figure as ਅਹੁ, ਅਹੁਣਾ, ਅਹੁੰਤ etc.

ਅਕ [ək] *Skt* अक् *vr* to go; to go aslant. 2 *n* ਅਕ

absence of ਕੰ (comfort), grief, sorrow. 3 suffering. "ək nam dukkh ko vidit he jagat mādhy."—NP. 4 sin. 5 *Skt* अक a wild plant of sandy wilderness; əkk, calotropis procera. "ək siu priti kare əktiḍa."—var mala m 1.

ਅਕਸ [əkəs] *A* عكس *n* a reflection, an image. 2 a likeness, picture.

ਅਕਸਮਾਤ [əkəsmat], ਅਕਸਮਾਤ੍ਰ [əkəsmatr], ਅਕਸਮਤ [əkəsmāt], ਅਕਸਮਤ੍ਰ [əkəsmātr] *Skt* अकस्मात् *adv* providentially, by chance, suddenly, unexpectedly. "əkəsmat kəruṇa kəri."—NP. "əkəsmatr əb mīle kṛipala."—NP. "bhəyo əkəsmātrā kəhyo nahī kəuṇe."—gyan.

ਅਕਸਰ [əkəsar] *A* اكثر *adv* often, especially, several times.

ਅਕਸੀਰ [əkəsir] *A* اكسير *n* a chemical. 2 a medicine that has a sure effect; an effective medicine.

ਅਕਹ [əkəh], ਅਕਹਿ [əkəhi], ਅਕਹੀਉ [əkəhiu], ਅਕਹੀਅਉ [əkəhiəu], ਅਕਹੁ [əkəhu] *adj* unspeakable, inexpressible, ineffable. "əkəh kəha kəhi ka sāmjhava."—gəu bavən kəbir. 2 *n* the Creator. "rīde basə əkəhiu."—səveye m 3 ke.

ਅਕੱਜ [əkəjj] *adj* uncovered. 2 without shelter. See ਕੱਜਣਾ. "əkəjj kupa."—ramav. Kekai has referred to that open well which has no raised platform around it, causing a person to fall unawares in it.

ਅਕਟ [əkət] *adj* which cannot be cut, that cannot be pierced.

ਅਕਣਾ [əkṇa] *v* to be down with əkk (pain or sorrow). 2 to fret, express annoyance.

ਅਕਤਿਡਾ [əkṭiḍa] *n* an insect living on əkk plant. See ਅਕ 5.

ਅਕਥ [əkəth] *Skt* अकथ *adj* indescribable. 2 God. "əkəth ki kəthi kəhāni."—ənədu.

ਅਕਥਕਥਾ [əkəthkətha] *adj* what is indescribable; beyond description. 2 the story of the Almighty. "əkəthkətha tīni jani."—sohila.

ਅਕਥਘਰ [əkəthghar] *n* the abode of the

indescribable Creator; səc khāḍ (the True Region). 2 a thinker's conscience. 3 the highest spiritual stage.

ਅਕਦ [əkəd] See ਅਗਦ. 2 *adj* painful.

ਅਕਨ [əkən] See ਅਕਣਾ. 2 *Skt* आकटन *n* hearing, listening. 3 *adv* आकर्ण्य having heard, on hearing. "əkən nides rāce sukh sare."—GV 6. 'Having heard the order, all comforts were created.'

ਅਕਨੂੰ [əkənū] *P* اکنون *adv* now, at this time, on this occasion.

ਅਕਪਕ [əkək] *adj* steadfast in adversity; forbearing.

ਅਕਪਟ [əkəpət] *adj* sans deceit. 2 *n* sincerity. "sīṇi səc əkpət kəthla."—həzare 10. 3 See ਕਪਟ and ਕਪਟ.

ਅਕਬ [əkəb] *A* عكب dust, dirt. 2 *A* عقب a heel. 3 hind parts, behind. 4 a chase. See ਉਕਾਬ.

ਅਕਬਰ [əkəbər] *A* اكبر *adj* older, elder, principal. 2 *n* the Creator, God. 3 son of Humayun born to Hamida Bano at Amarkot (Sindh) on 15 October 1542 (Sammat 1599). His father having been defeated by Sher Shah was then fleeing India.¹

Akbar occupied the throne of Delhi at the age of 13 years and nine months. The rule was carried on under the guidance of the prime minister and chief commander Bairam Khan (Khan Khana) till Akbar took complete control in Sammat 1617. He greatly extended the Mughal empire. In Sammat 1618, Akbar forged a relationship with Rajputs by marrying the daughter of Raja Bihari Mal of Ambar.² Later he also married a princess of Jodhpur. Bihari

¹ Akbar was born on November 23, but on the advice of the astrologers, to evade the evil influence of the planets, his birthday was declared to be October 15. For the same reason he was named Jalaludin Akbar in stead of Badrudin Ahmad.

² See ਜਥ ਸਿੰਘ.

Mal's son Bhagvan Das and grandson Man Singh were Akbar's famous generals who always stood by him. The emperor did not hesitate to give high ranks to the Hindus. Thus Todar Mal and Birbal were among his senior ministers.

Rana Uday Singh of Mevar, who hated the Raja of Ambar because the latter had given his daughter in marriage to a Musalman, was naturally regarded by Akbar as an enemy. He invaded Chhattaigarh. Uday Singh was wounded and fled, but two Rajput chiefs Jaimal of Bednor and Patto (Phatta) of Kailvara fought against the Mughals so valiantly that the accounts of their gallantry still exercise charm upon the minds of the listeners.

Both were among the sixteen nobles of Mevar. At last Jaimal was killed by a bullet from Akbar's gun. This has been mentioned by Akbar himself and is recorded by Jahangir. The gun which killed Jaimal was named 'Sangram' (battle).¹ On the death of Jaimal, the rite of Jauhar,² was performed in the course of which nine queens, five princesses, two princes and several Rajput ladies, hurled themselves in the pyre. This tragedy took place on 11 Chet Sammat 1624. Its anniversary is celebrated in every home in Mevar where poets and singers sing panegyrics to immortalise their memory.

After the rituals of Jauhar, Patto and thousands of Rajputs in saffron dress came out of their fort and attained martyrdom fighting

¹This word is from Sanskrit and means 'a battle'.

Akbar was very fond of employing Sanskrit words. But this word should have been accompanied by some other word from which information about the conquest or end could be gathered. But that word is missing.

²See, the word 'jhar'. Some scholars have found 'jivhar' as its root.

against the army of Akbar. The sacred threads of the martyrs, they say, weighed 74.5 maunds or 398 seers. It is customary to inscribe the sacred figure of ੭੪੫੫ on commercial letters of businessmen to purport that one who opens a letter not meant for him commits the sinful murder of Chhattaur. This writing figures not only on letters but also on government papers and donations, "ਚਾਹੁ ਮਾਤਾ ਰਾ ਪਾਪ" meaning that a person who stops the charity would call upon himself the curse of the dead. See Col James Tod: The Rajasthan.

From the letter written by the French physician Bernier on 1 July 1663, it seems that the two statues of elephant-riders in front of the gate of the Delhi fort are those of Jaimal and Patto. Their bravery inspired Akbar to instal them there.³

Akbar stopped the collection of Jazia and pilgrimage tax imposed on the Hindus. He ordered Dharampur for Hindus and Khairpur for Muslims to be built where lodging and boarding for persons of these communities were provided.

He stopped the practice of natural or divine justice (divynyay)⁴ and ordered that no widow could be forced to commit sati or immolation on her dead husband's funeral pyre.

The emperor collected one third of the produce as tax. Nobles in active service were called 'mansabdars' (rank holders) each having 500 to 10,000 soldiers under him. Todar Mal was the chief revenue officer; under him were officers named kroris meant to purchase rations, clothings, perfumes,

³These statues were made on the orders of Akbar. When Shah Jahan had the Red Fort built, they were placed at the entrance.

⁴See, ਰਾਵਸ and ਦਿਵਨ-ਯਾਜ਼.

metals and precious stones. Subedars of provinces exercised both criminal and civil justice. They were called faujdars.¹ In cities cases were decided by Kotvals and Qazis.

In Akbar's rule people could perform their religious rites without restriction. The emperor was fond of listening to merits of various religions. He was also a poet of Hindi and composed a verse on the death of Birbal.

"din jan sukh din, ek nā dino duseh dukh,
so ab hām ko din, kachu nā rakhyo, birbal."²

Akbar also visited Guru Amar Das and received his blessing, Bhai Santokh Singh mentions:

tāb akbar dilli te ava,
sarita utar sivar nij pava,
dhar pratit darsan ko cahyo,
uttam lin upayan ahyo.—GPS.

Besides being an emperor, he also considered himself a religious Khalifa (prophet's deputy) and he started a religious sect, Din Elahi, to forge unity among all religions. Its members, on meeting greeted one another with 'Allahu Akbar' (God the great).

He developed Agra, which he renamed as Akbarabad. He got built the Red Fort and other buildings. A beautiful building at Fatehpur Sikri shows that Akbar loved to synthesise Indian and foreign architectures.

His extensive empire was divided into 18 provinces called subas. They were Allahabad, Agra, Avadh, Ajmer, Gujrat, Bihar, Bengal, Delhi, Kabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Bairar,

¹Earlier, the person administering the region was called Suba and the revenue collector, Dewan. One who controlled the army was called Faujdar.

²For all his life, he helped the poor. So all the capital he had, was spent on them. He gave trouble to none. Whatever was saved, that he bestowed upon me while dying. With himself Birbal kept nothing.

Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bidar, Haidrabad and Bijapur.

The celebrated poet of Ramayan, Tulsi Das, lived during Akbar's time and the famous musicologist and singer Tansen also adorned his court.

Akbar died on 16 October, 1605 (Sammat 1663). The beautiful sepulchre of this gracious emperor is situated at Sikandara near Agra.

ਅਕਬਰਾਬਾਦ [akbarabad] Emperor Akbar renamed Agra as Akbarabad after his own name. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਅਕਯਥ [akyaṭh] *adj* ਅਕਬਰ. indescribable. 2 useless, in vain, worthless. See ਅਕਾਰਥ.

ਅਕਰ [akār] See ਅਕਤ. 2 *Skt adj* difficult to do or perform. 3 tax free. 4 without hands, with one or both hands mutilated.

ਅਕਰਕਾਰਾ [akarkara] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰਕਰਤ *L* Anacy Clusperethrum. *ਅਕਰਕਾਰਾ* *n* a plant amply found in Algeria. Its root is used in several medicines, especially for curing toothache. Its effect is warm and dry. It removes chest pain and impurities of the stomach. Rubbed on the tongue it cures lisping and stammering.

ਅਕਰਖ [akarakh] *Skt* ਅਕਰਖਿ pull, attraction. "nanak kīṭi sas akarakhte."—*sahas m* 5. 'The ant draws out breath, that is, it kills.'

ਅਕਰਖਣ [akarkhaṇ] *Skt* ਅਕਰਖਣ *n* attraction, gravitation, pull.

ਅਕਰਣ [akaraṇ] *Skt* ਅਕਰਣੀਯ *adj* unfit for doing, improper. "akaraṇā karaṭi."—*sahas m* 5. "cahī akaraṇ kina."—GPS. 2 deaf. 3 with ears clipped. 4 without ears, without tools. 5 without provisions.

ਅਕਰਤਾ [akarta] *Skt* ਅਕਰਤੁ *adj* indolent. "sabh kachu karta tau akarta."—GPS.

ਅਕਰਨ [akaraṇ] See ਅਕਰਣ. 2 *v* to be overbearing or supercilious. "akre an nā manai huī ap bhārosa."—GPS.

ਅਕਰਮ [akaram] *adj* sans divine blessing; not

favoured. 2 *Skt* ਅਕਰਮ without work, idle. "kāhū kārām kārāt akārām."—*akal*. 3 *n* improper or inappropriate task. "pəg nacsī cīt akārmā."—*prabha beni*. "kārām akārām bicarīe."—*gəu ravidas*.

ਅਕਰਮਾ [əkərma], ਅਕਰਮੀ [əkərmi] *Skt* ਅਕਰਮ *n* an unfortunate person. "hām pathar hin akārma."—*bila m* 4. 'We are senseless like stone, low and unfortunate.' 2 *adj* lethargic, idle.

ਅਕਰਾ [əkra] a type of poetic metre also known as *aṅka*, *aṅhəd*, *aṅubhāv*, *ṣṣṣivədna*, *cādrasa* and *mādhurdhunī*. It has four lines, each line organized being as III, ISS

Example:

kās sər mare, sisu nāhī hare.

bāhu bīdhī baṇā. ātī dhāṇu taṇā.—*ramav*.

2 *Skt* *adj* which cannot be bought; costly.

3 ਅਕਰਾ, a woman without hands or a she-elephant without a trunk.

ਅਕਰੂਰ [əkruṛ] See ਅਕੂਰ. "udhāu ākrur trīlocān nama."—*səveye m* 3 ke.

ਅਕਲ [əkəl] *A* ۱۱ *n* intelligence, In fact ਅਕਲ means a fetter locked on the forelegs of a camel to control its wayward movements. That way it is intelligence that keeps man's conduct on the right track. 2 memory, recollection. 3 *Skt* *adj* undivided. "səda əkal īv rāhe."—*səveye m* 2 ke. 4 without limbs. 5 inartistic or without qualities. "əkəl kəladhər soi."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 6 the Creator. "jīsu guru te əkalgəṭī jāni."—*gəu ə m* 5. 7 *S* *adj* unknown.

ਅਕਲਸਰ [əkəlsər] *adj* (one) who is levelheaded; wise. 2 a tank of intelligence. 3 brain, the place of intellect. "īkna sīdhī nā budhī nā əkəlsər."—*səva m* 1. 'Their head is devoid of intelligence.' 4 short form for ਅਕਲ ਸਚੂਰ.

ਅਕਲਹ [əkələh] *Skt* *adj* without conflict or discord; peaceful. 2 to God, the wise one. "kālma əkələh jāne."—*asa kəbir*.

ਅਕਲਕਲਾ [əkəlkəla] See ਅਕਲ and ਕਲਾ. 2 *adj* undivided power or skill. "əkəlkəla bhārpurī rāhīa."—*var asa*.

ਅਕਲਪਤ [ə-kəlpət], ਅਕਲਪਿਤ [ə-kəlpit] *Skt* ਅਕਲਪਿਤ *adj* without imagination. 2 what cannot be thought of, beyond thinking. "ə-kəlpət mudra gurugyanu bicarīale."—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

ਅਕਲਮਖ [əkəlməkh] *Skt* ਅਕਲਮਖ *sans* ਕਲਮਸ (sin), *adj* sinless. 2 guiltless.

ਅਕਲਮੰਦ [əkəlməd] *P* ۱۱ *adj* wise, discreet, intelligent, sensible.

ਅਕਲਿ [əkəlī] intelligence, See ਅਕਲ 1. "əkəlī eh nā akhīe əkalī gəvaie badī."—*var sar m* 1.

ਅਕਲੀਆ [əkliā] See ਅਕਲਮੰਦ.

ਅਕਲੀਣ [əkliṇ], ਅਕਲੀਨ [əklin] *Skt* ਅਕਲੀਣ *adj* detached, disinterested. "əkliṇī rāhī tūsəbəd susar."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 2 See ਅਕਲੀਨ.

ਅਕਲੀਮ [əklim] See ਇਕਲੀਮ.

ਅਕਲੁ [əkəlu] *adj* short form of ਅਕਲੁਸ. God, who is free from sin or blame. "əkəlu gaī jəm te kīa dārie?"—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਅਕਲੰਕ [ə-kələk] *adj* unblemished, unsullied. 2 flawless. "ə-kələk rup əpar."—*akal*.

ਅਕਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkəlkṛit] *adj* blameless. 2 *Skt* ਅਕਲਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ undivided form. "əkəlkṛit he."—*japu*.

ਅਕਵਾ [əkva] a *vərnīk* metre also known as *əjba*, *kāya* and *tīṇa*, having four lines, each line organized as SSS,S

Example:

jūtṭe virā, chuṭṭe tirā,

jūjhe taji, dīgge gaji.—*kəlki*.

ਅਕੜਨਾ [əkəṛna] *v* to behave arrogantly. 2 to contract on drying. 3 to lack softness.

ਅਕੜਾ [əkṛa] a *gəṇīk* metre with four lines, each line having IIS, ISI, ISI arrangement.

Example:

munī ban chaḍ nā gərb,

mīl an mohīy sərb,

lāy jahī raghāv tīr,

tuhī nek dekər cir.—*ramav*.

ਅਕਾਉ [əkau] *n* idea of ਅਕ (pain), a painful state; confusion, perplexity. See ਅਕ.

ਅਕਾਉਣਾ [əkauṇa] *v* to cause ਅਕ (pain); to irritate; to vex, to annoy. See ਅਕ. "bina hetu te an akavat."—*NP*.

ਅਕਾਇ [əkai] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *adj* sans ਕਾਯ (body). "nāmastō ēkae."—*japu*. 2 Anang Kamdev, the god of love. 3 Rahu. the Planet.

ਅਕਾਸ [əkas] *Skt* ਆਕਾਸ਼ *n* the sky. 2 the abode of gods, paradise. "sāt ka nīdāk ākas te tarau."—*gūṇ m 5*. 3 a high rank. 4 See ਆਕਾਸ਼

ਅਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ [əkasgāṅga] See ਆਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ.

ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ [əkasbel] *n* amārbel; a dodder, cascuta apidendron or cassyta filiformis, or cascuta reflexa; a parasitic creeper. It is soft, without thorns and yellow and red in colour. It strikes its root in the bark of whichever tree it creeps upon. As a result, the sap of the tree dries up. See ਅਮਰਬੇਲ.

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਫੌਜ [əkasi fāj] *n* an army of martyrs. 2 an army suddenly arrived for help. "pāri ākasi fājā aī."—*GPS*.

ਅਕਾਜ [əkaj] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *n* a loss, harm. 2 evil doing. "tāj kaj, ākaj ko kaj sāvāryo."—*savēye 33*. 3 *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਂਤ [əkāt] See ਏਕਾਂਤ.

ਅਕਾਂਤਿ [əkānti] *adj* inglorious. 2 without glory or distinction.

ਅਕਾਥ [əkath], ਅਕਾਥਾ [əkatha] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯਾਥ *adj* useless, purposeless. "tūjh binu jivān sēgāl ākath."—*bīla m 5*. "tīn sēbh jēnām ākatha."—*jet m 4*.

ਅਕਾਬਿਰ [əkabir] *A ੨੪* plural of ਅਕਬਰ the great ones.

ਅਕਾਮ [əkam] *adj* useless, worthless. 2 *Skt* without desire. "ākam hē."—*japu*. 3 not affected by Kamdev or lust; free from sexual desire.

ਅਕਾਯ [əkay] See ਅਕਾਇ.

ਅਕਾਰ [əkar] *n* pronunciation of the letter ਅ.

2 the letter ਅ itself. "āmīṭ sīgh ke bācān sun bolyo hārī kar kop, āb ākar tuā lop kar āmīṭ sīgh bin op."—*krisān*. 'With the omission of ਅ, it is mīṭ sīgh (that is, nothing)' 2 *Skt* ਆਕਾਰ *n* a shape, form, creation of shape and form. "jāb ākar īhu kachū nā drīstēta."—*sukhmāni*. 3 a figure. 4 *adj* a sign, mark. 5 *adj* in form, manifest. "apī ākaru apī nīrākaru."—*gūṇ m 5*.

ਅਕਾਰਜ [əkaraj] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰਣ [əkarāṇ] *adj* without cause or reason. 2 having no reason, self-operating. 3 *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਰਥ [əkarāth], ਅਕਾਰਥਾ [əkartha] *adj* of which the result (ਅਰਥ) is only pain (ਅਕ), in vain. "jēnām ākarāth kin."—*s m 9*. 2 See ਅਕਾਥ.

ਅਕਾਰਨ [əkarān] See ਅਕਾਰਣ.

ਅਕਾਰਯ [əkaray] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰੁ [əkaru] See ਅਕਾਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ [əkāl] *n* a hard time, an evil hour, famine. 2 Vahguru, who is eternal deathless and is not affected by time. 3 *adj* deathless, immortal. "or su kal sēbe bāsī kal ke ek hī kal ākal sādā hē."—*VN*. 4 *n* the time of death, the final hour. "kal ākal khāsām ka kina."—*maru kabir*. 5 long living ones like Markandey etc. "sīmārhi kalu ākal suṭī soca."—*maru solhe m 5*. 6 *adv* untimely, not at the proper time, as for example untimely death.

ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ [əkāl ustati] The title of Guru Gobind Singh's laudatory hymn to God in Dasam Granth. Due to the ignorance of the scribes, its text has got scattered, disorganised and disoriented. See ਏਕ ਸਮੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਤਮਾ and ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਸਹਸ੍ਰਨਾਮ [əkāl sahsra nam] See ਜਪੁ ਜੀ.

ਅਕਾਲਸਰ [əkālser] a well in Amritsar that Guru Hargobind got built in Sammat 1669.

ਅਕਾਲਗੜ੍ਹ [əkālgaṛh] a town in Vazirabad, sub division of Gujranwala district. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's favoured subordinate, Divan



AKALBUNGA – SRI AMRITSAR JI

Savan Mal and his son Mulraj, lived here.

ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ [akal calāṇa] *n* untimely death during the prime of life; casting off body before actual death. See ਉਮਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖਤ [akal taxat] See ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ.

ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਖ [akalpurakh] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* a timeless or deathless being; an indestructible power, God. "tu akal purakh nahī sirī kala."—*maru solhe m l.*

ਅਕਾਲਬਾਂਗਾ [akalbanga] *xa* the Khalsa's loud shout of 'Sat Sri Akal' resembling the Muslim call for prayer.

ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ [akalbūga] In Sammat 1665 Guru Hargobind got a high throne raised opposite the Harimandir at Amritsar and named it Akal Bunga, the house of the timeless One. He held congregation here every morning and evening. This Akal Bunga is the Takhat (or throne) of the Sikhs. From the very beginning, the Panth has been organising gurmatahs here. This gurdwara is the first Takhat of the Sikhs. It contains historical relics of the Sikh Gurus and martyrs including :

- (1) the sword of miri (temporal authority) of Guru Hargobind
- (2) his sword of piri (spiritual authority)
- (3) the sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
- (4) the sword of Baba Buddha Ji
- (5) the sword of Bhai Jetha Ji.
- (6) the sword of Baba Karam Singh Shahid.
- (7) the sword of Bhai Uday Singh who was an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.
- (8) the sword of Bhai Bidhi Chand.
- (9) the double-edged sword (khanda) of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid
- (10) the double-edged khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
- (11) the khanda of Baba Naudh Singh Shahid.
- (12) the sword of Bhai Vichitar Singh,

weighing 10 seers.

(13) the mace of the sixth Guru, weighing 10 seers in weight. It was bestowed by Mata Sundari to Jassa Singh the warrior.

(14) the sword-like weapon with brass grip of Guru Hargobind.

(15) the dagger of Guru Hargobind

(16) the dagger of Baba Ajit Singh.

(17) the dagger of Baba Jhujar Singh.

(18) the sword of Guru Hargobind.

(19) the poniard of Guru Hargobind.

(20) the poniard of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(21) the sword-like weapon of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(22) the pistol of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(23) the pistol of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid.

(24) Guru Gobind Singh's two arrows with a tola of gold at each point.

(25) the medium size khanda of Baba Dip Singh.

(26) two swords of Baba Dip Singh.

(27) two short khandas of Baba Dip Singh.

(28) the quoit of Baba Dip Singh.

(29) a small quoit of Baba Dip Singh.

(30) Baba Dip Singh's quoit for wearing on the head.

(b) the spot in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh performed the last rites of the ninth Guru. See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

(c) In the gurdwaras at Patna and at other places too there are bungas bearing this name. **ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ** [akal muratī] *Skt* अकालमूर्ति *n* God whose installation is not subject to time. 2 ever-existing form which is timeless. "akalmuratī ejuni sebhā."—*japu.*

ਅਕਾਲ ਮ੍ਰਿਤਤੁ [akal mrityu] See ਉਮਰ and ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ.

ਅਕਾਲੀ [akali] *adj* timeless, not related to time.

2 *n* a worshipper of God, the timeless One.
Vahguru's Khalsa (own, pure)

kāmal jyō maya jāl vicc hē ālep sādā
sābh dā sānehi cal sābh tō nīrali hē,
kārke kāmāi khavē mēgna haram jāne
bhāne vicc vīpda nū māne xušhali hē.
svarath tō bīna gurudvarīā dā cōkidar
dhārām dē jāg lāi cārhe mukh lālī hē,
puje nā ākal bīna hor koi devī dev
sīkkh dāsmēš dā so kahīe 'ākali' hē.

3 This term is particularly used for Nihang Singhs. See ਨਿਹੰਗ.

ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਨੀ [akaliā di chavni] also called
ਨਿਹੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਨੀ, is a place in Amritsar where
Akali Phula Singh, with 1200 horsemen and
1800 infantry-men used to stay. Maharaja
Ranjit Singh had bestowed upon them a jagir
for their maintenance.

ਅਕੀਅਤ [akīat] *A* اکیت *v* to be strong. 2 *adj*
"He sustains." to nourish, to sustain. "kī
ākīatēs."—*gyan*.

ਅਕੀਚਨ [akīcān] *Skt* अकिञ्चन *adj* poor, penniless,
penurious. 2 (one) who has nothing, barest
sustenance. 3 born recluse.

ਅਕਿਤ [akīṭ] *Skt* अकृत *adj* who is not made by
anyone, self-existing. 2 See ਅੰਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿਤ [akīṭ] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, notoriety.
2 See ਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿਤਤ [akīṭṭ] See ਅਕਿਤ. 2 *Skt* अकृत्य *n* ignoble
act, evil action. 3 *Skt* अकृत्य *adj* not artificial
or fake; spontaneous. "nimityā akīṭṭyā."
—*cōṭī* 2.

ਅਕਿਰਤਘਣ [akīrəṭghaṇ], ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ [akīrṭghaṇ]
Skt कृतघ्न *adj* (one) who forgets or denies
favour done to him, thankless, ungrateful.
"ākīrəṭ ghāṇa no palda."—*sri m* 5.

mād vic riddha paīke kutte dā mas.
dhāriā māṇas khopri tīs mēdi vās,
rattu bhāriā kappārā kār kējān tās,
dḥak lē cālī cuhṛī kār bhog bīlas,

akh sūṇae pucchīa lahe visvas,
nādri pāve ākīrəṭghaṇ māl hoī vīnas.

—*BG*

ਅਕਿਲਬਿਖ [akīlbikh] *Skt* अकिल्बिष *adj* sinless,
blameless. 2 virtuous.

ਅਕੀਕ [akīk] *A* عقیق *E* Carnelian *n* a very hard
and glittering precious stone of red, blue or
other colours, inlaid with signets. It is cut and
used in ornaments and for inset decoration of
plants and pictures.

ਅਕੀਦਾ [akīdā] *A* عقيدة *n* firmness of thought and
belief, devotion, especially religious belief.

ਅਕੀਨ [akīn] *adv* without doing. "nār ek ākin
hī prīṭ kārē."—*kṛisān*. 'Some people requite
love even when the others ignore them.' 2 *n*
performing a deed without pride of any sort.
"kin ākin lākhe phāl ho."—*kṛisān*. 3 not
cultivated, natural. 4 See ਯਕੀਨ.

ਅਕੀਰਤ [akīrəṭ] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, ill repute,
bad name.

ਅਕੁੰਠ [akūṭh] *Skt* अकुण्ठ *adj* not blunt; sharp.

ਅਕੁੰਡਾ [akūḍā] *adj* free, without any external
constraint; not under anyone's thumb;
independent.

ਅਕੁੰਤਭਯ [akūtobhāy] *Skt* अकुण्ठਭਯ *adj* not under fear from
anywhere. 2 not afraid of anyone; fearless.

ਅਕੁੰਭ [akūbh] *Skt* अकुम्भ *n* a son of Kumbhakaran
and younger brother of Kumbh. "kūbh ākūbh
se jīt sēbhē."—*V/V*. 2 At some places ਅਕੁੰਭ also
appears in place of ਅਨਕੁੰਭ. The latter was a
demon who was killed by Durga. That story
is told in Markanday Puran.

ਅਕੁਲ [akul] *adj* (one) who has no race, caste or
pedigree; God. "kāhīṭ kābīr ākul nāhī
cēṭiā."—*gṛāu*. 2 ਅਕੁਲੀਨ. of low caste.

ਅਕੁਲਾਉਣਾ [akulaṇa], ਅਕੁਲਾਨਾ [akulana] *v* to
have mental distress; to be mentally pained,
distressed or perplexed. See ਅਕੁਲ.

ਅਕੁਲੀਣ [akulīṇ], ਅਕੁਲੀਨ [akulīn] *adj* of low
birth. ignoble. 2 renouncer of caste-culture.

3 not related to any caste or race. "əkulin rəhītəu səbəd susar."—*sidhgosāṭī*.

ਅਕੁਆ [əkuaṇa], ਅਕੁਆ [əkua], ਅਕੁਈਆ [əkuiā] *Skī* ਕੂੜ to produce a sound. *adjs* silent, taciturn, (one) who has taken a vow of silence. "te səhī nālī əkuāṇa."—*vād m 1*. "ek phirē rəs rāg əkuia."—*krisān*. 2 See ਝੂਲਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਕੁਜ [akuj] *Skī* ਅਕਾਯ, *adj* bad deed, vice. 2 See ਕੁਜ *vr* beyond description; indescribable. "prajā dukhāi əkuj."—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਤ [əkut] *adj* beyond measure; limitless, boundless. See ਕੁਤ. 2 not criticized, not condemned.

ਅਕੁਪਾਰ [əkupar] *Skī* *n* a sea, an ocean. 2 a fabulous tortoise said to be under the earth. 3 the sun.

ਅਕੁਯਾ [əkuya] not talking, silent. See ਅਕੁਆ. "nam əkuya səbh hi kəhē."—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਰ [əkur] *n* something which is not false, opposite of falsehood; truth.

ਅਕੇ [əke] See ਅਕੈ.

ਅਕੇਰਾ [əkera], ਅਕੇਰੇ [əkero] *adv* once. 2 See ਅਕੇਲਾ. 3 *adj* solitary, alone. "jəb ghat bəni subh thər əkero."—*krisān*.

ਅਕੇਲਾ [əkela] *adj* alone, single, without companion. "agē hās əkela."—*sor kəbir*.

ਅਕੈ [əke] *part* or. "əkē koi kīhu devae."—*var bīla m 4*.

ਅਕੋਈ [əkoi] a village of Jind state two kos north of Sangrur. Here is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who came here from Saunti and stayed with Manak Chand, a devotee, in Sammat 1673. Guru Granth Sahib is installed in the gurdwara building got built by Sardar Diwan Singh of Badrukkha.

Close to the circumambulatory passage, there is a solid caper tree under which, so believe the local people, the Guru's horse was tied. According to them, earlier Guru Nanak Dev had also visited Akoi.

The shrine owns about 125 bighas of land donated by Bhai Matab Singh. One hundred rupees in cash and three quilts are given annually by the state. Two Sikh mahants serve the shrine with devotion. It is about two miles to the south from the railway station Bahadur Singhwala (N.W. Rly).

ਅਕੋਕ [əkək] *adj* ignorant of Kok Shastar. "kam kēl əkok."—*prīthū*.

ਅਕੋਡ [əkod] *Skī* ਅਕੋਟਿ *adj* endless, countless. See ਕੋਡ.

ਅਕੋਰ [əkor] *n* a present, an offering. "dijē pran əkor."—*jet m 5*.

ਅਕੋਗ [əkəg] *adj* without armour. "tūkke əkəg."—*ramav*. See ਕੋਗ.

ਅਕੋਟਕ [əkəṭək] *Skī* ਅਕਾਟਕ *adj* thornless, without hurdles. 2 unobstructed. 3 without any enemy, having no adversary.

ਅਕੋਤ੍ਰ [əkəṭr] *Skī* ਅਕਰ੍ਹ *adj* non-doer. "əjəṭrə əmāṭrə əkəṭrā."—*gyan*. 2 (one) who prefers reclusion.

ਅਕੋਥ [əkəṭh] *adj* beyond description, unspeakable, indescribable, inexpressible. "bhumadī dan dīnə əkəṭh."—*gyan*. 2 without even a ragged blanket.

ਅਕੋਪਨ [əkəpən] *Skī* ਅਕਾਪਨ *n* state of not-trembling or not shivering; steadiness. 2 one of Ravan's commanders and a minister. He was Ravan's maternal uncle, and the son of Sumali and Ketumalini. His sister Kaikasi was Ravan's mother. Hanuman killed him in a battle. "barīd nad əkəpən se."—*VN*. See ਧੁਮਾਛ and ਪੁਰਸਤ. 3 Per Harivansh, he was an Indian king and was Hari's father.

ਅਕੋਣਾ [əkəkṇa] See ਅਕਣਾ.

ਅਕਯਥ [əkəyṭh] See ਅਕਥ and ਅਕਯਥ.

ਅਕੁਯ [əkəy] *adj* inactive, motionless, stationary. "əkəy ek paratəm purān."—*NP*. 2 unpurchasable.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [əkṛiṣ] *adj* not lean or weak. 2 which cannot be pulled; not deserving to be pulled.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkṛit] *Skī* ਅਕ੍ਰੁਤ *adj* unmade, unbuilt.

2 *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* not fit to be done, misdeed, sin. "akrit karma."—ramav.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akritkrit] *adj* doing what cannot be done by others. "tejsu rasi akrit kritā."—gyan

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਣ [akritaggy] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* ungrateful, thankless.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਮ [akritam] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* not artificial, genuine. 2 real, true.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akritakrit], ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akritakriti] *adj* not made or shaped by any one; assuming various forms. "akritakrit he."—japu

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akrit] *adj* inactive, passive.

ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ [akrur], ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ [akruru] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ *adj* not cruel, merciful, kind. 2 not irate, calm. 3 *n* Krishan's paternal uncle and son of Shvaphalak and Gandini. He came to deliver Kans's challenge for battle and took Krishan and Balram from Gokul to Mathura where Krishan killed Kans and re-installed his own maternal grandfather Ugarsen on the throne. "udhau akruru, bidaru gun gave."—savaye m / ke. "mohi abe akrur ke hath bulay pethyo mathura hu ke rai."—krisan.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿ [akre] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਕ [aks] *Skt* ਅਕ *vr* to enter; to penetrate; to pierce; to attain desire's fulfilment; to spread; to be diffused. 2 *n* one of Ravan's sons whom Hanuman killed while laying waste the Ashok garden. His full name was Akshay Kumar. 3 counters in chess. 4 an axle. 5 eye. 6 a blue jay. 7 seed of eleocarpus ganitrus used in rosaries. 8 16 masas of oil. 9 soul. 10 *Dg* myrobalan.

ਅਕਤ [aksat] See ਅਕਤ.

ਅਕਮਾਲਾ [aksmala] *Skt* *n* a rosary of rudraksh (eleocarpus ganitrus) seeds. 2 a rosary of letters from ਅ to ਕ.

ਅਕਮੀ [aksmi] *Skt* ਅਕਮ *adj* sans forgiveness. 2 incapable.

ਅਕਯ [aksay] *Skt* *adj* imperishable, everlasting.

ਅਕਯਵਟ [aksayvat] See ਅਕਯਵਟ.

ਅਕਰ [aksar] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅਕਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ [aksra de sthan] See footnote to picture 4.

ਅਕਰਾਂਧ [aksradh] *adj* blind with intoxication of knowledge, See ਵਾਉ ਦੁਆਉ.

ਅਕਿ [aksi] *Skt* an eye. 2 a count of two, two.

ਅਕੋਣੀ [aksani] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਖ [akh] See ਅਕ. 2 *Dg* *n* a garden, park. 3 See ਅਖਿ. 4 See ਅਖੁਨ 2.

ਅਖਉ [akhau], ਅਖਇ [akhai], ਅਖਇਓ [akhaiyo] *adj* indestructible, everlasting. "at al akhiao deva."—maru m 5.

ਅਖਸਰ [akhsar] See ਅਕਸਰ.

ਅਖਗਰ [axgar] *P* *ਖ* *n* a spark; an ember, a scintilla.

ਅਖਜ [akhaj] *A* *ਖ* *n* acquisition. 2 catching, grasping, gripping.

ਅਖਡਾ [akhada] *adj* strong, powerful. 2 without a hole, complete.

ਅਖਤਰ [axtar] *P* *ਖ* *n* a star, planet. "ro sandimag axtar."—ramav. 2 a portent, an omen. 3 a flag, standard.

ਅਖਤਾ [akhta] See ਅਖਤਾ.

ਅਖਤਿਆਰ [akhtiar] See ਇਖਤਿਆਰ.

ਅਖਨੀ [akhni] *P* *ਖ* *n* thick soup of meat. "salaan a khni biriā."—krisan. 2 stock of food. *adj* cooked food.

ਅਖਬਾਰ [axbar] *A* *ਖ* *n* plural of ਖਬਰ. news. "lavpur te ai akhbaru."—GPS. 2 newspaper.

ਅਖਯ [akhay] See ਅਕਯ.

ਅਖਰ [akhar] *Skt* ਅਕਰ *n* a character, a letter; letters for writing Gurbani. "akhara ka bheu na lahaet."—var sar m 1. 2 *adj* which does not dissolve, insoluble. 3 *n* God who remains in the same state. "e akhar khiri jahiye or akhar in mahi nahi."—gau kabir, bavān. 4 *n* a sermon, an advice, "akhara nanak akhiao apī."—var majh m 1. 5 a mantar according to

¹See Vishnu Puran Part 1, Chapter 22.

books on magic. "kavəṇu su əkhəru kavəṇu guṇu kavəṇu su mənā mātū."—*s farid*. 6 nominal; objects which bear names. "drisət man əkhər hē jeta."—*bavən*.

ਅਖਰ ਕਾ ਭੇਦ [əkhər ka bheu] *n* a grammar; grammatical knowledge. "əkhər ka bheu nā ləhət."—*varsar m 1*. 2 meaning or implication of a sentence.

ਅਖਰਬ [əkhərb] *Skt* अक्षर *adj* beyond the figure of one kharab: 100,000,000,000 ; countless, innumerable. 2 (one) which is not small; great. "garəb əkhərb dur hve gayo."—*cādar*. 3 tall, not short.

ਅਖਰੋਟ [əkhroṭ] *Skt* अखरोट *n* a walnut tree and its fruit. It does not grow in hot climate. It has beautiful wood which is used in manufacturing beautiful articles of various types. It grows plentifully in Kashmir. Its kernel is hot and moist in effect. Its Latin name is *aleurites triloba*. *E* walnut.

ਅਖਲ [əkhəl] *Skt* अखिल *adj* whole, complete. "əkhəl bhəvən ke sirjənhare."—*cāitr 405*. 2 (one) who is not mean. 3 (one) who is not stupid; wise, intelligent.

ਅਖਲਾਕ [əxlak] *A* اخلاق plural of **ਖਲਾਕ** *n* character, morality, conduct. 2 nature, disposition. 3 culture, decency.

ਅਖਲੀ ਊਡੀ [əkhli ūḍi] This is the initial phrase from one of Guru Nanak's *asətpədis* in *məlar rag*.

- 1) "əkhli ūḍi jəlu bhər nālī,
- 2) dūgər ucəu gəru pātālī,
- 3) sagəru sitəlu gursəbədī vicārī."

It means:

- 1) All downward young streams, full of water flowed proudly,
- 2) From high mountains, they went towards deeper dungeons.
- 3) Merging into the ocean they got silent, i.e. their speed came to an end. Likewise, the

hymn states, by meditating upon the Guru's word, the turbulent mind gets peaceful and humble.'

ਅਖਲੇਸ [əkhles] *adj* ਅਖਿਲ-ਈਸ master of all; God, the Creator.

ਅਖੜੀ [əkhṛi] *Skt* अक्षि, an eye. "nanək se əkhṛia bīṇ."—*vəḍ chāt m 5*.

ਅਖਾਉਤ [əkhaut] *n* a saying, proverb, an aphorism. See **ਅਖਣ** and **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

ਅਖਾਜ [əkhaj] See **ਅਖਾਦਜ**. inedible, uneatable. "ghər ghər mēgən khaj əkhaje."—*BG*

ਅਖਾਣ [əkhāṇ] *Skt* आखान *n* a story, tale. 2 a proverb. See **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

ਅਖਾਤੀਜ [əkhātij] See **ਅਖੀਤੀਜ**.

ਅਖਾਦ [əkhad], **ਅਖਾਦਿ** [əkhadī], **ਅਖਾਦਜ** [əkhady], **ਅਖਾਦਿਜ** [əkhadyī], **ਅਖਾਧ** [əkhadh], **ਅਖਾਧਿ** [əkhadhī] *Skt* अखाद्य *adj* not fit for eating, inedible. "əkhadyī khadyā."—*sāhəs m 5*. "əkhadhī khahī həkāra."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਖਾਰਾ [əkhara] See **ਅਖਾੜਾ**. "jiu besva ke pərə əkhara."—*bher namdev*. 2 *adj* not brackish, insipid.

ਅਖਾਵਤ [əkhavət] See **ਅਖਾਣ** and **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

ਅਖਾੜ [əkhāṛ] *Skt* आषाढ the month of Harh. On its full moon day, meet two planets of the lunar month, the pre-Harh and post-Harh.

ਅਖਾੜਾ [əkhāṛa] *Skt* अक्षर *n* an arena, a theatre, amphitheatre, stadium, battlefield. "səb tera khel əkhāṛa jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 a wrestling pit. 3 a battlefield. "ehu əkhāṛa hārī prītām sāce ka jīnī apnē jorī sabbhī anī nīvae."—*var gəu / m 4*. "bīkhəm əkhāṛa mē guru mīlī jita."—*asa chāt m 5*. 4 an abode of the anchorites. 5 Bands of holymen especially of the Udasi and Nirmala sects in particular going as religious preachers, are known to form an Akhara, the brief account of which is as below:

(a) Mahatma Pritam Das of the Udasi cult

'Some scholars interpret this hymn with reference to the cranes flying with their gullets filled with water.

once thought that bands of Sikh sadhus often experienced great difficulty in finding residence and food during fairs at pilgrimage centres. To tackle this problem, he approached Nanak Chand, the paternal uncle of Chandu Lal, a minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who offered seven lacs of rupees. With the money thus offered, Sant Pritam Das approached the Udasi saints of Paryag and suggested the establishment of their separate Akhara where they could stay away from the sanyasis and preach Sikhism in different parts of the country. Accordingly the Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836. A committee of four sadhus, Ganga Ram, Kutsath Braham, Sarup Braham and Atal Braham, was constituted under the guidance of Guru Granth Sahib. They made arrangements to procure tents, canopies, durries, carpets, horses, camels, bullock carts, kitchen utensils, musical instruments, walking sticks and umbrellas and framed rules and injunctions so as not to leave any lacunae in their smooth management. The headquarters of the Udasi Akhara are at Allahabad with numerous buildings at Kankhal, Kashi etc.

(b) In Sammat 1896, some differences arose, and Sadhu Santokh Das, Hari Narayan Das, Sur Das etc. of Sangat Sahib (Bhai Pheru) established a separate Akhara, Sri Guru Naya Akhara, commonly known as Udasian da Chhota Akhara. Its headquarters are at Kankhal and it has buildings at other centres of pilgrimage. Its administration is sound like that of Panchayati Akhara.¹

¹Santokh Das's Akhara was established in Amritsar in Sammat 1838, and Sangal wala Akhara was set up in Sammat 1843 and Nirvansar in Sammat 1850. So named, they are only cloisters of sadhus unlike Panchayati and Chhota Akharas.

(c) Like the Udasis, Nirmala saints, finding their sadhus humiliated at pilgrimage centres also thought of having their separate Akhara. They were inspired to do so by saints like Bhai Tota Singh, Ram Singh, Matab Singh etc., Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala, Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha and Maharaja Sarup Singh of Jind, in Sammat 1918 established Dharam Dhuja Akhara of Nirmala saints. Bhai Matab Singh was appointed its first Mahant (chief priest). Grants in cash of Rs. eighty, sixteen and twenty thousand respectively were given by Patiala, Nabha and Jind states. Annual grants of Rs. 4000, 575 and 1300 were donated by those states in the same order. Jointly all the three states² drew up Dasturulamal (rules of action or constitution) for Akhara Nirmala Panth of Guru Gobind Singh.³ Its constitution carried these clauses:

1) Shri Mahant will be appointed in consultation with the three states and four other mahants, all wearers of Sikh symbols (underwear shorts, kirpan, hair-comb, steel-bangle) shall be appointed in consultation with Chief Mahant.

2) The cooks in the kitchen shall also observe the same code of conduct.

3) Two workers, two storekeepers, one granthi and one gyani (scholar knowledgeable enough as to interpret the scriptural texts), all observing the same code of dress, shall be appointed, besides one or two orderlies.

4) This code is not compulsory for the present Chief Mahant. Those appointed in the future shall have to be intelligent, ascetical and observers of the code of conduct and dress.

²Patiala, Nabha, Jind.

³This Dasturulamal was approved on 12 August 1862.

5) Whenever Shri Mahant visits the capital of a state, or whenever a chief finds time to visit the Akhara, he shall give offerings to Guru Granth Sahib or to Shri Mahant, but not individually to other priests.

6) All income of this sort will be accounted for. If any priest brings anything from anywhere, that too he shall deposit in the Akhara without keeping anything with himself.

7) At his discretion, Chief Mahant may offer to a brahman or an invalid, clothes or cash for visiting places of pilgrimage, but the details of all such offerings shall be maintained in writing.

8) If Dharam Dhuja Akhara Guru Gobind Singh wants to have a bhandara (free distribution of food), it shall be done in consultation with and approval of Chief Mahant. If at any time this is not possible, food may be offered but Chief Mahant must be informed of it as early as possible.

9) If the need arises to appoint a new priest, it must be obligatory for him to swear before Guru Granth Sahib that he shall observe the code of conduct and deposit all income from all sources with the Akhara.

10) It shall be essential for Chief Mahant and his colleagues to ensure that if any Sikh fiefholder or chief wants to organise a free meal (bhandara), he shall be allowed to do so according to his own faith and belief, and the mahants shall not interfere in any way and shall be considerate so as to respect the donor's sense of honour.

11) Similarly, if any other Sikh follower of the sect desires to conduct a free meal, the foregoing clause shall be observed. If it is found that though a person of means wilfully shows inability to do so, a report can be lodged

with the respective state and his money confiscated and deposited with the Akhara.

12) If during a journey there is a gurdwara, the Akhara must not bypass it. An offering is to be paid according to the status of the gurdwara concerned.

13) Seating arrangements should be in this order: Guru Granth Sahib in the centre, on the right of it Chief Mahant followed by other mahants and saintly Sikhs respectively, on the left the gyani, the interpreter of sacred text, and behind him other holy Sikhs. Other persons, however holy, shall sit at their respective places. In this, rank and not scholarship shall be the criteria. If a mahant of some other sect comes, he shall be seated on the left of the gyani. A seat on the right side, if given, should be behind (Nirmala) mahants of the concerned Akhara.

14) No other holy man shall stay in Chief Mahant's house, though a few holy men detailed to serve him may do so. Similarly no one is allowed to sleep in the room reserved for keeping Guru Granth Sahib, because to do so amounts to disrespect.

15) Any Sikh, ascetic or householder, who comes to pay obeisance, may do so. There is no restriction. He should be seated according to his respective status.

16) It is obligatory for Shri Mahant and other mahants not go to the house of any state official. If need be, they may send a worker, store-holder, some orderly or any other mahant of the dera. If invited for a meal however, they may go.

17) It is obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara that if a mahant asks them for any service, they should not avoid rendering it on one pretext or the other; if they avoid doing so, they shall be liable to a fine as decided by

a mahant of the Akhara.

18) If any ascetical Sikh wants to stay in the dera, he shall first have to declare with his hand on Guru Granth Sahib that he shall return to the gurdwara everything offered and shall not retain anything with him, and that he shall remain loyal to the Sangat (congregation). Without such a pledge, he shall not be admitted.

19) The mahant must take parsad prepared and served only by the baptised Sikhs. Even water used in the kitchen must be such as is drawn (from the well) by the Sikhs.

20) There is no restriction on serving meals to other Sikh holy men; food must be served to all, care be taken that those observing rahit sit in a separate row.

21) Women shall never be allowed to enter the Akhara. This restriction also applies to liquor but not to opium and cannabis.

22) If anyone not observing rahit or belonging to a non-Sikh community, wants to offer parsad or a meal, he should not be refused, provided he gives uncooked ration for cooking by those in the Akhara.

23) The income accruing to the amount which has been put to the credit of the Akhara in the beginning, from lending or through other investments, shall be used for maintaining the community kitchen and for conducting other repairs; the initial grant must remain intact.

24) Financial management of the Akhara will be entrusted to three mahants, one belonging to each contributing state. They shall try to increase income by lending money on interest and investing in commerce, and shall spend it in accordance with rule 23. They shall inspect the accounts at least once in a year, and forward them to Shri Mahant for

further inspection.

25) If he wants to appoint anyone in his own place, during his life, Chief Mahant shall be allowed to do so in consultation with the Akharas of the three states.

26) If Chief Mahant has already appointed his replacement during his tenure, or if he has not performed satisfactory work during his tenure, the three states through mutual consultation may remove him from the post.

27) If any mahant violates the code of conduct, the three governments, through mutual deliberation, shall have the right to remove him.

28) Prior commitment will be taken from each of the five mahants that they shall not do anything against the Dastur-ulama.

Whenever the three states write anything to the mahants, its copies in Gurmukhi script shall be provided for safe keeping and also duly stamped and sealed with date to be kept in the office files.

29) It shall be obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara to keep in reserve one turban of vermilion colour and the rest of white colour. This is a traditional custom, symbolising the renunciation of family life.

30) Instead of a tūbi (mendicant's bowls of hollowed guard shell) and cippi (oval begging bowls) the mahants shall keep steel karmādāl (mendicant's bowl with the top handle) or metallic vessel (container for keeping drinking water), because tūbi and cippi are unclean and cannot be cleaned with earth (or sand).

ਅਖਿ [əkhɪ] *Skt* ਅਕਿ *n* an eye.

ਅਖਿਉ [əkhɪu], ਅਖਿਓ [əkhɪo] See ਅਕਯ. 2 said, uttered, "əkhər nanək əkhɪo apɪ."—*var majh m l*.

ਅਖਿਆਨ [əkhɪan] See ਆਖਜਾਨ.

ਅਖਿਇਉ [əkhɪɪu], ਅਖਿਇਓ [əkhɪɪo] See ਅਕਯ

and ਅਖਟਿਓ.

ਅਖਿਜ [əkhɪj], ਅਖਿਭ [əkhɪb] *adj* (one) who does not fret; not peevish, forbearing, sober. "əkhɪjje əbhɪjje."—*japu*. 2 See ਅਖਿਦ.

ਅਖਿਟ [əkhɪt] short form for ਅਖੇਟ, prey, hunting. "nɪp əkhɪt sɪdhayō."—*cəritr III*.

ਅਖਿਦ [əkhɪd] See ਅਖੇਦ. 2 *Skt* ਅਖਿਦੁ *adj* untiring. ਅਖਿਦਾਣੀ [əkhɪdāṇi] ਅਖੇਦ-ਦਾਣੀ comforting, pleasure-giving, comfort-providing.

ਅਖਿਲ [əkhɪl] See ਅਖਲ.

ਅਖਿਲੇਸ [əkhɪles] See ਅਖਲੇਸ.

ਅਖੀ [əkhɪ] an eye. See ਅਖਿ. "əkhɪ kadhɪ dhəri cəṇṇa təlɪ."—*suhi ə m 4*. 2 said, uttered. "bətɪā hərəi ke sēg hē əkhɪā."—*kṛisən*. 3 with or through the eyes. "əkhɪ kudrətɪ kəni bāni."—*basōt m 1*. 4 to or for the eyes. "əkhɪ sutəku vekhṇa pətrɪy."—*var asa*.

ਅਖੀਰ [əxɪr] *A* ختم *n* an end, a closure, an ending.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut], ਅਖੁਟਿ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੁਟਿ *n* continuity, uninterruptedness. 2 without decrease or loss. 3 *adj* unending. "ɪhu dhən əkhut nə nɪkhutə nə jəɪ."—*dhəna m 3*.

ਅਖੁਟੀ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* ਅਕੁਟਿ *n* a bad custom, wrong practice. 2 the idea of childhood. "hɪdɪ mule bhule əkhutɪ jahi."—*var bɪha m 1*.

ਅਖੁਦ [əxud] *P* اُخْر *n* a teacher. 2 a chief.

ਅਖੁਹਣਿ [əkhuhənɪ] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut] See ਅਖੁਟ. "bhəre bhəḍar əkhut ətol."—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਖੁਨ [əkhun] *P* اخون *n* a fine speaker, teacher. "ɪhu həkikət jo kəhe soi bəḍa əkhun."—*məgo*. 2 *A* اخون *a* companion, friend. 3 plural of ਅਖ, brother.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhət], ਅਖੇਟਕ [əkhətək] See ਅਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਦ [əkhed] *n* happiness, pleasure. 2 *adj* free from suffering.

ਅਖੇਰ [əkher] See ਅਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਲ [əkhel] *adj* without play. 2 ਅਖਿਲ all. "khel khel əkhel khelən āt ko phɪr ek."—*japu*. 'Human beings having been busy playing

games of all sorts, come to realize the oneness of the Divine.'

ਅਖੇਭ [əkheɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੇਟ *n* hunting, chase.

ਅਖੇਭਬਿਰਤਿ [əkhe bɪrətɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੇਟਵ੍ਰਤਿ. See ਅਖੇਭ ਬਿਰਤਿ.

ਅਖੇ [əkhe] See ਅਕਯ.

ਅਖੇਤੀਜ [əkhətɪj] ਅਕਯ ਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਯਾ the third of the bright half of Baisakh month. According to the Hindu belief, Satyug (the epoch of truth) commences with it.

ਅਖੇਬਟ [əkhebat] *Skt* ਅਕਯਵਟ *n* According to Purans that banyan tree which does not die even on the doomsday, and God Vishnu, assuming the form of an infant, sucks the big toe of his foot on it. Per the Hindu belief this tree used to be at Prayag; death as a result of fall from it was believed to lead to result in the liberation of numerous travellers. Jahangir had got this əkṣəyvaṭ tree cut but now the Hindu priests point to an indestructible tree in the fort of Prayag to collect offerings. "jyō bəṭ əkhe rup ləghu chajē."—*NP*. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. Another əkṣəyvaṭ is believed to be in Gaya too.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhət] *adj* without adulteration, real. "lāl pədarəth sac əkhət."—*ṽṛkar*. 2 pure, endless.

ਅਖੇਭ [əkhobh] *Skt* ਅਕੇਭ *adj* sans excitement. 2 without confusion. 3 *n* quietude, serenity.

ਅਖੰਡ [əkhəḍ] *adj* unbroken. 2 endless, continuous. "əkhəḍ kɪrtənu tɪnɪ bhojən."—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਅਖੰਡਸੁਰਹੀ [əkhəḍsurhi] See ਸੁਰਹੀ.

ਅਖੰਡਕਲ [əkhəḍkəl] *n* the full moon. 2 *adj* complete in all respects.

ਅਖੰਡਤ [əkhəḍət] See ਅਖੰਡਿਤ.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [əkhəḍ paṭh] *n* a continuous recitation. 2 a continuous recitation of Guru Granth Sahib which is completed in 39 hours. Four or five granthis, devote themselves to it one after the other continuously without any break. This custom was initiated by the Buddha Dal. Akhand path was not held during the time of

the Gurus. Many people keep an earthen lamp burning day and night, and place a pitcher full of water and coconut, etc. But this practice was not in vogue in the beginning. 3 See ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ.

ਅਖੰਡਲ [akhāḍal] See ਅਖੰਡ ਕਲ. 2 *Skt* आखण्डल *n* Indar, the king of the gods. "thap akhāḍal ko surmāḍal."—*cāritr* 1.

ਅਖੰਡਲੀ [akhāḍlī] *adj* unbroken, complete. 2 *n* the rank or status of Indar. See ਅਖੰਡਲ.

ਅਖੰਡਿਤ [akhāḍit] *adj* unbroken, complete, whole. 2 *adv* continuous, incessant, ceaseless.

ਅੱਖਰ [akkhar] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅੱਖਲ [akkhal] *Skt* a sound of joy, joyful tune.

ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮੂੰਦਣੀਆਂ [akkhā mūdṇiā] to ignore the wrong committed by another. 2 to be overbearing/arrogant. 3 to die, to pass away.

bhukhān bāṣan bas rāṭan ānek jāṭi
choḍe pīl palkī ānup chāḍī dham ki,
kāhā nānah kāhā bhāe badṣah kāhā
ṣahān ke ṣah jōn dehē pānam ki,
benī kāṇī kāhe khal phal me bitave dīn
pale khal khalē ke pakhalē jās cam ki,
mān hi ki mān rāḥī jāṭī ābhīlakhē jāḥ
mūd gāi ākhē tāb lakhē kīḥī kam ki.

ਅਖਯਾਉ [akhyaū] ਅਕਾਯ eternal. "pura guru akhyaū jā ka mōṭr."—*sukhmānī*

ਅਖਯਾਨ [akhyan] See ਅਖਯਾਨ.

ਅਖਯਾਲ [akhyal] *adj* beyond thinking, unthinkable. "akhyal akhāḍ rūp he."—*akāl*

ਅਖਵਾਂਦ [axvād] *P* اُخْوَاد a teacher, tutor.

ਅਗ [ag] *Skt* अग *vr* to go, enter. 2 *Skt* short form for अगति. 3 *Skt* अज्ञ *adj* ignoramus. "jyō tāg age ag argai."—*NP*. 'just as an ignorant man gets dumb before a spiritually awakened person.' 4 *Skt* अग *adj* motionless, immobile. 5 *n* a mountain. 6 a tree. 7 *Skt* अग front, the front side. 8 *adj* first, primary. 9 a leader, head. 10 *adv* before, in front. "ag tāb cala."—*datt*. 'Then he proceeded forward.'

ਅਗਸਤ [agast], ਅਗਸੂ [agast] *Skt* अगसि and ਅਗਸਤਜ. a celebrated sage who lived in the Vindaya mountain. He composed several hymns of Rig Ved wherein it is held that Agastya was the son of Mitravarun¹ At the sight of Urvashi he ejaculated his semen, a part of which fell in a pot from which Agastya was born; from the portion that fell outside the pot was born Vashishth. That is why Sayan has held that Agast came out of a pot like an elegant male fish, So he was called Kalshi-sut (son of a pitcher), Kumbh Sambhav and Ghatodbhav, etc. Due to such a birth, he is also called Maitravaruni or Aurvashey as well. At the time of birth, he was of the size of an extended hand.

Once Kalkey demons spread terror in the world, killing holy saints and spoiling religious oblations. When the gods went to kill them, they hid themselves in the ocean. Paying heed to the request of the gods, Agastya drank the entire sea in one draught and the gods succeeded in destroying the demons. For this reason Agastya came to be known as Pitabadhi and Samuderchuluk as well.

In the Purans it is recorded that Agastya was the son of Pulasaty. There is a story in the Ramayan that when Agastya saw his ancestors hanging upside down in a pit, they told him that they could be liberated only if he produced a son. Gathering parts of several animals, Agastya formed a girl whom he sent to the ruler of Vidarbha where she was brought up like a princess. When she grew up, Agastya married her. She was named Lopamudra. The Ramayan gives further account of Agastya that for a long time he observed austerities at Kunjar Hill south of Vindhayachal. The ¹Mitar and Varun are twin gods. But their names figure together. They are twins like Ashvini Kumars.

demons were frightened of him. Ram, Lakhshman and Sita stayed with him there. To Ram he gave a sword, Vishnu's bow and a quiver of arrows with which he killed Ravan.

Agastya was present in Ayodhya at the time of Ram's coronation. The Dravids of the south worship Agastya Muni. "əgəst aɪr je bəde təpəstpi vɪsekhiɛ."—*əkal*.

2 There is a star by this name which rises from the south on 17th of Bhadon. (August-September) "udəy əgəst pəth jəl sokha."—*tulsi*.

ਅਗਰ [əgəh] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ *adj* who cannot be seized. "mere thakur əgəh ətole."—*gəu m 5*.

2 ਅਗਾਧ deep, bottomless. "rəsna əgəh əgəh gun rati."—*bila m 5*. 3 *n* life-breath which is difficult to hold back. "əgəh gəhe gəhɪ gəgən rəhai."—*gəu bəvən kəbir*. 4 mind, which is difficult to control.

ਅਗਰ ਗਹਣ [əgəh gəhən] *sen* seizing the unseizable; understanding what is beyond the mind's grasp. "əgəh gəhən bhrəm bhratɪ dəhən."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 2 mental poise.

ਅਗਰਨ [əgəhən] *Skt n* ਆਗ੍ਰਹਾਯਣ beginning of the year, month of Magghar; per the old custom the year commenced from the month of Magghar. That is why it was given the name of Agarhayan. 2 ਅਗ੍ਰ-ਅਯਨ commencement of the year, first month of the year. "kəək bɪtyo su əgəhən əvə."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਰਿ [əgəhɪ] See ਅਗਰ.

ਅਗਰੁ [əgəhu] See ਅਗਰ. 2 *adv* in or from the front. "əgəhu dekhe pich-hu dekhe tujh te kəhə chəpəvə."—*gəu m 1*. 3 *n* future. "əg-hu nərə əɪə pichə rəhɪə duri."—*s fərid*.

ਅਗਰੁਚਾ [əg-huca] *adj* unfathomable, bottomless. 2 ਅਗਰ (bottomless) and ਚੁਚਾ. "thəh nəhi əg-huca."—*dev m 5*.

ਅਗਰੇਉ [əg-heu] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. which cannot be grasped; not a subject for the mind and the senses.

ਅਗਰਮੀ [əgəchmi] *Skt* ਅਗਮਨਸੀਲ *adv* which does not move, motionless, still, eternal. "səbe jor əgəchmi, dukh ghənero athɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1*. 'At the sight of the eternal Creator, the senses get widely perturbed.' See ਆਬ and ਅਬਿ.

ਅਗਜ [əgəj] *n* born from ਅਗ (mountain), a jewel. 2 a metal. 3 a fruit. 4 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਜ Brahman. 5 a headman, leader. 6 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. *adj* beyond grasp; what the mind and senses cannot grasp.

ਅਗਡ [əgəd] *adj* not fixed, planted or studded. "su dhən jino mən he əgəde."—*kɪsən*.

ਅਗਣ [əgəṇ] *n* according to the rules of poetics, inauspicious character combination, that is: ਜਗਣ, ਸਗਣ, ਰਗਣ and ਤਗਣ. 2 *adj* uncountable.

ਅਗਣਤ [əgəṇət], ਅਗਣਿਤ [əgəṇɪt] *adj* beyond calculation. "əgəṇət ucəpər thakur."—*bɪha cət m 5*.

ਅਗਤ [əgət] *adj* unmoving, not fallen. 2 un-ended. 3 unattained. 4 See ਅਗਤਿ.

ਅਗਤਿ [əgətɪ], ਅਗਤੀ [əgəti] *n* miserable condition, poor plight. 2 *adj* being in bad shape. 3 not entitled to salvation. "pərhɪ nəək məkə əgətɪ."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਥ [əgəth], ਅਗਥਾ [əgətha] *adj* of which the story is beyond narration; indescribable. "səmrəth əgəth əpər nɪrməl."—*asa chət m 5*. "pəle nām əgətha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਗਦ [əgəd], ਅਗਦੁ [əgədu] *Skt adv* without ਰਦ (disease); healthy. "kal kɪpə kə bəhe əgəd səbh."—*səloh*. 2 *n* medicine, cure for a disease. 3 *A* ੴ a vow, promise. 4 marriage, wedlock. "əgədu pəre sətən ve lalo."—*tiɪg m 1*. 'The devil instead of a qazi performs the marriage ceremony.' See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

ਅਗਧ [əgədh], ਅਗਧਾ [əgədhə] *adj* bottomless, unfathomable. "həɪ əgədh əgədhə."—*gəu var 2, m 5*.

ਅਗਨ [əgən] See ਅਗਣ 1. "gən əgən nəvo hi rəs."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* ਅਗਨਿ *n* fire, flame. 3 one of the

¹See footnote to ਗਲਾਲ 4.

five elements, symbolizing heat. 4 *adj* countless, innumerable. "It kop malech cəhe əgne."—*krīṣaṇ* "aṭ əgən rachas yut ravən."—*GPS*. 5 a bird of the lark family, smaller than a lark; while flying it gives out a sweet chirp. It is very common in the Punjab; its colour is brown and head is without a plume; it makes its nest on the ground and lays eggs there; some call it *hazar dastan* (a thousand tales). Some ignorant poets describe the nightingale also as *hazar dastan*.

ਅਗਨਅਰਿ [əgənərɪ] *n* enemy of fire, water. 2 In *Sastarnammala*, wind is described as enemy of fire. If fuel is there, the wind helps it burn, but without it, the wind puts out the ambers. "pritham əgən ke nam le ət səbəd aṛi dehu, tənuj ənuj suterɪ ucər nam baṇ ləkhlehu."—*sənama* 150. 'fire's enemy (wind), his son and younger brother (Bhimsen and Arjun) the latter's charioteer (Krishan) and his enemy, the arrow.'

ਅਗਨ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਤਨੁਜ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੁਤਰਿ [əgən aṛi aṛi tənuj ənuj suterɪ] *n* arrow—*sənama*. literally meaning enemy of fire, water; enemy of water, air; son of air, Bhim; his younger brother, Arjun, with Lord Krishna as charioteer who was killed by an arrow.

ਅਗਨਈ [əgnəɪ] *n* river of fire, maya (wealth) 2 desire. "nəhɪ pohe əgənəɪ."—*var ram* 2 m 5. 3 heat, torment.

ਅਗਨਸਖਾ [əgənsəkha] *n* friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਸਾਗਰ [əgənsagər] See **ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ**.

ਅਗਨਤ [əgənət], **ਅਗਨਤੁ** [əgənətu] See **ਅਗਨਿਤ**. "əgənət sahu əpni de rasɪ."—*sukhmāni*

ਅਗਨਬਾਣ [əgənbaṇ] See **ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ**. "əgənbaṇ rən chuṭṭde."—*jəgnama*.

ਅਗਨਭਾਵ [əgənbhav] See **ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਭਾਵ**. 2 torment of separation. 3 feeling of anger.

¹air dries up water.

ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ [əgənvayū] *Skt* **ਆਗਨੇਯ** ਵਿਸਰਪ. a kind of fever accompanied with pimples on the body; its basic cause is disorder of heat in the stomach caused by excessive salt, sour, raw or overripe fruits, chillies, condiments, liquor and other intoxicants. The patient's appetite decreases, nausea sets in, body aches, more thirst follows and burning sensation is caused in the forehead. If not cured early, many ailments such as spruce, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic pain, flatulence, etc., come to seize the patient.

To cure it, a mild purgative be given and vomiting induced, but such medicines as cause burning sensation in the stomach had better be avoided.

A mixture of ophelia charitta, adhatoda vasica, bitter, patol patra (trichosanthus cucumerina), haritaki (myrobalan), balela (torminalia belerica), aula (emblic myrobalan), talchandan (red santalum album), bark of nimm (melia azadirachta) each taken in equal quantity, thoroughly boiled and sieved, when given in small measure to the patient proves beneficial, See **ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ**.

ਅਗਨਾਖ [əgnakh] *n* Shiv's third eye, which is in his forehead. According to the Purans fire is stored in it. 2 Shiv, who keeps fire in the eye. **ਅਗਨਾਤਕਰ** [əgnātkar] *n* the eradicator of fire, water.—*sənama*.

ਅਗਨਾਯੁਧ [əgnayudh] *n* **ਅਗਨੇਯਾਸ਼ੂ**, **ਅਗਨਿ-ਅਸਤੁ**, **ਅਗਨੇਯਾਸ਼ੂ**. In the Purans there goes a story that a missile fired with the recitation of Agni mantar (a spell of fire) reduces foes to ashes, See **ਅਸਤੁ**. 2 a musket, gun, fire-arms.

ਅਗਨਾਰ [əgnar], **ਅਗਨਾਰਿ** [əgnarɪ] *n* the fire of hell. 2 the fire of the womb. "nəhɪ pohe əgnarɪ."—*asa m* 5. See **ਨਾਰ**. 3 **ਅਗਨਾਚਿ**, the flame of fire. 4 **ਅਗਨਿ** (fire) and **ਨਾਰ** (water).

ਅਗਨਿ [əgənɪ] See ਅਗਨ. 2 fire. (See *L ignis*). In Nirukt it is defined as *agāni*, i.e. what is first put there in oblation is *agāni*. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 3 desire. “*kāṭijug rāthū agāni ka kuṛ agē rāthvahu*.”—*var asa m 1*.

ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [əgənɪ əstrə] Those who believe in Tantarshastar or the book of magic, hold that if a weapon is shot after the recital of a spell involving the god of fire, it burns the foe to ashes and brings about rain of fire. 2 fire-arms and bombs like guns and muskets. Many people think that in the ancient times, in wars as of the Mahabharat such weapons were used, but researchers in history have established that explosives were not invented till 1326 AD and firearms were manufactured between 1344 and 1354 AD.

ਅਗਨਿਸਾਖਾ [əgənɪsəkhə] *n* the friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਿਸਟੋਮ [əgənɪsətom] *Skt* ਅਗਨਿਸ਼੍ਟੋਮ *n* a form of religious sacrifice consummated in five days with the burning of Somras.¹ This is done for attaining entry into the heaven. “*agnihotr satom*.”—*GPS*.

ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ [əgənɪsagar] *n* an ocean-like world which is full of sufferings and torments. “*agāni sagar jāpī utārhi par*.”—*gāṇ m 5*.

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [əgənɪhotr] *n* a rite of sacrifice performed by dropping ghee in fire in the course of reciting the Vedic spell. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [əgənɪhotri] *Skt* ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰਿ *n* a person who performs oblation with fire. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. 2 See ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ [əgənɪkūṭ] *n* ਅਗਨਿ ਕੁੰਟ an intermediate direction between the east and the south, southeast. 2 *Skt n* ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ a firepit formed with special specifications for performing a sacrifice and oblation. See ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ. 3 belly's pit where resides; the fire of the womb.

¹See ਸੋਮਰਸ.

“*agānikūṭ māhi urādh liv laga*.”—*bera m 4*.
ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ [əgənɪkūṭ] See ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ 2 and ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ.
ਅਗਨਿਕੁਮਾਰ [əgənɪkumar] Son of Shiv, Khranan. See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ. 2 per Ayurveda (Hindu system of medicine), a juice which dispels diseases like phlegm, cholera, indigestion or dyspepsia, fever and diarrhoea and constipation. The formula to prepare it is: take mercury and sulphur in equal measures and grind them for three hours; then take sweet aconytinal and borax, as much as mercury, and eight times black pepper; mix it with mercury; then grind this mixture in lemon juice for seven days: when it gets thin and dry like antimony, put it in a bottle. For a fully grown up person a dose of one to two rattis is enough.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁਲ [əgənɪkul] See ਰਾਜਪੁਤ.

ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹਵ [əgənɪjihav], **ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹ੍ਵ** [əgənɪjihv] *Skt* ਅਗਨਿ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ *n* one whose tongue is fire; a god. In the Veds, the god of fire is regarded as the tongue of gods. The juice of things oblated in it is taken by them. That is why sacrifice is so highly rated in the Veds.

ਅਗਨਿਤ [əgənɪt] See ਅਗਨਿਤ.

ਅਗਨਿ ਤਲਾਉ [əgənɪ talau] *n* the world, a pond of pains; a pond of torments troubling the mind. 2 a womb. “*agē agāni talau*.”—*sāva m 1*.

ਅਗਨਿ ਪਰਾਹਨ [əgənɪ prahān] *adj* a robe of fire, fiery attire, malignant dress.

ਅਗਨਿਪਰੀਖਯਾ [əgənɪprikhya] See ਦਿਵਤ.

ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ [əgənɪpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ [əgənɪbai] See ਅਗਨਿਵਾਯੁ. “*kete agānibai te jāre*.”—*cārītr 405*. 2 ‘wind hot like fire.’

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ [əgənɪbaṇ] *n* In the magical treatises and the Purans, it is mentioned as an arrow shot with the recitation of the fire mantr which burns the army and equipment of the foe. See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 a bomb or missile of the sort. 3 According to Bernier rotating fire reels were

fired to frighten the elephants.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣੀ [əgənɪbāṇi] *adj* bitter speech that scalds the tongue. 2 *n* the text of Yajur Veda in which procedure for fire-oblation is described.

ਅਗਨੀ [əgni] See **ਅਗਨਿ**. 2 *n* malignant nature. "manmukh bole ēdhule tisu māhī agni ka vasu."—*sava m 3*.

ਅਗਨੀਅ [əgnia], **ਅਗਨੇਯ** [əgney] *Skt* **ਅਗਨੇਯ** *adj* concerning fire, of fire. 2 *n* gold. 3 a volcanic mountain. 4 **ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ**. 5 southeast direction. 6 *Skt* **ਅਗਨੀਯ** *adj* countless. "māhā bir agniā."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਨੇਤ [əgnet] See **ਅਗਨਿਤ**. 2 a leader; one who gives the lead.

ਅਗਨੇਗੁਨ [əgnēgun] *sen* guilty of countless faults. 2 avarice; evil wealth. "agnēgun ko hārḥō."—*kṛisān*.

ਅਗਨੰਤ [əgnāt] See **ਅਗਨਿਤ**.

ਅਗਨਯਾਤ੍ਰਾ [əgnyāstrā] See **ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ**.

ਅਗਮ [əgam] *adj* inaccessible, unapproachable. "əgam əgocəru ənathu əjoni."—*sar a m 1*. 2 *n* a tree. 3 a mountain. 4 *Skt* **ਅਗਮ** *adj* unapproachable. "əgam tir nāh lāghānāh."—*sahas m 5*. 5 beyond the reach of intellect. 6 See **ਅਗਮ**. 7 future. "jan nanək əgam vicarīa."—*var gāu 1 m 4*. 8 a sacred text; a Shastar. "əgam nigam sātīguru dikhāia."—*maru a m 3*. "hārī əgam əgocər gurī əgam dikhali."—*bhet m 4*. 'The supreme Shastar has revealed it.' 9 Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਅਗਮ** for 'arduous'. "səb bīdhī sugam əgam kəchu nahi."—*NP*.

ਅਗਮਈ [əgmāi] *adj* unapproachable one. 2 **ਅਗਮਤਰ** "əgam əgam əgmāi."—*asa m 5*. 3 firelike.

ਅਗਮਨ [əgmən] See **ਅਗਮਨ**. 2 not moving; firm position.

ਅਗਮਨੇ [əgmāne], **ਅਗਮਨੈ** [əgmāne] *adv* before time, earlier. "ik dīn kūvārī əgmāne gāi."—*cāritr 266*. 2 ahead of, in front. "bhejəgmāne

din."—*kṛisān*.

ਅਗਮਪੁਰ [əgəmpur] *adj* a place where there is no grief or anxiety. 2 *n* highest spiritual stage, salvation. "titu əgəmpure kəhu kitubīdhī jāie?"—*asa chāt m 1*. 3 one of the five forts of Anandpur where in Sammat 1761 Bhai Uday Singh and Ishar Singh fought against the Turk army. 4 See **ਅਗਮਪੁਰ**.

ਅਗਮਰੂਪ [əgəmrup] *n* God, the eternal one; indivisible appearance. "əgəmrup ka mən māhī thana."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਅਗਮਾ [əgma] *adj* unapproachable. See **ਅਗਮ**. "pīta mero bəḍo dhāni əgma."—*guj a m 5*. 2 See **ਅਗਮਾ**.

ਅਗਮਾ ਅਗਮ [əgma əgam] utterly beyond approach, absolutely unapproachable. "hārī əgma əgām əpara."—*sopurakhū*.

ਅਗਮੁ [əgəmu] See **ਅਗਮ**.

ਅਗਮਗੁਰੂ [əgəmguru] See **ਗੋਰਖ 2**.

ਅਗਮਯਾ [əgmya] *Skt n* a woman with whom mating is a heinous sin; another's wife especially of the teacher or the king.

ਅਗਯਾਰ [əgyar] *A* **ਅਗਰ** plural of **ਗੋਰ** strangers, aliens.

ਅਗਰ [əgar] *Skt* **ਅਗਰੁ** *n* an odorous tree found aplenty in Assam. There is juice in its roots which is extracted and mixed in incense, as also used in preparing perfumes. Its Latin name is Amyris Agalocha.¹ Its effect is warm and moist. "kəsturī kūgu əgar cādān lipī ave cau."—*sri m 1*. 2 *Skt* **ਅਗਰੁ** front. 3 *adj* foremost. 4 noble, virtuous. 5 *P* **ਅਗਰ** part if.

ਅਗਰਕ [əgrək] *adj* a chief; leader with an attendant walking in front. "əgrək us ke bəḍe thəgau."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਗਰਚਿ [əgarci], **ਅਗਰਚੇ** [əgarce] *P* **ਅਗਰ** part though, even if. 2 although.

ਅਗਰਵਾਲ [əgarval] a sub-caste of the Vaish caste. Its origin is traced to Agroha village in Hisar
¹E Eagle-wood.

district. 2 a Khatri sub-caste arising from Sarins.
 ਅਗਰਾਜ [əgraj] *A* اِغْرَاج plural of ਗਰਜ. needs.
 ਅਗਰਿ [əgarɪ], ਅਗਰੁ [əgaru] See ਅਗਰ.
 ਅਗਲਬ [əgləb] *A* اِغْلَب adv predominantly, probably, surely.
 ਅਗਲਾ [əglə] adv first, prime. "tu bəkhśisi əglə."—*varasa m 1*. 2 old, former. 3 front, fore. 4 very much, plenty. "ikna aṭa əglə ikna nāhi loṇ."—*s fərid*. 5 *n* hereafter; the next world.
 ਅਗਲਾਈ [əglai] adv forward, to the next. "suṇa ruppa pēd bēnh əglai aṭia."—*BG 2 S* in the manner of a low caste; indecently.
 ਅਗਲਿਤ [əglit] *Skt* निगलित *adj* swallowed. "pējhu diśśan rēgule mēric əgalite."—*GPS*. 'Disgorging' causes death.' 2 vomited, disgorged.
 ਅਗਲੀ [əgli] *adj* plentiful, much. "kheti jēmi əgli."—*sri m 3*. "hurməti tis nō əgli."—*varasa*. 2 of the future, of the next world. "əgli gəl nā jānia."—*maru m 5 ājulia*. 3 See ਅਗਲ.
 ਅਗਵਨ [əgvən] See ਅਗਮਨ and ਆਗਮਨ. "ap əgvən hoɪ tis des."—*GPS*. 'May you reach that country.'
 ਅਗਵਾਈ [əgvai] See ਅਗਵਾਨੀ.
 ਅਗਵਾਨ [əgvən] *n* one who leads; a receiver. 2 *adj* a headman, leader. 3 *adv* in front, opposite. "nəhɪ kur kəhō tumre əgvən."—*NP*.
 ਅਗਵਾਨੀ [əgvani] *n* welcome, lead, going forward to receive. 2 headship, leadership. 3 future. "is ko phəl dekho əgvani."—*GPS*. 4 *adv* in front, in the presence of, "bhəyo lop dekhət əgvani."—*GPS*.
 ਅਗਵਾੜੀ [əgvəri] *n* an act during which limbs stretch in drowsiness; yawning.
 ਅਗਵੁਲ [əgaul] See ਅਗੋਲ.
 ਅਗਵੁ [əgau] *adj* advance (payment). 2 *adv* before hand, in advance.
 ਅਗਾਸ [əgas] *n* the sky. 2 firmament, heavenly sphere. "jinɪ dhare bəhu dharənɪ əgas."—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਗਾਹ [əgah], ਅਗਾਹਿ [əgahi], ਅਗਾਹੁ [əgahu] *adj* ਅਗਾਧ bottomless, boundless. "məhā əgah əgəni ka sagar."—*asa m 5*. "guru sēbəd suṇae mətɪ əgahi."—*basāt a m 1*. 2 ਅਗੂਹਤ which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. "həri əgəm əgahu."—*var biha m 4*. "gəhyo jo ne jai so əgah keke gahiāt."—*gyan*. 3 See ਅਗਾਹ.
 ਅਗਾਜ [əga], ਅਗਾਜਾ [əgaja], ਅਗਾਜਿ [əgaji] *P* اِغْجَ *n* beginning, creation, genesis. *M* ਅਗਾਜਣੇ. 2 an echo, resonance. "təhɪ ənhəd sēbəd əgaja."—*sor m 5*. 3 which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. "sur nəri gəṇ munɪ bohəy əgaji."—*səveye m 2 ke*. See ਬੋਹਯ. 4 *S* countless, innumerable.
 ਅਗਤ [əgat] *n* one without body. eros. "upma əgat."—*gyan*. 2 *Skt* अगत a guest. "jəhɪ əgat diney."—*NP*. 3 *adj* unknown. "nəhɪ nə tum te əb-hɪ əgat."—*NP*. 4 incorporeal, beyond the body. "əgat ənēda."—*NP*.
 ਅਗਤੀ [əgati] See ਅਗਤ 1. 2 income, receipt. "aj nəhɪ ko dam əgati."—*GPS*.
 ਅਗਾਤੁ [əgatr] See ਅਗਤ 1.
 ਅਗਾਥ [əgath] *adj* whose story cannot be told; indescribable.
 ਅਗਾਧ [əgadh] *adj* bottomless, unknowable, very grim, serious. "əgəm əgadh parbrəhəmu soɪ."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *n* the Creator, God, whose limits none can know; whose expanse cannot be grasped by the mind or intellect.
 ਅਗਾਧਬੋਧ [əgadhboḍh] *adj* whose knowledge is limitless; having endless knowledge. "əgadhboḍh sāmraṭh suami."—*asa chēt m 5*.
 ਅਗਾਧਿ [əgadhɪ], ਅਗਾਧੁ [əgadhɪ] See ਅਗਾਧ.
 ਅਗਾਮ [əgam], ਅਗਾਮਾ [əgama] *Skt* अगम *adj* impassable, out of reach. 2 difficult to trace, scarce. "həth cərio lal əgama."—*sar m 5*. See ਅਗਾਮੀ.
 ਅਗਾਮੀ [əgamɪ] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* expected to come; awaited.

ਅਗਾਰ [əgar] *n* frontside or the front part. 2 *adv* forward, in front. "ite guru əgar ko sidhar pāu darke."—GPS. 3 *Skt* ਅਗਾਰ *n* a house, residence. "gun əgar səbh sukh datar."—GPS. ਅਗਾਰਿ [əgarɪ], ਅਗਾਰੀ [əgari], ਅਗਾਰੀ [əgarɪ] *adv* in front, forward. 2 in former times, in the past. 3 in future. 4 *n* the front halters or fetters of a horse; the front rope of a horse.

ਅਗਾਰੀ ਪਿਛਾਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əgarɪ pichari sahib] See ਜੀਓ ਵਾਲਾ.

ਅਗਿ [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗਿ *n* fire. "ghari ghari eha əgi."—s farid. 2 See ਅਗਰ.

ਅਗਿਆਤ [əgiat] See ਅਗਿਆਤ.

ਅਗਿਆਨ [əgiān] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨ *n* ignorance, stupidity. uneducatedness, illiteracy. "gian ājan guru dia əgian ādher binas."—sukhmani. See ਗਿਆਨ.

ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ [əgiānta] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ *n* ignorance, idiocy, stupidity. "guru kaṭi əgiānta."—asa m 5.

ਅਗਿਆਨਥ [əgiānath] because of ignorance, for lack of education. "tum kahe bisario əgiānath."—maru m 5. 2 *n* ignorance, illiteracy.

ਅਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ [əgiānmāti] *n* an ignorant mind, a head devoid of knowledge. "əgiānmāti ādher he."—sri m 3. 2 *adj* whose mind is devoid of knowledge.

ਅਗਿਆਨਿ [əgiāni], ਅਗਿਆਨੀ [əgiāni] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨਿ *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant, foolish. "əgiāni ādha māgu na jāne."—majh ə m 1. 2 *adv* suddenly, without knowing. "binse kaci deh əgiāni."—sor m 5.

ਅਗਿਨਤ [əgint] See ਅਗਿਨਤ.

ਅਗੀ [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗੀ *n* fire. 2 fires. "dukh kia əgi mariahi."—var sar m 1. 3 to the fire. "əgi pala ki kare?"—var majh m 2.

ਅਗੁਣ [əgun], ਅਗੁਣ [əgun] *adj* without merit, without skill or art. 2 without worldly desire, passion and quality of goodness. 3 demerit, vice. "gun sikhrai əgun pārhārke."—GPS.

ਅਗੁਰੂ [əguru] See ਅਗਰ. 2 *adj* not great or weighty.

ਅਗੂਆ [əgua] *n* front, front side. 2 one who

welcomes. "əgua len əgau ae."—cāritr 247. 3 a leader.

ਅਗੁਢ [əguḍh], ਅਗੁਢ [əguḍh] *adj* which does not remain hidden, manifest, well known. "re mān muḥ, əguḥ iso prābhū te kih kaj kaho bisrayo."—sāveye 33.

ਅਗੇ [əge] *adv* in front, face to face. 2 after this. 3 formerly. 4 in the next world. 5 manifest. "bhāgət jāna ki pāti rakhe vicī kalijug əge."—sar m 4. 6 See ਅਗੇਅ.

ਅਗੇਊ [əgeu], ਅਗੇਅ [əgeə] *Skt* ਅਗੇਊ *adj* which cannot be understood, incomprehensible.

ਅਗੇਹ [əgeh] *adj* without a house, homeless.

ਅਗੇਰਾ [əgeta] *adv* before time, premature. 2 *adj* early, early fruit.

ਅਗੇਰਾ [əgera], ਅਗੇਰੇ [əgere] *adv* before now, already. "tān upjān te hute əgere."—GPS.

ਅਗੇ [əge] *adv* in front, opposite. 2 in the next world. "əge jāti na jor he."—var asa.

ਅਗੋ [əgō] *adv* in the first instance, in the first place, before death. "əgo de je cetie, ta kaitu mile sājai."—asa ə m 1. 2 from the opposite side, from the front. "tā uh əgō āūda mīlra."—JSBB.

ਅਗੋਚਰ [əgocār] *adj* which does not concern the senses. "əgām əgocār ālēkh əpara."—bīla m 1. 2 not manifest or veritable. 3 hidden, concealed. "kāb-hu nā hovhu drisāṭi əgocār."—bīla m 5. 4 Just as ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ is used for ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘਨ, ਅਗੋਚਰ is used for ਗੋਚਰ. "jo kachu drisāṭi əgocār avat, tā kahu mān maya thāhīravat."—cābis.

ਅਗੋਚਰ ਬਸਤੁ [əgocār basatu] *n* the Creator, God. 2 spiritual knowledge.

ਅਗੋਤ [əgot] *n* disappearance of caste; complete wiping out. This term is used for annihilation of the enemy, meaning that not a single person of the rival side is left alive. "sātru mān kīno əgot."—GPS. 2 a low caste. 3 without any lineage, casteless.

ਅਗੋਤੀ [əgōti] *adj* not of the same sub-caste.

ਅਗੋਦੇ [əgode] *adv* in the beginning, during the earliest time. "əgode sāt bhau nā dīce, pichode akhīa kāmī nā ave."—*var gāu / m 4*.

ਅਗੋਤੀ [əgōti] *adv* firstly, formerly, from the beginning.

ਅਗੋਲ [əgōl] a village in Amloh sub-division, police station Bhadson of Nabha state; about three furlong northeast of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Formerly there was no gurdwara building; only an old pipal tree was there under which, according to tradition, the Guru had rested. The construction of a building commenced in Sammat 1976. Bhai Natha Singh of Agaul donated 10 bighas of land to the gurdwara which he himself is looking after with dedication and devotion.

This village is to the northeast of Nabha railway station, 6 miles by unmetalled and 8 miles by metalled road.

ਅਗੰਜ [əgōj] *adj* indestructible, everlasting, See ਗੰਜ.

ਅਗੰਜਾਣ ਅਗੰਜਣ [əgōjəṇ əgōjəṇ] *adj* destroyer of what is not destructible, annihilator of the unannihilated.

ਅਗੰਜੁਲਗਨੀਮੇ [əgōjulgānīmē]—*japu adj* not subject to destruction by the enemies.

ਅਗੰਡ [əgōḍ] *adj* not having temples etc. "namastua əgōḍā."—*gyan*.

ਅਗੰਤ [əgōt] See ਅਗੰਤੁਕ.

ਅਗੰਤੀ [əgōti] *adj* countless, numberless, innumerable. 2 futuristic. 3 of the future.

ਅਗੰਤੁਕ [əgōtuk] *Skṛ* आगन्तुक *adj* (one) who comes; new comer. 2 cattle grazing on green plants. 3 a guest. 4 next world, hereafter.

ਅਗੰਥ [əgōth] the next world. See ਅਗੰਤ and ਅਗੰਤੁਕ. "ihā jās pavo, vād sukh hve əgōth me."—*PP*.

ਅਗੰਭ [əgābh] *Skṛ* अगम्भ *adj* bottomless,

unfathomable. "əgābh he."—*japu*.

ਅਗੰਮ [əgōm] See ਅਗਮ. "əgōm əgōm əsākh loā."—*japu*. 2 See ਅਗਮਜ.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ [əgōmpur] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. 2 a village in police station Anandpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur, 25 miles east of Garh Shankar and Navanshahar Doaba railway station.

There are two gurdwaras in this village:

(a) Holgar, where Guru Gobind Singh, coming from Anandpur, used to hold congregation at the time of Holi; the gurdwara has no land attached and the priest is a Singh.

(b) Dehra Mata Jito Ji. She was cremated in the land of this village in Sammat 1757. There is a shrine at the cremation site near an old pipal tree. It is about 1.5 miles west of Anandpur. The gurdwara gets monetary grant of Rs. 100 annually assigned by Bhai Uday Singh of Kaithal which is received from village Chiparchiri, district Ambala. Another grant of an equal amount since the Sikh rule comes from village Khumerha police station Anandpur. Twelve ghumaons of land assigned by the ancestors of Mian Pradyumen Singh zaildar is also in the name of the shrine. Its priests are Singhs. See map of Anandpur.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰਾ [əgōmpura] There is a village named Balachaur in district Ambala, tehsil and police station Jagadhari. Half a mile northwest of this village is Gurdwara Agampura where the Guru had stayed on his way from Kapalmochan. It consists of a small building looked after by Akali Singhs. It has 50-60 bighas of land donated by the villagers. It is connected with Jagadhari railway station to the northeast by a seven-mile long metalled road.

ਅੱਗਾ [əgga] *n* front side. 2 the next world, the hereafter.

ਅਗਜ [əgy] *Skṛ* अज्ञ an ignorant person. 2 uneducated, illiterate. 3 knowing little, semi

literate.

ਅਗਜਾਤ [əgyat] *Skt* ਅਜਾਤ *adj* unknown.

ਅਗਜਾਤਜੋਬਨਾ [əgyatjobna], ਅਗਜਾਤਯੋਵਨਾ [əgyatyovna] In poetics, a type of naive heroine, unaware of her youth.

ਅਗਜਾਨ [əgyan] See ਅਗਿਆਨ. In Punjabi it is mostly written as ਅਗਿਆਨ but, in poetry, in order to keep correct the number of matras ਅਗਜਾਨ is written.

ਅਗਜਾਨਣੋ [əgyanno] *Pkt* ਅਗਜਾਨੀ, ignorant, ignoramus. "garben əgyanno."—*gatha*. 2 because of ignorance.

ਅਗਜਾਨੀ [əgyani] See ਅਗਿਆਨੀ. In Punjabi verse it is better to write ਅਗਜਾਨੀ. See ਅਗਜਾਨ.

ਅਗੁ [əgr] *n* a facade, front part. 2 *adj* first, topmost, foremost. 3 best. 4 chief, headman.

ਅਗੁਹਾਯਣ [əgrhayəṇ] See ਅਗਰਹ.

ਅਗੁਜ [əgraj] *n* the first born, elder brother. 2 *adv* in the presence of, in front of, before. "jīm lūte te əgraj codhəri ke."—*cādi* 1. 3 already. "əgraj ih balək māstana."—*NP*.

ਅਗੁਜਾ [əgraja] *n* the elder sister. 2 the river Ganga which is the elder sister of all the rivers. See *sānama* 160.

ਅਗੁਣੀ [əgrāṇi], ਅਗੁਣੀਵ [əgrāṇiv] *Skt* ਅਗੁਣੀ *adj* leader, headman, chief. "pachōkarotṛ əgrāṇivah."—*sāhas* m 5.

ਅਗੁਭਾਗ [əgrbhag] *n* front part, the front. 2 end, corner. 3 According to the Hindu scriptures, it is a part of food reserved beforehand for gods during feasts for the dead ancestors.

ਅਘ [əgh] *Skt* ਅਘ *vr* to commit a sin or crime. 2 *n* sin. See ਅਘਨਾਸਨ. 3 pain, sorrow. 4 irreligion. 5 affliction, evil. "bitat əudh karət əghāna."—*sāveye śri mukhvak* m 5. 6 a demon named Agh. See ਅਘਾਸੁਰ.

ਅਘਹਿਯਦਲੀ [əghoghḍali] *adj* (one) who destroys all sins, or eradicates pain and suffering. "sac kəhō əgh ogh dāli sāv."—*datt*. See ਸਚੀ.

ਅਘਾਤਕ [əghātək] *adj* who eradicates sins and

pain. "əghātək bāden."—*sāveye* m 4 *ke*. '...say the destroyers of sins.'

ਅਘਕੰਟ [əghkāt], ਅਘਕੰਟਕ [əghkātək] *n* a thorn for (rooting out) sin; river Ganga as a thorn to uproot sins.—*sānama* 265. 2 (one) who destroys sins.

ਅਘਖੰਡ [əghkhāḍ], ਅਘਖੰਡਕ [əghkhāḍək], ਅਘਖੰਡਨ [əghkhāḍən] *adj* who negates or revokes sins. 2 who destroys suffering. "sukh sāgər əghkhāḍ."—*śri* m 5. 3 who eradicates irreligion.

ਅਘਟ [əghaṭ] *adj* not likely to be. 2 unfit, unworthy. 3 not likely to decrease; irreducible. 4 without body, formless. "ghaṭ māhī khele əghaṭ apar."—*gāu kabir bāvan*.

ਅਘਟਨ ਘਟਨਾ [əghaṭən ghāṭna] *n* one who turns the impossible into the possible; maker of what cannot be made; maya. "he əghaṭən ghāṭna su ghāneri."—*GPS*.

ਅਘਟਿਤ [əghaṭit] *adj* what has not happened; what has not been made. 2 impossible. 3 unfit. ਅਘਨਾ [əghana] ਅਘਗਨ. See ਅਘ. 2 ਅ-ਘਨ not dense, sparse.

ਅਘਨਾਸ [əghnas], ਅਘਨਾਸਕ [əghnasək], ਅਘਨਾਸਨ [əghnasən] *adj* who destroys sin, who eradicates suffering. "əbīnāsi əghnas."—*bāvan*. "əghnasən jāgadisurāh."—*var jet*.

ਅਘਵਾ [əghva] *n* embodiment or aggregate of sins. "nam ke let hərə əghva."—*kṛisān*.

ਅਘਤ [əghaṭ] *adj* unhewn, unmade, unformed. 2 uninstructed, untrained. "gurumukhī bāṇi əghaṭ ghāvə."—*śiḍhgosāṭi*. 'Gurmukh forms speech in the taksal of sāgat'. 3 See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਅਘਤ ਸਿੰਘ [əghaṭ sīgh] a Sikh warrior, nephew of Bhai Mani Singh. He killed Momin Khan, a Pathan of Kasur, who, on the orders of Murad Begum, headed an army, roaming about in the country, to eliminate the Sikhs. Aghar Singh severed the head of Momin Khan and presented it in a congregation of the Khalsa in 1757 AD. He fought many battles

during the invasions of Ahmed Shah Durrani, and continued to serve the Khalsa with full dedication.

ਅਘਾ [əgha] *n* plural of ਅਘ. sins. “ਕੋਟਿ ਐਹਾ ਸਬ ਨਸ ਹੋਇ.”—*var jet* 2 *adv* forward, beyond. “ਐਹਾ ਸਿਧਾਨੀ ਸੰਗਾ ਧਾਉ ਦਿਐ.”—*cāḍi* 3. ‘Sword cutting through the underworld went beyond the horns of the bull’.

ਅਘਾਉਣਾ [əghauna], ਅਘਾਇਣ [əghaiaṇ] *v* to eat one’s fill; to overeat; to be satiated. “gobīd jəpət əghaiaṇ.”—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਅਘਾਸੁਰ [əghasur] *n* a demon named Agh, younger brother of Vakasur, and Raja Kans’s army commander. Under Kans’s orders, he transformed himself into a python. All the associates of Lord Krishan entered its mouth mistaking it for a cave. Krishan after entering it, expanded his own body so much that the python exploded. “jivānmurī huti hāmri əb sou əghasur cabgəyo he.”—*krīṣan*.

ਅਘਾਨਾ [əghana] *v* to eat one’s fill, See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* satiated. “bəhūt dərəb kəri mən nə əghana.”—*gəu m* 5.

ਅਘਾਰਿ [əghari] *adj* ਅਘ-ਅਰਿ, enemy of sins; goodness. 2 Lord Krishan, enemy of demon Agh.

ਅਘਾਵਨ [əghavən], ਅਘਾਵਨਾ [əghavna] *v* to eat one’s fill, overeat. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “əmrīt nam priə priṭi mənohar ihə əghavən pan kəu.”—*sar m* 5.

ਅਘੀ [əghi] *adj* who sins. 2 an irreligious person. 3 a libertine. “həm se ju əghi tīn ko gəṭi devən.”—*NP*.

ਅਘੀਜਾ [əghija] *adj* satiated, surfeit. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਘੁਟ [əghuṭ] *adj* drinking a sip of which is rare. “əghuṭ əmrīt səm.”—*parəs*.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* free, unbound. See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੁਲਨਾ [əghulna] *v* to get release, achieve liberation. “tīn ki dhuṛi əghulie.”—*oākar*. 2 to be different, get separate. “ko guru pəsadī

əghulie.”—*prəbha ə m* 1. See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੁ [əghu] *S adj* weak. 2 sick.

ਅਘੁਮਨ [əghuman] *Skt* ਅਘੁਮਨ *n* a feeling of dizziness; giddiness; falling in a whirl. “gīryo bhumī jhumyo əghumyo.”—*ramav*.

ਅਘੁਰ [əghur] *adj* sans stare, snarl or scowl. “əghur netr ghumhi.”—*gyan*. ‘The stable ones go about serenely.’ 2 without ill-temper, serene, steady.

ਅਘੁਰਣ [əghuraṇ] See ਅਘੁਮਨ and ਅਘੁਮਨਾ.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* without dizziness. “kərət pan pəyukh nis dīn ram rəsīk əghul he.”—*səloh*. ‘...does not feel dizzy like drunkards.’ 2 See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੋਰ [əghor] *adj* who is not formidable; lovely, beautiful. 2 *n* Shiv.

ਅਘੋਰਿ [əghori], ਅਘੋਰੀ [əghori] *adj* who worships Shiv. “jugia əghori muhī jhori me dhərət he.”—*hənu*. 2 *n* Shiv’s attendants. “əghorī aī aghhə kəṭe pərə su prāsənə.”—*ramav*. ‘Shiv came and were satiated feasting on warriors cut into pieces’. 3 a sect founded by Kinanram, the deviant, who not only advocates the consumption of wine and meat but also of excreta as part of religious practice. Aghoris consider eating in skulls of the dead as sacred. They are also called Kinaramie.

ਅਘੰਨ [əghən] short form for ਅਘਾਨ; heap of sins. “dekh cārən əghən həryəu.”—*səveye m* 4 *ke*.

ਅਚ [əc] *Skt* अच् *vr* to go, walk, respect, beg.

ਅਚਕੜਾ [əckəṛa] a gəṇīk metre also called sṛəgvīṇī, kamīnimohna and ləkṣmīdhara. It has four lines, each line (having four rəgəns) organised as SīS, SīS, SīS, SīS :

Example :

əbīka totla sitla sakīni,
sīdhuri supṛəbha subhṛəma ḍakīni,
savja sēbhri sīdhula dukkhri,
sāmīla sēbhla supṛəbha duddhri.¹—*paras*.

¹These are all Durga’s names.

ਅਚਨ [əcən] *v* to eat; to dine, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਨਚੇਤ [əcəncet] *adv* suddenly, without prior notice, abruptly.

ਅਚਨਾ [əcna] *v* to eat, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਰ [əcər] *adj* which does not move, inert.

2 ਅਚੱਖ inedible, not fit for grazing. 3 *n* the Creator, who is ever still and stable. 4 lack of knowledge. "əcər cəre ta sɪdhi hoi."—*sor m* 4.

ਅਚਰ ਚਰਨਾ [əcər cərna] *v* to eat the uneatable.

2 to consume the unconsumable; sins. "əcər cəre tā nirmal hoi."—*dhana m* 3. 3 to move the immovable.

ਅਚਰਜ [əcərej] *Skt* आश्चर्य *n* wonder, astonishment, amazement, surprise. "əcərejrup nīrājano."—*sri m* 5.

ਅਚਰਣ [əcəraṇ] *Skt* आचरण *n* behaviour, conduct, action. "kəhiat an, əcəriat ən kəchu."—*sor ravidas*. 'One thing is said, but another is done.' 2 a carriage such as the chariot, etc.

ਅਚਰੀਅਤ [əcəriat] behaviourism. See ਅਚਰਣ 1.

ਅਚਲ [əcəl] *adj* immobile, immovable, fixed.

"əcəl əmar nīrbhe pəd paio."—*bila m* 9. 2 *n* a mountain. 3 Pole Star. 4 the Creator. 5 a village in Gurdaspur district. See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əcəl sahib] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਚਲ ਬਿਆ [əcəl cəl thəpia] See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਅਚਲ ਠਾਟ [əcəl thāt] In music, a scale in which all tunes can be played without moving the equipment positionally; it contains pure notes: sərāj, rīṣəbh, gādhar, mādhyam, pācam, dhevət and nīṣad sūdhi; rīṣəbh, gādhar, dhevət and nīṣad komāl; and mādhyam tivər (slow-fast). They are thirteen notes in all; depending on the volume they can be multiplied to 26 and 39. See ਠਾਟ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਚਲਠਾਣ [əcəl thāṇ] immovable place, fixed position. 2 four stages of spiritual knowledge; fourth state of the soul ਪਦ. "jaki drīṣatī acalṭhaṇ."—*səveye m* 2 *ke*. 3. God, Creator.

ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲਾ [əcəl bəṭala] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [əcəlməti] *n* lasting or unwavering intellect. 2 *adj* possessing firm intellect. "səṭiguru purəkh əcəl əclaməti."—*sar m* 4.

ਅਚਲਵਟਾਲਾ [əcəl vətala] Two kos to the south of Vatala in Gurdaspur district, there is Achal temple dedicated to Mahadev; The name of the village has also come to be known as Achal, after this temple. Together with Vatala, it is called Achal Vatala. Here in Sammat 1586 a discourse took place between Guru Nanak Dev and the Gorakhpantīs described as Sidhghost in Guru Granth Sahib. "mela sun sivrati da baba əcəlvəṭale ai."—*BG*.

Shivratri fair is held on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Phagun. A gurdwara was raised where the Guru stayed is named Achal Sahib. A ber tree from the time of the Guru is still there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh allotted 150 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara besides sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 50. The priests are Singhs.

ਅਚਲਾ [əcla] *n* the earth.¹ 2 *adj* still.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [əclaməti] See ਅਚਲਮਤਿ.

ਅਚਲੇਸ [əcles], ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ [əclesur] ਅਚਲ-ਈਸ, ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ. *adj* the mountain-king. 2 *n* Mahadev, Shiv, master of Kailash mountain. 3 Shivaling installed in village Achal. See ਅਚਲ and ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਵਨ [əcvən] *Skt* *n* munching, chewing, eating food. "əcvən lage sərav mīl tēb-hi."—*GPS*. 2 See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਾਹ [əcah] *adj* sans desire; without want; satisfied, patient.

¹Sanskrit scholars of ancient times have called the earth Achal (static) and the stars of the firmament as moving. Guru Gobind Singh interprets Achla as the earth. It does not end with kings who call themselves bhupati (husband of earth). "sāg celi abh nāhī kahū ke sac kəhō agh ogh dāli sō. celi re celi aceli māha paṣu, kahū ke sāg celi nā hāli hāu."—*datt*.

ਅਚਾਚੱਲ [əcacəll] *adj* without playfulness, not sprightly, immobile. See ਚਾਚੱਲ.

ਅਚਾਚੇਤ [əcacet], ਅਚਾਣਕ [əcanək], ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ [əcanəkək] *adv* suddenly, unexpectedly, without prior inkling or warning.

ਅਚਾਣੀ [əcanə] *adj* who eats. "əcanə juaṇə." -*kalki*. 2 See ਅਚਾਣਕ.

ਅਚਾਨ [əcan], ਅਚਾਨਕ [əcanək] See ਅਚਾਣਕ. "ban əcan hənəyō." -*krisən*.

ਅਚਾਰ [əcar] *P* ੯੯੯ pickle; an edible preparation of salt, chilli, mustard, oil, vinegar, jaggery, etc. "ənīk əcarən līavən ṭhana." -*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਅਚਾਰ established rules of conduct, character, social behaviour. "guru mīlī cəju əcaru sikhū." -*sri m 5*.

ਅਚਾਰਜ [əcaraj] See ਅਚਾਰਯ.

ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤ [əcarvāt] ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤਿ [əcarvāṭi] *adj* whose conduct and manners are good; of noble character. "əcarvāṭi sai pərdhane." -*majh m 5*.

ਅਚਾਰੀ [əcari] See ਅਚਾਰੀ.

ਅਚਾਰੂ [əcaru] See ਅਚਾਰ 2.

ਅਚਿਤ [əcit] *adj* insentient, senseless. "həm əcī acet nā janhi gətī mīṭi." -*kan m 4*. 2 ate, tasted. 3 *Skt* ਅਚਿਤ. neither overtly known nor sincerely learnt.

ਅਚਿਤ [əcīt] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. "əcīt həsət beragi." -*sar m 5*. 2 ਅਚਿਤਤ, which cannot be thought of. "əcīt hāmāre karāj pure." -*bher ə m 5*. 3 beyond thinking, forgotten. "cītamāṇi əcīt kərae." -*BG* 'With a touch of the Guru's feet, worries caused by thinking drop from the mind.' 4 *adv* suddenly, without prior thinking. "əcīt kām kərhi prəbhū tīn ke jīnī həri ka nām pīara." -*sor ə m 3*.

ਅਚਿਤਦਾਨ [əcītdan] *n* a gift bestowed without asking for it; an unsolicited gift.

ਅਚਿਤਨਿਮਿਤਾ [əcītānimittā] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੇਕਿ (d).

ਅਚਿਤਾ [əcīta] *n* thoughtlessness, lassitude, lack of impulse to exert oneself. "cīt əcīta səgli

gai." -*bher ə m 5*. 2. state of being carefree.

ਅਚਿਤੁ [əcītu] See ਅਚਿਤ. 2 *n* carelessness, indifference. 3 state of being carefree. "cīta bhi apī kəraisi, əcītu bhi ape der." -*s kabir*.

ਅਚਿਤੁ [əcītr] *adj* who cannot be depicted. 2 without shape; formless. "su bhute bhəvikkhe bhəvane əcītre." -*əkal*.

ਅਚਿਰ [əcīr] *adv* without delay, soon, at once.

ਅਚੁਤ [əcut] *Skt* ਅਚੁਤ *adj* not fallen, unpolluted. 2 undripped, not leaking. 3 unmoved, ever steady. 4 *n* God, the Creator. "guṇ gavət acut əbīnāsi." -*sor m 5*.

ਅਚੁਤਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ [əcutgotrī] *adj* of infallible descent, of God's lineage. 2 a saint who discards pride of caste and considers himself God's offspring.

ਅਚੁਤਤਨਹ [əcut-tənəh] son of the infallible One, son of God, saint. "bhəgvan sīmrən nanək ləbdhyə əcut-tənəh." -*sahas m 5*. 2 infallible form, indestructible form.

ਅਚੁਤਪੂਜਾ [əcutpuja] *adj* unbroken (uninterrupted) worship. "əcutpuja jog gopal." -*bīla m 5*.

ਅਚੁਕ [əcuk] *adj* unerring, unfailing, sure.

ਅਚੇਤ [əcet] *adj* lacking in consciousness; insensible. 2 foolish, idiotic. "nər acet ! pap te dər re." -*gəu m 9*. 3 unconscious, senseless.

ਅਚੇਤਨ [əcetən] *adj* unconscious. 2 entranced, swooned. 3 imbecile.

ਅਚੇਤਪਿੰਡੀ [əcetpīṇḍī] *adj* having senseless body; slothful; lacking in zeal or watchfulness. "əcetpīṇḍī əgīan ədhar." -*bīla m 3 var 7*.

ਅਚੇਤਵਿਸਥਾ [əcetvīvəsthā] *n* condition of being senseless; torpor. "əcetvīvəsthā māhi ləptāne." -*suhī m 5*.

ਅਚੇਤਬੁਧਿ [əcetbudhi] *n* mental inertia; a dull person; fool.

ਅਚੇਨ [əcen] *adj* restless, perturbed, uneasy.

ਅਚੇਰੀ [əcori] *n* absence of theft. 2 *adv* not secretly; openly. "javhīge mām prāṇ əcori." -*NP*. 'Breathing will stop at the sight of it'.

ਅਚੰਗ [əcəg] *adj* without a parallel, the best.

“*acēg bhog bhugaia*,”—BG

ਅਚੰਚਲ [acēcal] *adjective*, earnest, not playful. 2 sober, earnest.

ਅਚੰਭੁ [acēbhau], ਅਚੰਭਵ [acēbhav], ਅਚੰਭਾ [acēbha], ਅਚੰਭਿਓ [acēbhio] *n* an impossible happening, astonishing event; a surprising matter usually considered impossible. “*kāhio nā jai ehu acēbhau*.”—*gāu mala m 5*. “*ek acēbhau dekhio*.”—*s kābir*. “*sāgri srīṣṭi dīkhay acēbhav*.”—*cōpāi*. “*māhā acēbha sēbh mān lāhyo*.”—GPS.

ਅਚੰਢੀ [accvi] *n* uneasiness, restlessness (as of a fish out of water).

ਅਚੁਤ [acyut] See ਅਚੁਤ.

ਅਛ [ach] See ਅਛ and ਅੱਛ. 2 *S* ocean, sea.

ਅਛਜ [achaj] *adj* inglorious, inelegant. “*alāp ajog achaj*.”—*kālki*. 2 *n* mucous formed in the eyes.

ਅਛਤ [achāt] *H* *adv* in the presence of, face to face. 2 despite the existence of, in the presence of. “*achātraj bichurāt dukh paia*.”—*sor rāvidas*. 3 *Skt* ਅਛਤ *adj* without a wound, unhurt. 4 undivided, uncut. 5 *n* whole unbroken grains of rice used in religious ceremonies. “*achāt dhup dip ārpāt hēn*.”—*hājare 10*. 6 (per Katyayan) unhusked barley grains.

ਅਛਮਲ [achmal], ਅਛਮਾਲਾ [achmala] See ਅਛਮਾਲਾ.

ਅਛਯ [achay] See ਅਛਯ.

ਅਛਰ [achar] *adj* innocent, guileless. “*acche achān acchār achār*.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਅਛਰ and ਅਖਰ. “*bavān achār lok trē*.”—*gāu bavān kābir*.

ਅਛਰਾ [achra] See ਅੱਛਰਾ.

ਅਛਰਾਂਕ [achrāk], ਅਛਰਾਂਗ [achrāg] ਅਛਰ-ਅੰਕ *n* a seal or stamp with letters inscribed. “*dur khārē achrāk lāvae*.”—NP. ‘From a distance (the navab) got (the shop) sealed’.

ਅਛਲ [achal] *adj* without deception or duplicity, guileless. 2 who cannot be deceived. “*achal ached āpar prābhū*.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਅਛਲ ਛਲਾ [achal chala] *adj* not susceptible to deception, i.e., God. “*muni jān gāvhi achal chala*.”—*savēye m 1 ke*. 2 Lachhmi, goddess of wealth that is not susceptible to guile. 3 wealth which deceives the undeceiving worshippers.

ਅਛਲੀ [achli] See ਅਛਲ. “*achli prābhū pāhicania*.”—*asa dhāna*.

ਅਛਾ [acha] See ਅੱਛਾ.

ਅਛਾਈ [achai] *n* goodness, virtue, cleanliness. 2 kindness, gentleness.

ਅਛਾਣ [achan] *S* whiteness, brightness.

ਅਛਾਦਨ [achadān] See ਅਛਾਦਨ.

ਅਛਾਦਿਓ [achadio], ਅਛਾਦਿਆ [achhadia] covered, wrapped, See ਅਛਾਦਨ. “*ese gunah achadio prāni*.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਛਾਨ [achan], ਅਛਾਨਾ [achana] *Skt* ਅਚਨ *adj* not concealed, evident, apparent, famous. See ਅਛਰ. 2 See ਅਛਾਣ.

ਅਛਾਪ [achap] *adj* without imprint or impression; who does not have identification marks like conch, shell or quoit, on his body. 2 without a sign or symbol.

ਅਛਿਅ [achia] ਅਛਯ. *adj* indestructible, imperishable. “*ached achia*.”—*akal*.

ਅਛਿਜ [achij] *adj* not subject to wearing out, unbroken. “*achij rup ānbhē*.”—*gyan*.

ਅਛਿਤ [achit] See ਅਛਤ 2. “*sāgāl dhārām achita*.”—*gūḍ nāmdev*. ‘while performing all religious acts.’ 2 *Skt* ਅਛਿਤ *adj* unbroken, integral, uniform. “*acchu achit*.”—*gyan*.

ਅਛਿਤਾ [achita] See ਅਛਤ 2. “*sāgāl dhārām achita*.”—*gūḍ nāmdev*. ‘performing all religious rites.’

ਅਛੁੱਤ [achutt], ਅਛੁੱਥ [achutth] *adj* untouched. 2 which cannot be caught. “*gāe vir achutthē*.”—*ramav*.

ਅਛੁਪ [achup], ਅਛੁਪਾ [achupa] *Skt* ਅਛੁਪ *adj* naked, undressed. “*rāg surāg kurāg achupa*.”—BG 2 unworthy of touch. See ਛੁਪ.

ਅਛੁ [əchu] *adj* untouchable, untouchable. "əchhu tuhi."—*akal*.

ਅਛੁਹਣੀ [əchuhṇi], ਅਛੁਹਣੀ [əchuhṇi] See ਖੁਹਣੀ.

ਅਛੁਤ [əchut] *adj* untouchable "əchut."—*japu*.
2 low born; untouchable, whom to touch is regarded sinful.

ਅਛੇਉ [əcheu] *adj* impregnable, which cannot be pierced. 2 unseverable.

ਅਛੇਹ [əcheh], ਅਛੇਹੁ [əchehu] *adj* without a hole, unpunctured. 2 uncut, undivided. "pəd ərbīdān prem əchehu."—*GPS*. 3 boundless, much. "bhāyo sənəh əcheh duhən mən."—*GPS*.

ਅਛੇਦ [əched] *Skt* ਅਛੇਦ *adj* impregnable, indivisible. "ached he."—*japu*.

ਅਛੇਪ [əchep] See ਅਛੇਪ.

ਅਛੇਪਕ [əchepək] *adj* who slanders. 2 who throws. 3 who inserts additional matter in a book; who interpolates.

ਅਛੇਮ [əchem] *n* lack of ਕੇਮ (auspiciousness), inauspiciousness. 2 disquietude.

ਅਛੇਵ [əchev] *adj* faultless. 2 ਅਛੇਦ. impregnable. "əchev həri."—*akal*.

ਅਛੇ [əche] *adj* indestructible.

ਅਛੇਤ [əchet], ਅਛੇਤਾ [əchota] *adj* involved, unengrossed, untouched. "kaval əchota."—*BG*.
2 See ਅਛੁਤ.

ਅਛੋਪ [əchop] See ਅਛੁਪ and ਅਛੇਪ. 2 of no consequence, trivial, small. 3 naked.

ਅਛੋਭ [əchobh] *adj* without ਭੋਭ (fluster); calm, quiet, patient, without playfulness.

ਅੱਛ [əcch] Ravan's son Aksh, See ਅਕ. "pur jar əcch kumar che bən tərke phīr aīyo."—*ramav*.
2 birds such as blue jay, etc. "kete nabh bic əcch pəcch ko kārēge bhəcch."—*akal*. 3 *Skt* ਅੱਛ *n* crystal. 4 clean water. 5 *adj* clean, clear. 6 sacred. 7 sectarian scholars define it is mean an egg.

ਅੱਛ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əcch kumar] Ravan's son, Aksh, who was killed by Hanuman. See ਅਕ and ਅੱਛ 1.

ਅੱਛਰ [əcchər] See ਅਕਰ and ਅਖਰ. "əcchər adī ənīl ənahat."—*səveye* 33.

ਅੱਛਰਾ [əcchra] *Skt* ਅੱਛਰਾ *n* a female denizen of the land of gods; a fairy, nymph, See ਅਪਸਰਾ.
2 *adj* having beautiful eyes, fawn-eyed. "vīlok əcchra ko əpəcchra ləjavhi."—*ramav*.
See ਮੱਛਰਾ. 3 *Skt* ਅੱਛਰਾ *n* utterance, narration, speech.

ਅੱਛਰਾ ਪੱਛਰਾ ਮੱਛਰਾ [əcchra pəcchra məcchra] See ਅਛੁ 2 and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਅੱਛਰੀ [əcchri] *adj* of ਅਕਰ, of a character, or a letter. 2 *n* a fairy, nymph. 3 See ਅੱਛਰਾ 2.

ਅੱਛਾ [əccha] *Skt* ਅੱਛਾ *adj* clean water. 2 a crystal. 3 a bear. See ਵਛ.

ਅੱਛੇਕ [əcchek] ਅੱਕਿ-ਏਕ. one eye. "əcchek kupā."—*parās*. 'One eye is like a well'.

ਅੱਛ [əchr] a character, letter (of alphabet). "su kəbo! tərī əchr bəna kəhīyo."—*ramav*. 2 an eye. "mātes səbəd prithme ucārī əchr səbəd pun dehu."—*sənāma*. mīlter's eye.

ਅੱਛ ਪੱਛ [əchr pəchr] ਅੱਛਰ ਪੱਛਰ desire to know letters (of alphabet); questions about grammar. "əchr ke pəchr ke siddh sadhe."—*akal*.
2 sectarian scholars interpret it as this and the next world; here and there.

ਅੱਛਾ [əchra], ਅੱਛੀ [əchri] a fairy, celestial damsel. "ghumāt geṇ əchri uchah."—*kalki*.
2 When ਅੱਛਾ, ਪੱਛਾ and ਮੱਛਾ occur together, the sectarian scholars interpret them as a woman of this world, a fairy of paradise and a female of the underworld respectively. See ਅੱਛ.

ਅਜ [əj] *Skt* ਅੱਜ *adv* today. "cālən əj kī kal."—*s fərid*. 2 *Skt* ਅੱਜ *vr* to throw, drive, go, run. 3 *Skt* ਅੱਜ *adj* who does not take birth. "əj əbīnāsi joti prākasi."—*sāloh*. 4 *n* Brahma. "əj śiv indr rāmapatī t̥hade."—*sāloh*. 5 a billy goat. "əj ke vāsī guru kīno kehārī."—*asa m*. 5. '...put pride in subjection to humility.' 6 the moon. 7 son of king Raghu of the solar clan and ruler of Ayodhya, who was the husband of Indumati and father of Dashrath. "tāte putr hot bhāyo əj bār."—*VN*. 8 Cupid.

9 the Creator. 10 *P* ۱ part from. "dōlte az mah ta mahi turast."—*zīdgi*

ਅਜਸ [əjəs] *n* infamy, ignominy. "Is lok əjəs nəhī dāre kur."—*GPS*.

ਅਜਸੈਨ [əjsen] son of Janmejāy who is also known as Ajay Singh.

ਅਜਹਤਿ ਲੱਛਣਾ [əjhəti ləcchṇa] *Skt* अजहत्स्वार्थ *n* a distinction of the figurative sort in which the predicate has a meaning other than its literal sense. In 'Thieves slipped away as soon as they saw black uniform.' black uniform signifies policemen in addition to the dress.

ਅਜਹੁ [əjəhu], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhu], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhū] *adv* even now, still, despite this. "əj-hu bīkar nə chodāi."—*bīla kabir*. "əjhu kachū bigriō nəhī."—*tīlāg m 9*.

ਅਜਕਲ [əjkəl] *Skt* अज कल today and tomorrow. 2 dilly dalling. "əjkəl kərdīa kal bīapc."—*vād alahū m 1*. 3 a little time, brief duration.

ਅਜਖੁਦ [əzɪud] *P* ۱ جزا part by oneself, personally.

ਅਜਗਰ [əjgər] *n* a swallower of goat; a large snake, python. "əjgər bhar lādē atī bhari."—*mala m 1*. 2 *adj* very heavy, weighty. 3 painful. 4 difficult. "əjgər kapəṭ kah-hu kīu khuiē."—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 See **ਉਨਮਾਨੁ**.

ਅਜਗਰੁ [əjgəru] See **ਅਜਗਰ**.

ਅਜਗੈਬ [əjgeb] *P* ۱ غير *adv* from an unseen place, i.e. from the other world.

ਅਜਗੈਬੀ ਫੌਜ [əjgebi fəʒ] *n* an army of martyrs, army coming from some invisible place. See **ਅਜਗੈਬ**.

ਅਜੱਗ [əjəgg] *adj* without a religious sacrifice. 2 supernatural, not of this world. "sukhəggē adəggē əjəggē."—*kalki*. 'the sword, unblemished and exceptional.'

ਅਜਦਹ [əjdəh], **ਅਜਦਹਾ** [əjdəha] *P* ۱ جده a python. 2 a snake. "cū tūd əjdəh."—*ramav*.

ਅਜਨ [əjan] *adj* without any human being; desolate. 2 without birth. 3 See **ਅਜਿਨ**.

ਅਜਨਬੀ [əjnəbi] *A* ۱ غریب *adj* marginal, unknown.

2 foreign.

ਅਜਨਮ [əjanəm], **ਅਜਨਮਾ** [əjanma] *Skt* अजन्मा *adj* who does not take birth, beyond birth.

ਅਜਨਾਸ [əjnas] *A* ۱ جناس plural of ਜਿਨਸ things, samples.

ਅਜਨੇ [əjne] *adv* without knowing, unknowingly, by mistake. "bhrīttan mo əjne tum tat anyo."—*krisan*.

ਅਜਨੰਦਨ [əjnādan] *n* son of ਅਜ, Dashrath.

ਅਜਪ [əjəp], **ਅਜਪਾ** [əjəpa] *adj* which cannot be recited constantly. 2 who rears goats. 3 *Skt* अजपा *n* per yog, recitation of God's name in silence; mental recitation while thinking of characters 'ਹੈ' and 'ਸ' ('ਹੈਸ' known as gayatri mantr) with each inhalation and exhalation, respectively.

ਅਜਪਾਜਪ [əjəpajap] *n* mental recitation without the help of the tongue. "əjəpa jap nə visre."—*var mala m 1*. "atam updes bhes sējām ko jap su əjəpa japē."—*həjare 10*. 2 *adj* recitation of the transcendent Creator. 3 recitation without the aid of a rosary. 4 See **ਅਜਪਾ 3**.

ਅਜਪੈ [əjəpə] *P* ۱ لے *adv* for, for the sake of. 2 therefore.

ਅਜਬ [əjəb] *A* ۱ عجب *adj* surprising, strange, novel. "əjəb kām karte hārī kere."—*majh ə m 3*. 2 a resident of Daroli and brother of Umar Shah, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. Appointed as a masand (Sikh preacher-cum-collector), he served the congregation at Amritsar. See **ਭਰੋਲੀ** and **ਨੰਦ ਚੰਦ**.

ਅਜਬ ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjəb əjəba] *adj* stranger than the strange, strangest. "pəṭīṭ udharən əjəb əjəba."—*BG*

ਅਜਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjəb sīgh] See **ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਅਜਬਾ [əjba] a vārṇīk metre also called əkva, kanya and tīrṇa. It is a stanza of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, S.

Example:

ləggē tīrē, bhāgē bhirē.

rosē rujhe, əstē jujhe.—*ramav*.

ਅਜਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [əjbakrɪtɪ] ਅਜਬ-ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ a strange form, quaint shape. "əjbakrɪtɪ hē."—*japu*.

ਅਜਮ [əjəm] *A* عجم *adj* mute, dumb. 2 *n* The Arabs call Iran and Turan əjəm because they regard it as a country of dumb people. As compared with them they do not consider the latter as good speakers. "həkayət šunidem šahe əjəm."—*hakayat* 8.

ਅਜਮਤ [əjmat] *A* عظم *glory, greatness.* 2 grandeur, veneration. 3 a miracle. "šəra man ke əzmat den."—*GPS*.

ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ [əjmauṇa] *v* to test, try, put on trial, experiment with.

ਅਜ ਮਾਹ ਤਾ ਮਾਹੀ [əz mah ta mahi] *P* ماه تا ماه *n* from the moon to the fish, or from the sky to the underworld. See ਅਜ 10.

ਅਜਮਾਨਾ [əjmana] See ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਜਮਾਯਸ਼ [əjmayəʃ] *P* آزمائش *n* a test, trial, an examination. See ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਜਮੀਢ [əjmidh] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਅਜਮੁਖ [əjmukh] *n* one whose face is like that of a goat, son of Brahma. See ਦਕ 2.

ਅਜਮੇਧ [əjmedh] *n* an oblation accompanied by the killing of a goat. "gəvalābh əjmedh əneka."—*ramav*.

ਅਜਮੇਰ [əjmer] अजमेर *n* a town founded by Raja Ajaypal of the Chauhan dynasty in Sammat 202, which is now an important city in Rajputana. Here is the mausoleum of the famous Muslim saint Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti¹ who died in

¹This Muslim saint was born in central Asia in 1142 AD. He visited Samarkand, Baghdad, Jilan, Hamdaan and Mecca in pursuit of religious knowledge. He was greatly influenced by the Sufi Saint Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani.

He reached Ajmer in 1166 AD and preached Islam till the age of seventy. After converting a Hindu saint of Ajmer into a Muslim, he married a Rajput woman. His daughter, Bibi Hafiza Jamal, also preached Islam far and wide. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims visit his mausoleum from far off places.

1235 AD. It is called Khwaja Sahib di Dargah. In history books a wonderful story is related about it. In the course of an expedition, attendants of the Dargah used to unstring the bows of the commanders and keep them in the mausoleum for the night. The following morning he, whose bow was found duly strung, was considered one chosen by God to lead the expedition and become the ruler. Per the custom, when Darashakoh's bow was found strung, Aurangzeb after being enthroned, got the whole matter examined and discovered that there was a tunnel connecting the room where bows were placed with the house of the priest who used to string one of the bows during the night. "nɪj ghər te surāg ke rahu. jai mujavər mādīr mahu. ədər dehī kəman cədhai. is bīdhī rakhi bənət bənai."—*GPS*.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əjmer sɪŋh] See ਬਹਮੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਚੰਦ [əjmer cād] son of Raja Bhim Chand who without any reason but like his father, was an opponent of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਾਣ ਚੜ੍ਹਨੀ [əjmer vɪc kəmaṇ cəṛhni] See ਅਜਮੇਰ.

ਅਜਯ [əjəy] *adj* unconquerable, invincible

ਅਜਯਾ [əjya] *Skt n* hemp, cannabis. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used this word in place of a nanny goat. "əjya ədhin tāte pəram pəvɪtr bhai."—*BGK*.

ਅਜਰ [əjər] *adj* intolerable. "sadhu ke səgɪ əjər səhe."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* sans ਜਰਾ (old age), ever young, new. 3 *A* ५ *n* reaction, consequence. 4 See ਅਜਿਰ 2. 5 who never gets old; ideas. "əjər gəhu jarīle əmər gəhu marīle."—*maru m* 1.

ਅਜਰਸੁਖ [əjərsukh] *adj* ever new happiness, permanent comfort.

ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ [əjər jərṇa] *v* to tolerate the intolerable, digest the indigestible. "əjər pəd keṣe jərəu."—*kālī m* 5.

ਅਜਰਪਦ [əjar pəd] See ਅਜਰ ਜਰਪਦ.

ਅਜਰਾਈਲ [əjarail], ਅਜਰਾਈਲ [əjarailu] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.
“əjarailu pharešta tīlu pīre ghaṇi.”—*gəu var / m 5*.

ਅਜਰਾਨਾ ਕਲਾਂ [əjarana kalā] a village in tehsil Thanesar of Karnal district. It has a gurdwara named after Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਅਜਰਾਮਰ [əjarāmər], ਅਜਰਾਵਰ [əjaravər] *Sk* ਅਜਰਾਮਰ *adj* free from old age and death. 2 better than gods, i.e. lord of gods. “tū əjaravər əmər tū.”—*maru ə m 1*. 3 *Sk* ਅਜਰਾਵਰ੍ਤ. spread on the way, scattered on the road. “lātā heṭh lətarie əjaravər ghahu.”—*BG*.

ਅਜਲ [əjal] *adj* without water. 2 *A* جَل *n* time to die. 3 death. 4 appointed time. 5 old, venerable (person). 6 *A* جَل beginning. 7 time past that cannot be determined.

ਅਜਵ [əjav] without movement. 2 weak. 3 See ਅਜਬ. 4 *A* عَصْر a limb.

ਅਜਵਾਇਨ [əjavain], ਅਜਵਾਯਨ [əjavayən] *Sk* जवाइन and जवानੀ *n* parsley seed or plant resembling aniseed; a kind of medicine beneficial for digestion. “yāko ənupan əjavayən.”—*NP*. See ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ and ਜਵਾਯਨ.

ਅਜਾ [əja] *n* a nanny goat. “əja bhogāt kəd mulā.”—*səhas m 5*. 2 wealth. 3 nature. “jīh satta ke əja əlōba.”—*NP*. 4 *adj* unborn, free of birth. “əje he, əja he.”—*japu*. 5 a vārṇik metre, also called əjān. It has four lines, each being organised as *kS*, *S**S*, *I*, *S*:

Example:

əjite jīt jītke,
əbhiri bhaj bhūru hve,
sīdhare cinraj pe,
səthoi sərb sath ke.—*kalki*.

6 *A* اَعْمال limbs, collectively so regarded.

ਅਜਾਂ [əzā] *P* اِزا part from that, with or by means of that. 2 for him.

ਅਜਾਅ [əja-a], ਅਜਾਇ [əjai], ਅਜਾਇ [əjāi] *S* ਅਜਾਏ *A* عِجْ adj useless, for nothing. “mūḍa mūḍ

əjai.”—*s kabir*. “so dīn jat əjae.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 unborn, eternal. “əjai jərabīn.”—*səveye 33*. 3 who has no place; not living at any particular place. “nəməstə əjae.”—*japu*.

ਅਜਾਇਬ [əjaib] *P* عَجَب plural of ਅਜੀਬ and ਅਜੀਬ, strange, quaint, majestic. “əjaib bīrbhute.”—*japu*. 2 brother of Umar Shah and Ajab and a loving disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਅਜਬ.

ਅਜਾਇਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjaib sīgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਜਾਈ [əjai] in vain, useless. See ਅਜਾਇ.
“mānmukh karam kare əjai.”—*prabha ə m 5*. 2 a wrong place. “bhula phire əjai.”—*prabha m 1*.

ਅਜਾਏ [əjae] See ਅਜਾਇ.

ਅਜਾਹ [əjah] without a specific place. “əjah he.”—*japu*. 2 *A* حِجْل *n* a curtain, screen. 3 a cover for the pillow, quilt, etc.

ਅਜਾਹੀ [əjaci] *adj* unestimated, inestimable, beyond estimation. “əmə əjaci hārī mile.”—*oṣṇkar*. “toləu nam əjaci.”—*maru m 1*. “sətiguru te magəu nam əjaci.”—*maru solhe m 4*. 2 *adv* without asking for, without begging. 3 *Sk* अयाचिन् *adj* (one) who does not beg or ask for.

ਅਜਾਣ [əjan], ਅਜਾਣਤਾ [əjanəta] *adj* devoid of knowledge, unknowing, ignorant. “soi əjan, kəhe me jana.”—*asa m 5*. “pukarəta əjanəta.”—*var sar m 1*. ‘reads the scripture but understands it not.’ *S* ਅਜਾਣਿਏ.

ਅਜਾਤ [əjat] *Sk* अजात *adj* who is not born. “əjat he.”—*japu*. 2 *Sk* अज्ञात untraced, unknown, without trace. “krīpaṇ baṇ bah-hī, əjat əg lah-hī.”—*VN*. ‘With alacrity they strike with swords and arrows and unknowingly cut off the limbs’. 3 See ਅਜਾਤਿ 2 and 3.

ਅਜਾਤ ਬੜੂ [əjat səturu] *adj* whose enemy is not born; without any enemy. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. 3 King Yudhishtir. 4 a scholarly king of Kashi who imparted spiritual instruction to a Brahman. 5 Bimbsar’s son and king of

¹See Koshitaki Upnishad, Ch. 4.

Rajgrih who killed his father but later repented a lot and became a Buddhist. He ascended the throne around 554 BC and died in 527 BC. Darshak was the son of Ajatshatru and Uday was his grandson.

ਅਜਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ [əjat sagər] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ [əjat pēthi] members of an Udasi sect founded by Bhagat Bhagvan. Surjan Das belonged to this sect. His seat was at Ajneval in Gujranwala district. He described himself as free from any sham or sect, for which his followers came to be known as Ajat Panthi. Surjan Das compiled a granth named "Ajat Sagar".

ਅਜਾਤਿ [əjatɪ] *adj* without caste. "jati me nā ave so əjatɪ kē kē jan jiy."—*gyan* 2 of a low caste. "jati əjatɪ namu jini dhiaia, tiri pāram pādarath pāia."—*vād chāt m 4. 3 P* آزاد free, unbound, without shackles. "jo ləuḍa prabhī kia əjatɪ."—*asa m 5*. 'The disciple whom the master has set free.'

ਅਜਾਤੁ [əjatɪ] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "suansətr əjatɪ sabh te."—*keda rāvīdas*. 'A dog-eater belongs to the lowest caste.' See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਜਾਦ [əjad] See ਅਜਾਦ. "əjad hē."—*japu*.

ਅਜਾਦਿ [əjadɪ] ਅਜ — ਅਦਿ Brahma, etc.

ਅਜਾਦੀ [əjadi] See ਅਜਾਦਿ and ਅਜਾਦੀ.

ਅਜਾਨ [əjan] *adj* without knowledge, ignorant. "jane kahā əjan."—*GPS*. 2 *Sk* ਅਜਾਨੁ *adj* upto the knee. "bhuj bār əjan."—*ramav. 3 A* ۱۱۱ advertisement. 4 a call from the mosque or its minar for Muslim prayer, also called bāg. The practice of əzan commenced from the time of prophet Muhammad. According to rules, əzan call is given with face towards Mecca and ears plugged with fingers. Foul men, drunkards and women do not have the right to give this call.

ਅਜਾਨੰਦ [əjanənd] *n* a nanny goat's offspring, a

billy goat. 2 son of King Aj, Dashrath. "əjanənd juko sətō lok janc."—*cāritr 102*.

ਅਜਾਪ [əjap] *adj* which cannot be recited, which has no recitation. "jap ke kīye te jəpə payət əjap dev."—*əkal*.

ਅਜਾਪ ਜਾਪ [əjap jap] *adj* reciting the name of One (God) who cannot be contained in repetition. 2 See ਅਜਾਪ ਜਾਪ. "əjap jap jap-hī."—*suraj*.

ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [əjapal sīgh baba] The antecedents of Baba Ajapal Singh are not known to any one. In which town or family he took birth, of this nothing is known. He was a teacher of weaponry, a reciter of the divine Nam and was the embodiment of meditation. Reference to his aiding some Rajput noble of Bhadra town in Rajputana in Sammat 1812, and to his stay in a jungle of Jind near Patiala have come down but their full details are not available. During Sammat 1830 this revered person stayed in a grove near Nabha and continued to live there till his death.¹ Here he preached the Sikh faith and imparted weapon-training with full zeal and fervour. His weapons are still displayed in the gurdwara here. His great devotee, Baba Sarup Singh, was among my (the author's) elders. After the death of Baba Ajapal Singh, he was appointed chief priest of the gurdwara. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. ਅਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੁਨ [əja prəsun] a billy lamb, a goatling. —*GV 10*.

ਅਜਾਬ [əjab] *A* عذاب *n* pain, suffering. 2 calamity, adversity. 3 admonition about hell. "toba pukare jo pavē əjab."—*nasihat*. 4 See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜਾਬਾ. "pīrkh śah əjab."—*GPS*. "šəbəd rəbabi rag əjab."—*GPS*.

ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjaba] *A* عجب *adj* strange, wonderful, surprising. "əvīlokət hē nīj rup əjaba."—*NP*. See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

¹Baba ji passed away on Jeth Sudi Sammat 1869.

ਅਜਾਮਰ [əjamər], **ਅਜਾਮਲ** [əjaməl], **ਅਜਾਮਲੁ** [əjaməlu], **ਅਜਾਮਿਲ** [əjamil] **ਅਜ** (birthless) **ਅਮਰ** (deathless) *n* a wicked brahman of Kanauj who married a prostitute. Ten sons were born to her. In Bhagatmal and Bhagvat it is mentioned that the youngest son was named Narayan. So Ajamal got liberated, found salvation because he would repeat the name Narayan.¹ “bīadh əjaməlu tarīale.”—*gāu namdev*.

ਅਜਾਮੇਧ [əjamedh] See **ਅਜਮੇਧ**.

ਅਜਾਮੇਲ [əjamel] See **ਅਜਾਮਿਲ**.

ਅਜਾਯ [əjay] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth. 2 without ਜਾਯ (any particular place).

ਅਜਾਯਬ [əjayəb] See **ਅਜਾਇਬ**.

ਅਜਾਰ [əjar] *P* ۱, 1 *n* torment, suffering, distress. “deɪ əjar gərib nū.”—*māgo*. 2 See **ਇਜਾਰ**.

ਅਜਾਰਾ [əjara] a contract. See **ਇਜਾਰਾ**. “səbh desən pər bād̪h əjare.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਾਲੀ [əjali] *n* a goatherd, shepherd. “tɪs chɪn ek əjali ayo.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਿਤ [əjɪt] *adj* invincible.

ਅਜਿਤੋਂਦ੍ਰੀ [əjɪtəndri] *Skt* अजितेन्द्रिय *adj* who has no control over his senses.

ਅਜਿੱਤ ਗਿੱਲ [əjɪt gɪll] a village in tehsil and police station of Kot Kapura in Faridkot state. About one furlong south of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed here and adorned his turban. There is no building except only a platform of the shrine. The place is also called Gurusar.

It is about two miles east of the railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

ਅਜਿੱਤਾ [əjɪtta] a Randhava jatt, headman of village Pakkho in Gurdaspur district who attained salvation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. His conversation with the Guru figures in detail in the Janam Sakhis.

ਅਜਿਨ [əjɪn] *Skt* *n* a skin, hide. 2 a goat's hide. 3 a deer skin.

¹See Bhagwat Sakandh 6. Ch. 1, 2 and 3.

ਅਜਿਰ [əjɪr] *Skt* *n* a courtyard, compound within the house. 2 air, wind. 3 body. 4 a frog.

ਅਜੀ [əji] *part* a form of polite address.

ਅਜੀਂ [əjɪ] *P* ۱, 1 *part* from this; from this place.

ਅਜੀ ਅਮਰੀ [əji amri] *Skt* अजरामर *adj* free from old age and death. “əji amri nɪvəlkə kərəm vare.”—*datt*.

ਅਜੀਹ [əjih] *adj* who has no tongue; sans taste. 2 dumb, mute. 3 which cannot be described in speech; inexpressible, ineffable.

ਅਜੀਜ [əji] *A* ۱, 1 *adj* dear, lovable, beloved. 2 *n* a friend. “əjɪjɪl nɪvəj he.”—*japu*. 3 God, the Creator.

ਅਜੀਜੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਜ [əjɪjɪl nɪvəj] *adj* (one) who bestows comfort on his devotees. See **ਅਜੀਜ**.

ਅਜੀਟਨ [əjɪtən] *E* Adjutant, an army assistant, who is a subordinate rank-holder and helps his army commander.

ਅਜੀਤ [əjɪt] See **ਅਜਿਤ**. “hē jug bir əjɪt bəde ɪk kal dɪtɪ mən sur kərəre.”—*səloh*.

ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ [əjɪt sɪŋh] the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, born to Mata Sundari on 23 Magh Sammat 1743. He laid down his life fighting bravely in the battle at Chamkaur on 8 Poh Sammat 1761.

2 a son of a goldsmith adopted by Mata Sundari for his resemblance with her late son. Once when he put on weapons given by the tenth Guru to Mata Sahib Kaur, and also trimmed his hair, Mata Sundari disowned him. Emperor Farrukhsiyar got him killed on the charge of murdering a poor beggar in Sammat 1775. His mausoleum is near Sabzi Mandi in Delhi where a sect named after him holds the annual fair. See **ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ**.

3 according to Bandai Sikhs, son of Baba Banda Bahadur born in Sammat 1777.

4 son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur born in Sammat 1736 who died in Sammat 1781. King Farrukhsiyar is supposed to have

married his daughter.

5 son of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala born to Rani Anand Kaur on Bhadon Sudi 6 Sammat 1866 (1 August 1809 AD). He was the younger brother of Maharaja Karam Singh. 6 Ajit Singh Sandhvalia who killed Maharaja Sher Singh, king of Lahore with his gun before he was put to death. See ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 7 See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ 4 and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਅਜੀਤ ਗੁਰੂ [əjit garh] There is a gurdwara to the north of Bandar village, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh who came here from Bhagta. It has 14 ghumanon of land donated by the village.

The gurdwara was first raised by Sant Sampuran Singh. A fair is held here on 1st of Baisakh and on Lohri.

This village is in police station Baghevala, tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, 9 miles east of the nearest railway station Jaito.

ਅਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ [əjito mata] See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਅਜੀਬ [əjib] *A* عجیب *adj* strange, uncommon, supernatural.

ਅਜੀਮ [əjim] *A* عظيم *adj* great, eminent. "hariphul əjime."—*japu*. 'stronger than the competitors, that is strongest of all.'

ਅਜੀਮਾਬਾਦ [əjimabad] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਅਜੀਮੁਸ਼ਾਨ [əjimushsan] *A* عظمى *adj* exercising great influence; claiming majesty.

ਅਜੀਰਣ [əjirən] *Skt* अजीर्ण *adj* which does not become old. 2 *n* dyspepsia, عسر في المعدة in Arabic/Persian, indigestion, also called əjirən or mādagən. It is caused by overeating, exertion with filled stomach, untimely sleep, grief, swimming immediately after eating, etc. Fasting is good for a dyspeptic patient. Black cumin, coriander seed, pepper longum, black pepper, ginger, patraj (pollen of flowers), aniseed kernel, root of long pepper, citra, curcuma reclinata, myrobalan, ābābed, cardamom, common salt, black salt, all in

equal measure should be mixed to make curāṇ. This should be taken in dozes of one and a half to two masas with water twice a day into a ground to cure dyspepsia.

ਅਜੀਵ [əjiv] *adj* inanimate, lifeless, inorganic. 2 inorganic matter.

ਅਜੁ [əju] *adv* today. "əju nə suti kāt siu."—*s fərid*. that is, 'in this human body.'

ਅਜੁਗਤ [əjugat] *Skt* अजुग *adj* which is not united, separate. 2 unworthy, improper. "sakhi vīcc əjugtā paīke."—*JSBM*.

ਅਜੁਟ [əjut] *adj* not united, separate. 2 unmatched, unique.

ਅਜੁਧਿਆ [əjudhya] *A* अजुध्या *See* ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [əjurda] *P* اضر *adj* distressed, unhappy, grieved, distressed. 2 over-wrought, perplexed, its root is azurdan. (causing pain, aggrieving)

ਅਜੁ [əju] *adj* sans birth, unborn. 2 immovable, motionless. "əju he."—*japu*. See ਜੁ. 3 part a vocative, 'yes sir.'

ਅਜੁਨੀ [əjuni] *Skt* अजुनि *adj* without origin. 2 unborn.

ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭ [əjuni sebhā], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [əjuni sēbhau], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਵ [əjuni sēbhav] *Skt* अजुनि *adj* who is not born through the vagina. 2 whose existence is not on account of another entity; self-perpetuating. 3 sans birth and self-existing. 4 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

ਅਜੁਪ [əjup] *Skt* अजुप *adj* without restriction or check, unbound. "nāmastē əjupe."—*japu*. 2 *Skt* guileness, innocent.

ਅਜੂਬਾ [əjuba] a four line matrik stanza, each line having eight matras with pauses at the end of each set of four matras, the last matra being guru. It is also known as jivān.

Example:

krudhyo bhāi. sār jhār lai.

ās sār chore. jānu nābh ore.—*GV* 6.

2 *A* عجيب *adj* strange, wonderful, supernatural.

ਅਜੇ [əje] adv now, yet. 2 even now, till now.

3 *Skt* ਅਜੇਯ *adj* not worthy of conquest.

ਅਜੇਅ [əjeə] See ਅਜੇਯ.

ਅਜੇਹਾ [əjeha] *adj* like this, similar, of this sort.

ਅਜੇਯ [əjeɪ] *Skt* which is not worth conquering.

"əjeɪə əbheyə."—*VN*.

ਅਜੇਵ [əjev] See ਅਜੇਯ. "əjev həri."—*akal*. 2 See

ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜੀਬ. "rudravtar sūdār əjev."—*datt*.

3 ਅਜ-ਦੇਵ like Brahma.

ਅਜੇਵੀ [əjevi] See ਅਜੇਵ. "ələkh əbhevi adɪ əjevi."—*kalki*.

ਅਜੇ [əje] till now, See ਅਜੇ 1. "əje su rəbu nə bəhūrɪo."—*s farid*. 2 ਅਜਯ. *n* defeat, rout,

reversal. 3 *adj* whom it is difficult to conquer; invincible. "əje ələ."—*japu*. 4 *n* the Creator,

God. "əje gəg jəl ələ sɪkh səgətɪ səbh navə."—*səveye m 5 ke 5* Raja Aj, grandfather of Ram

Chandar. "əje su rove bhūkhɪa khaɪ."—*ram var 1 m 1*. 'Raja Aj wept after abdicating the

throne while begging alms in separation from queen Indumati.' See ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ.

ਅਜੇ ਸਿੰਘ [əje sɪŋh] son of king Janmejāy born to a slave girl. "əje sɪŋh rakhyo rəjiputr

surə."—*janmejāy*.

ਅਜੇ ਜੇ [əje je] *adj* who conquered the unconquerable.

ਅਜੇਮਲ [əjeməl] See ਅਜਾਮਿਲ. "əjeməl kio bekūth-
hɪ than."—*g5d namdev*.

ਅਜੇ [əzo] *P*, *y* part from him, from that.

ਅਜੇਹ [əjoh] *adj* invisible. 2 beyond estimation.

"əjoni əche adɪ ədvə əjohə."—*akal*.

ਅਜੇਗ [əjog] *Skt* ਅਯੋਗ *adj* improper, inappropriate. 2 incapable. 3 without proper relation.

ਅਜੇਧ [əjodh] *Skt* ਅਯੋਧ *adj* who cannot be fought against. "əjodhəsc."—*gyan*.

ਅਜੇਧਨ [əjodhan] See ਪਾਥਪਟਨ. 2 See ਅਯੋਧਨ.

ਅਜੇਨ [əjon], ਅਜੇਨਿ [əjonɪ], ਅਜੇਨੀ [əjoni] *Skt* ਅਯੋਨਿ *adj* who does not come through the vagina; beyond birth.

ਅਜੇਨੀਸੰਭਉ [əjonisəbhəu] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭ "əjoni

səbhəu na tisu bhau nə bhərma."—*sor m 1*.

"əbɪnasi əcəl əjonisəbhəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਜੇ [əjə], ਅਜੇ [əjə] *adjeven* now, upto now. "əjə
nə pəɪɪɪ nɪgəm bhəe sakhɪ."—*jet rəvdas*.

ਅਜੰਗਮ [əjəŋgəm] See ਛੱਪਕ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12. 2 *adj* who
does not walk around; stationary.

ਅਜੰਨ [əjən] See ਅਜਾ. 2 ਅਜਨਜ. See ਜਨਜ.

ਅਜੰਭ [əjəbh] *Skt* *adj* toothless. 2 *n* a frog.

ਅਜੰਮ [əjəm] ਅਜਨਮ. "əjəm hə."—*japu*.

ਅੱਜੜ [əjjəɪ] *n* a flock, herd (of goats or sheep)

ਅਭਰ [əjhər] *adj* which does not drop or fall
off. 2 without dropping

ਅਭਰ [əjhat] *adj* which cannot be glanced at or
peeped into, invisible. "kɪ əjhatəs."—*gyan*.

ਅਭਾਪ [əjhəp] *adj* without a cover or screen,
uncovered. 2 without sloth or lassitude; active.

See ਭਾਪ.

ਅਭੁ [əjhu] *n* a tear.

ਅਭੁਭ [əjhuh] *adj* who cannot be fought against.

"əjhuh hə."—*japu*.

ਅਭੰਭ [əjhəjh] *adj* not trembling, steady. See ਭੰਭ
"əjhəjh hə."—*japu*.

ਅਭਾਣ [ənaɪ] *adj* without gyan (knowledge),
ignorant, naive. 2 a child. 3 ignorance,

naivety.

ਅਟ [ət] *Skt* ਟਟ *vr* to go about, loiter, wander.
2 *n* pricking, planting, driving into. "pəg me

ət kəṭək jese."—*kṛisən*.

ਅਟਕ [ətək] *n* an obstacle, obstruction. 2 an
impediment. 3 River Atak (Indus). 4 a town¹

on the bank of river Atak; a district of this
name in Rawalpindi division also named

Campbellpur.

ਅਟਕਣਾ [ətəkṇa], ਅਟਕਨਾ [ətəkṇa] *v* to stop, stay
(temporarily). 2 to fall in love. "ətəkɪo sut

bənɪtə səg."—*kan m 5*. "ətək rəhi ləkh raj
kumara."—*cəritr 312*.

¹Fort of Atak was built on emperor Akbar's order in 1583
AD. Maharaja Ranjit Singh further fortified it and

stationed a large army there.



DARBAR BABA ATTALRAI JI – SRI AMRITSAR

ਅਟਕਰ [ətkər] See ਅਟਕਲ "tāki naṣ ghat ətkərio."—*cāritr* 124. 'thought of a trick to destroy him'.

ਅਟਕਲ [ətkəl] *n* a guess. 2 a thought. 3 an estimate. 4 a know-how; plan.

ਅਟਕਲਨਾ [ətkələnā] *v* to guess, evaluate. 2 to consider. 3 to appraise, estimate. "pāraia chidr ətkale."—*asa* m 4.

ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ [ətkauṇa], ਅਟਕਾਵਨ [ətkavən] *v* to stop, hinder. "bāhurī bāhurī ətkavsi re."—*maru* m 5. 'gets involved again and again in vices'.

ਅਟਨ [əṭən] See ਅੱਟਣ and ਅੱਟਣਾ. 2 *Sk* ਅਟਨ *n* a stroll, walk, travel.

ਅਟਪਟਾ [əṭpəṭa] *adj* topsy turvy. "gīnət gīni əṭi əṭpəṭi."—*NP*. 'high and low.' 2 hard, difficult. 3 tangled. 4 gone astray, stumbled.

ਅਟਲ [əṭəl] *adj* unmoving, firmly settled; inevitable. "əṭəl bācən sadhujāna."—*brīla* m 5. 2 *Sk* ਅਟਲ a tower, fort. "bhe nīrbhāu hārī əṭəl."—*sāveye* m 3 ke. 'Free of fear is God's fort'. 3 See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲ ਬਾਬਾ [əṭəl bāba] See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲ [əṭəlməṇḍəl] *n* a true and holy congregation. 2 a stage of spiritual knowledge. 3 a region of the Pole Star.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲਵੇ [əṭəlməṇḍəlvē] *n* the Pole Star with its fixed position. "gavhī gūṇ dhomū əṭəlməṇḍəlvē."—*sāveye* m 1 ke.

ਅਟਲਰਾਇ ਜੀ [əṭəlrāi jī] son of Guru Hargobind and Mata Mahadevi (Mata Nankī jī, according to Suraj Prakash) was born at Amritsar in Sammat 1676 and died at the same place on Savan Badi 10 (Assu Badi 10 as per GPS) Sammat 1685. His memorial is a nine-storey building.¹ Its foundation was laid in Sammat 1835 by Sikh devotees; then Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia got some storeys added; verandahs of some storeys are

¹His memorial is a nine storey building, corresponding to his death at the age of nine.

yet to be completed. Here cooked food is always kept ready for visitors by the city-dwellers. No wonder, there goes the saying—
"bāba əṭəl, pākki pākai ghāl."

ਅਟਲਾਧਾ [əṭladha] *adj* unavoidable, sure, inevitable. "īk sadhūbācən əṭladha."—*sar* m 5.

ਅਟਵਿ [əṭəvi], ਅਟਵੀ [əṭvi] *Sk* ਅਟਵੀ *n* a forest, wood, jungle. "māhā udīan əṭvi te kadhē."—*sar* m 5.

ਅਟਾ [əṭa] *Sk* ਅਟਾ *n* a windy upper storey of a building. See *E* Attic.

ਅਟਾਕ [əṭak] *n* a shield; a cover against the blow of a weapon. "əṭak oṭe."—*ramav*.

ਅਟਾਟ [əṭat] *adj* without caste or sub-caste, See ਟਾਟ. "əṭatāsc."—*gyan*.

ਅਟਾਰ [əṭar] *adj* stable, constant. "hārī simrat əmar əṭare."—*maru* m 5.

ਅਟਾਰੀ [əṭari] an attic See ਅਟਾ. 2 a town in Amritsar district; jats of Siddhu sub-caste live here. Most renowned of them was the hero of Sikh faith Sardar Sham Singh, the supreme patriot and the Sikh general who attained martyrdom while fighting in the battle of Sabhraon on 10 February 1846.

His daughter Nanki was married with great pomp and show on March 1837 to Naunihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਟਾਲ [əṭal] *adj* unflinching, sure, certain. "tohrī bhag me līkhyo əṭal."—*GPS*. 2 *Sk* ਅਟਾਲ *n* dome. 3 a heap, pile.

ਅਟਿਆ [əṭia] See ਅੱਟਣਾ. 2 See ਅਟਨ.

ਅਟੀ [əṭi] short form for ਅਟਵੀ. a hazardous jungle. "əṭi bīkṭi."—*ramav*. 2 See ਅਟਨ and ਅੱਟਣਾ.

ਅਟੂਟ [əṭuṭ], ਅਟੂਟ [əṭuṭ] *adj* flawless, unbreakable, inviolable, firm. 2 inexhaustible, whole.

ਅਟੇਟ [əṭeṭ] *adj* without deficiency, integral. 2 See ਟੇਟਾ.

ਅਟੋਚਨ [əṭəṇ] *n* a reel or frame for making hank of yarn; a tabor-like appliance to roll yarn on it. "punhī əṭəṇ ki bīdhī prerən."

—GPS. 2 a kind of spider also called kahṇa. See ਅਟੇਰੂ. 3 the process of making hank of yarn. “səhɪt prɪtɪ ke kəɪɪ ətəɾən.”—GPS.

अटरेलना [əterna] v to rotate, revolve. 2 to make hank of yarn around a reel. 3 to deceive; to entangle in some problem.

अटेरु [əteru] *n* an insect which can move around; a long-legged spider; a kahṇa. "əteru ko kəṇhaya nam."—*ākāl*. **2** an implement for making hank of yarn. **3** one who makes a hank of yarn.

अँट [ətt] *Skt* अद् *vr* to exacerbate; to cause pain; to insult; to be subtle.

अँटहास [əŋt-has] *Skt* अट्टहास *n* a loud laughter, a guffaw.

अँट [aṭṭan] *n* a corn on the skin (caused by friction), stiffness of the skin. “aṭṭan pāre āgusṭ āguri, ēcat pānac oj ko dhar.”—*GPS*. 2 See **अँटा**.

अट्ठा [əṭṭa] v to fill up, complete. "garəb aṭṭa trisna jəlhɪ."—sri m 3. "sara dɪnu laɪəci aṭṭa."—var gəv / m 4. 2 See अट्ठ.

ਐਂਟਾ [əṯṯa] *n* a skin of yarn wound around a reel. 2 an estimate, a guess.

ਔਟੀ [əʈi] *n* feminine of ਔਟਾ 1. 2 completely filled up like a ditch or a trench. 3 *Po* untwisted multi-strand yarn used on ceremonial occasions.

ਅਠ [əʈh] *Skt* ਅਠ *vr* to go. ੨ *Skt* ਅਠ *adj* eight.

ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [əṭh əṭharhī barhī bis]—*ṛaṭanmala*. eight prominent demigods, eighteen castes, twelve signs of Zodiac, twenty years reign of each of the three gods.¹ 2 eight parts of yog, eighteen accomplishments, twelve virtues as listed in Bhagvat, (acquisition of wealth, nobility of descent, beauty, penance, learning, faultlessness, lustre, dignity, effort, strength, philosophy and acumen); twenty means of salvation mentioned in yog rahasya

'Twenty years were reserved for each god to rule. His turn came after sixty years.

(truth, hatred of theft, celibacy, abnegation, non-violence, ablution, contentment, penance, education, exertion, meditation, saintly company, charity, benefaction, meekness, mental happiness, performance of yog, faith, worship and spiritual knowledge).

ਅੱਸਠ [əʈhsəʈh], ਅੱਸਠਿ [əʈhsəʈhi] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਰ ਸਸ੍ਰਿ.
sixty eight. 2 In the Sikh scripture the figure,
sixty eight, points to the pilgrimage centres
of the Hindus. In the line. "ਸੁਨ੍ਯੈ ਐਹਸਐਹਿ ਕਾ
ਐਸਨਾਨੁ."—*japu*. the Guru refers to all places
of pilgrimage.

The Hindu scriptures differ from one another as to the exact number of their holy places. Many texts give a much larger number; in the 22nd chapter of Matsya Puran 222 holy places are mentioned; Bhavish Puran's nagar section Ch. 102, has a different number.

In Kapil Tantar the following sixty eight places of pilgrimage are given: Oankar Ayodhya, Avantika, Eravati, Shatdru, Sarasvati, Saryu, Sindhu, Shipra, Shon, Shrishell, Shri Rang, Haridwar, Kapal Mochan, Kapilodak, Kashi, Kanchi, Kalanjar, Kaveri, Kurukshetra, Kedarnath, Koshiki, Gaya, Gokaran, Godavri, Gomati, Govardhan, Ganga Sagar, Gandaka, Gharghara, Charmnvati, Chitarkuṭ, Chandarbhaga, Jaganath, Jawalamukhi, Tapti, Tamraparni Tungbhadra, Dashashvmedh, Drishdavati, Dvarika, Dhara, Narmada, Nagtirath, Naimish, Pushkar, Prayag Triveni Sangam, Prithudak, Badri Narayan, Bhadreshvar, Bhimeshvar, Bhrigutung, Mahakal, Mahabodhi, Mathura, Mansarovar, Mayapuri, Mandakini, Yamuna, Rameshwar, Vitsata, Vindhya, Vipash, Vimleshwar, Vena, Vetarvati, Vaishnavi and Vaidaynath.

ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əʈsəʈɦɪ tɪrəʈ] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. 2 a specific place near Dukhbhanjani and Thara

Sahib on the bank of Sri Amritsar tank, where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn “*əṭhsəṭhi tirəṭh jəṭh sadhu pəḡ dhərhī*.”—*ram m 5*. This spot was also visited by Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das. Located here is a temple with a small golden umbrella; built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਠਸਠੇ [əṭhsəṭhe] See **ਅਠਸਠਿ**. “*dəs əṭha əṭhsəṭhe care khaṇi*.”—*dhana rəvdas*. ‘eighteen purans, sixty eight pilgrimage centres.’

ਅਠ ਸਾਖੀ [əṭh sakhi] See **ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ**.

ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ [əṭh kaṭha] *Sk* अष्टकाष्टा eight directions. 2 one who has two feet, two knees, two arms, chest and head (skull) all hard like wood; a strong-bodied person.

ਅਠਕਾਠਾ ਮਨ [əṭhkaṭha mən] See **ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ**. the mind running in eight directions; volatile mind.

ਅਠਕੁਲ [əṭhkuḷ] See **ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ**.

ਅਠਖੇਲੀ [əṭhkheli] *adj* clever, smart; who plays many games. 2 He who has learnt several miracles by wandering in all directions.

ਅਠਖੰਡ [əṭhkhāḍ] eight parts. 2 rejection of eight evils. “*əṭhi pəṭhīri əṭhkhāḍ*.”—*var majh m 2*. ‘eight parts of the human character including five senses, that is, sex, anger, greed, love and pride as also three qualities of maya’. 3 four castes and four stages of life. 4 four castes and four religions. “*əṭh khāḍ pakhāḍ məṭhī guruməṭ iḱmən iḱk dhīaya*.”—*BG*

ਅਠ ਜੋਗਣੀਆਂ [əṭh jogṇiā] See **ਯੋਗਿਨੀ**.

ਅਠਟਾ [əṭhəṭ], **ਅਠੱਟਾ** [əṭhəṭṭ] *adj* not established for or by some one, existing by or itself. 2 See **ਬੱਟ**.

ਅਠਤਰ [əṭhəṭar] *adj* seventy-eight.

ਅਠਤਰਾਂ [əṭhəṭra] *adj* seventy-eighth. See **ਆਵਨ ਅਠਤਰੇ**.

ਅਠਦਸ [əṭhdəs] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See **ਪੁਰਾਣ**. 3 eighteen spiritual attainments. “*jəu*

gurdeu əṭhdəs biuṭhar.”—*bher namdev*. 4 eighteen castes. See **ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ**.

ਅਠਦਸ ਗੰਠੀ ਖੋਲੈ ਜੋਇ [əṭhdəs gəṭhi khole joɪ] —*rəṭanmala*. whoever unties the eighteen knots; whoever forsakes the fallacy of caste distinctions.

ਅਠਦਸ ਵਰਨ [əṭhdəs vərən] See **ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ**.

ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ [əṭhpəṭhīri] *n* parsley seed that is kept soaked in water for twenty four hours in a brand new earthen pot and is then ground and drunk in the morning as a cure for indigestion and fever.

ਅਠ ਪਹਿਰੀਆ [əṭh pəṭhīria] *adj* (one) who takes only one meal in twenty four hours.

ਅਠਪੁਰੀਆਂ [əṭhpuriā] in the Purans eight imagined cities of eight gods : Indar’s Devadhani, Agini’s Agneyi, Yam’s Sanyamni, Nairiti of Nairit; Varuni of Varun; Paun’s Vayavi; moon’s Vibhavari and Shiv’s Aishani.

ਅਠਰਾਹਾ [əṭhraha] *Sk* मृतवत्सा ਬੰਧਣਾ ਦੇਸ਼. the death of a child on the eighteenth day after birth or after eighteen months. Believers in mysticism hold that this disease is caused by yoginis (female attendants of the goddess Durga) but it is not true that death occurs at the count of eight alone. Scholars have mentioned three types of barren women:

(a) *kak bādhya* — who bears one child but none there after.

(b) *garabhsravi* — who conceives but aborts.

(c) *mritvatsa* — whose children die young.

This type is said to suffer from *əṭhraha*. This is caused by some defect in the mother’s mensural outflow or father’s semen, and its commonest cause is syphilis. When a foetus is not fed to proper nourishment, its blood gets polluted and death becomes inevitable.

The best treatment is for parents to keep their bodies free from disease, stop coition after pregnancy. the mother should observe

moderation in eating and drinking, consuming less salt and eating light food of milk, rice, etc. She should spend more time in fresh air and wear clean clothes.

A mixture of physodis flexussa, turmeric, chitra curcuma, cedar, myrobalan, cardamon, warmwood, curcuma reclinate, coral ast parsley, kernel of the seed of water lily, sunflower, extract of root of barberry, red sandalwood, emblica ribes, all in equal measure should be ground and kept in a duly corked bottle. If the expectant mother takes this mixture with water for six months during conception but discontinues it in the beginning of the seventh, athraha gets ineffective.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara], ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara] *n* a period of eight days; the term is used for the week.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ ਤਪ [əṭhvara tap] See ਤਪ (b).

ਅਠਮ [əṭham] *adj* sans space; who has no place. "namastē aṭhame."—*japu*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ [əṭharəḥ] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 3 eighteen races of snakes. "tin kārī jag aṭharəḥ ghae."—*prabha a m I*. Eight plus ten additional races of snakes are mentioned in books i.e. subuddhi, nādsari, prithuśrava, takṣak, aṣṭar, hem-malin, nārēdv, vajrdriṣṭi, vriṣ and kulir.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿਧੀ [əṭharəḥ siddhi] eighteen miracles; eighteen powers. For eight siddhis refer to ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ; the other ten are :

- 1) anuramī (not feeling hunger and thirst);
- 2) dur śravan (hearing from a distance);
- 3) dur darṣan (seeing from afar);
- 4) manoveg (proceeding at the speed of mind);
- 5) kam rup (changing into the desired form);
- 6) parkay praveṣ (entering into other's body);
- 7) svachād mṛityu (death at one's own will);
- 8) surkrīra (enjoying the company of gods);

9) sākāṣ siddhi (coming true of any wish); 10) apratihat gatī (absence of hindrance while going somewhere). "nav nidhi aṭharəḥ siddhi piche lagia phirī."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਦਸ ਬੀਸ [əṭharəḥ dās bis] forty-eight. "sābhe putr ragēn ke aṭharəḥ dās bis."—*ma sāg*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ [əṭharəḥ bhar] the entire flora; the idea is that if one leaf is taken from each plant, it will amount to eighteen loads (each load is equal to five raw maunds) See ਭਾਰ. "aṭharəḥ bhar bānāspati."—*māla namdev*. "romavālī koṭī aṭharəḥ bhar."—*bher a kabir*. 2 Mahabharat with its eighteen chapters. See ਭਾਰ ਅਠਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ [əṭharhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharhi siddhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿਧੀ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਗੋਤ [əṭharhi got] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਘਾਏ [əṭharhi ghae] See ਅਠਾਰਹ 3.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əṭharhi tirath] See ਤੀਰਥ 11.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ [əṭharhi puran] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਰਣ [əṭharhi bārṇ] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਭਾਰ [əṭharhi bhar] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ [əṭharhi vidhya] knowledge of eighteen things; eighteen sciences or subjects: four Veds, six subordinate branches of Veds, mimāsa (through determination of a point), nyay (rule, equity), puran (mythology), manu smṛiti (manu's code of Hindu law), etc. ayur ved, dhanur ved, gādhārav ved and nīti śāstra. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ, part 3, Ch. 6. 2 See ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਠਾਰਾ [əṭharā] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠਿਓ [əṭhiō] *adj* an eighth. "aṭhiō sir dhore nāvam nīhore."—*ramav*.

ਅਠੂਰਾ [əṭhuhā] *n* eight-legged insect, scorpion. "mātri hoi aṭhuhā, nagi lage jāi."—*var majh m 2*.

ਅਠੋਤਰ [əṭhotar] *Skt* ਅਠੋਤਰ *adj* eight added to any sum. "jīusau tivē aṭhotar laya."—*BG*. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ and ਤਸਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਠੋਤਰੀ ਮਾਲਾ [əṭhotri mala] *n* a rosary of 108 beads. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ.

ਅੱਠ [əṭṭh] See ਅਠ.

ਅੱਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [əṭṭh əṭharhī barhī bis] See ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ.

ਅਡ [əḍ] *Sk* ਭੜ੍ਹ *vr* to exert, spread, bring under control.

ਅਡਨ ਸ਼ਾਹ [əḍan šah], ਅਡਨ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ [əḍan šahī] Bhai Ghanaiya, a khatri of Dhamman sub-caste belonging to village Sodora in Gujranwala district became a disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur as water carrier for the community kitchen. In the time of Guru Gobind Singh he served water to the injured Sikhs and Muslims at Anandpur without any discrimination. With this philanthropic act and also by giving first aid to the wounded, he earned the pleasure of the Guru. The Guru appointed him to a missionary seat and gave him his handkerchief as a symbol of benediction. After Bhai Ghanaiya, his seat was occupied by Bhai Sahaj Ram, Rana Ram, Lachhman Ram, Narayan Ram, Sahib Ram, Bhadar Ram, Santokh Ram, Aqan Shah and Seva Ram, etc. Aqan Shah and Seva Ram became great celebrities because of their services. Thus the name of Bhai Ghanaiya's sect became Aqanshahi and Sevapanthi. The famous Sevapanthi centre is at Thal in Sindh Sagar Doab.

Aqanshahi Sikhs and saints live on their earnings, earned through hard and honest labour. Earlier writers used ink of black hue prepared by them that came to be known as Aqanshahi ink.

ਅਡਰ [əḍar] *adj* without fear, fearless, intrepid.

ਅਡਾਟ [əḍaṭ] *adj* without reproof, not reprov'd or rebuked. "əḍaṭəsc."—*gyan*.

ਅਡਾਣ [əḍan] See ਆਡਾਣ.

ਅਡੀਠ [əḍiṭh], ਅਡੀਠੁ [əḍiṭhu] *adj* unseen, invisible. "ghəṭṭi ghəṭṭi ḍiṭhu ḍiṭhu."—*sri a m l*.

ਅਡੋਲ [əḍol] *adj* not wobbling, not unsteady; firm, established.

ਅਡੰਗ [əḍəṅg] *adj* without a sting or barb, without getting stung. See ਡੰਗ.

ਅਡੰਡ [əḍəṇḍ] *Sk* ਅਦਾਤ *adj* not punishable, unpunished.

ਅਡੰਬਰ [əḍəṇḍar] *Sk* ਆਡੰਬਰ *n* outer show, display, ostentation. 2 affectation. 3 a tent. 4 a casing or cover, for pillow and quilt. 5 the sound of an elephant's cry or a trumpet. 6 ornamentation, ostentation. "nanək həbh əḍəṇḍar kuṛia."—*var jet*

ਅੱਡ [əḍḍ] *adj* separate, different. 2 *Sk* ਭੜ੍ਹ *vr* to unite, encircle, attack, endeavour.

ਅੱਡਣਾ [əḍḍṇa] *v* to straighten, spread, dilate, open out, broaden.

ਅੱਡਾ [əḍḍa] *n* a sojourn, halting place. 2 a frame of steel, wood, etc. for knitting. 3 See ਆਡਾ.

ਅੱਡੀ [əḍḍi] *n* a heel. In Sanskrit, ਏਡੁਕ is a wall in which bones etc. are set; the structure of the heel resembles it.

ਅਢ [əḍh] *adj* half. 2 *n* half a dāmṛi (= one eighth of paisa). See ਅਢੁ.

ਅਢ ਅਢ [əḍh əḍh] *n* half of a half dāmṛi.

ਅਢਾਈ [əḍhai] *adj* two and a half. "pacənu ser əḍhai."—*gəu kabir*. See ਗਜ ਨਵ.

ਅਢਾਈ ਘਰ [əḍhai ghar] See ਢਾਈ ਘਰ.

ਅਢੁ [əḍhu] See ਅਢ. "əḍhu nə ləhdəro mulu."—*var jet*

ਅਢੁਕ [əḍhuk], ਅਢੁਕ [əḍhuk] *adj* unapproachable, unreachable, difficult to reach.

ਅਢੁਣਾ [əḍhuṇa] *adj* two and a half times, "ləhe əḍhuṇe dēm."—*məgo*.

ਅਣ [əṇ] *Sk* ਆਣ *vr* to articulate; to utter sound; to keep alive; to be strong. 2 *Sk* ਅਣ *adv* without. "bēdhən sauda əṇbicari."—*asa a m l*. 3 See ਅਨ.

ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ [əṇhūda] *adj* without any material. 2 without money or education, etc. 3 poor, penurious.

ਅਣਹੋਣੀ [əṇhōṇi] *n* an impossibility. 2 *adj* impossible.

ਅਣਹੋਦਾ [əṇhōda] See ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ. "əṇhoda nau dharīo padha."—*asa pāṭi m 3*.

ਅਣਹੋਦੀ [əṇhodi] *adj* without existence, imaginary, illusionary. 2 *n* unreality. "hodi kau əṇhodi hīrē."—*ram m 5*. 'Immersion in material objects is offset by detachment and belief in truth.'

ਅਣਕਾ [əṇka] a gāṇik metre also known as əkra, ənhəd, ənubhəv, śaṣṭivədna, cāḍṛasa and mādḥurdhunī. It has four lines, each line observing III, ISS arrangement.

Example:

jəb sər lage, təb səbh bhage.

dəlpəṭi mare, bhəṭ bhəṭkare.—*ramav*.

ਅਣਖ [əṇakh] *n* ਅਨਖ-ਅੱਖ the other eye; an act that makes the eye turn. 2 desire for bravery. 3 desire for self-respect.

ਅਣਖੀ [əṇkhi], ਅਣਖੋਆ [əṇkhoa] *adj* possessing sense of honour; angry. 2 self-respecting; with a sense of honour.

ਅਣਗਣਤ [əṇgəṇət], ਅਣਗਣਿਤ [əṇgəṇit], ਅਣਗਤਾ [əṇgəta] *Skt* ਅਗਣਿਤ, innumerable, endless, countless. "sīkh sēgət ave əṇgəta."—*BG*

ਅਣਚਾਰੀ [əṇcari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* of a bad character; wicked, immoral. "əṇcari ka dhanu."—*səveye m 3*.

ਅਣਜਾਣਤ [əṇjəṇət] without knowing the purpose. "əṇjəṇət namu vəkhaṇiē."—*bəsāt m 1*. 2 innocently, unknowingly.

ਅਣਡਿਠ [əṇḍiṭh], ਅਣਡੀਠ [əṇḍiṭh], ਅਣਡੀਠਾ [əṇḍiṭha] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* unseen. "əṇḍiṭha kīchu kəhīṇ na jai."—*məla m 1*.

ਅਣਦ [əṇəd] a khatri sub-caste, which is one of the high castes of Khukhranas.¹ "əṇəd murari mahā purəkh."—*BG 2 Dg* pleasure, joy.

ਅਣਦਾਗੇ ਗੋਲੇ [əṇdage gole] bombs not needing explosive or fire; martyrs and

¹They are śuri, kohli, chādḍhe, əṇəd, sahni, sethi, bhasin, sabhəval.

celestial bombs. "əṇdage gole chutəṅge."—*jōgnama*.

ਅਣਦੁਤ [əṇdut] *adj* without brilliance, non-iridescent, not miraculous. 2 *Skt* अदृष्ट *n* lightning. "əṇdut khaṇṇ tən sohi."—*ramav*.

ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹ [əṇpəṛh], ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ [əṇpəṛhia] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਅਣਬਿੱਧ [əṇbiddh] See ਅਨਬਿੱਧ.

ਅਣਮੜਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੇ [əṇmāṛia mādəl bajē] This is Namdev's hymn in sorath rag:

1 "əṇmāṛia mādəlu bajē.

2 binu savən ghanhəru gaje.

3 badəl binu bərkha hoi.

4 jəu tətū bicarē koi. ...

5 jəl bhitarī kūbh səmania." (3)

This means :

1 Unstruck word sounds like unstrung instrument.

2 The cloud thunders though it is not the rainy season.

3 The blessing of ambrosia rains without a cloud.

4 So it seems if one has spiritual knowledge to grasp it.

5 Water in the pitcher has mingled with that in the ocean, meaning thereby that human soul has merged with the Divine.

ਅਣਮੰਗਿਆ [əṇmāṅgia] *adj* without asking; bestowed free. "əṇmāṅgia dan devṇa."—*sri m 1 jogi 5dārī*.

ਅਣਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əṇvicari] *adj* without thinking; bereft of power to think. 2 *adv* without considering. "bēdhən səuda əṇvicari."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਅਣਾਉਣਾ [əṇauna] *Skt* आनयन *n* the act of bringing; fetching. 2 sending for. "cəukəṛi muli əṇaria."—*var asa*.

ਅਣਾਪ [əṇap] *adj* unmeasurable; without measuring.

ਅਣਿ [əṇi] *Skt n* the sharp point of a weapon like a lance. 2 *Skt* army.

ਅਣਿਆਲਾ [əṇiāla], **ਅਣਿਆਲੀ** [əṇiāli] *Skt adj* having a sharp point. 2 *n* a lance, javelin, spear. 3 a dagger. 4 a weapon like an arrow.
ਅਣਿਏਸ਼ [əṇiēs] *n* the master of an army, a military officer, an army commander. “əṇiēs duhū dīs dhuk-hīge.”—*kāḷki*.
ਅਣਿਮਾ [əṇima] one of the siddhis (spiritual performances). See **ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ**.
ਅਣੀ [əṇi] See **ਅਣਿ** 1 and **ਅਣੀਆਲਾ**. 2 See **ਅਣਿ** 2. “əṇiā jūtīā.”—*cāḍi* 3. ‘Armies clashed’.
ਅਣੀਆਰਾ [əṇiāra], **ਅਣੀਆਲਾ** [əṇiāla] *n* something having a sharp point. See **ਅਣਿ**. 2 a javelin, spear. 3 an arrow. “preṃ baṇi mān marīa əṇiāle əṇiā.”—*asa chāt m* 4.
ਅਣੀਮਾਂਡਵਜ [əṇimāḍavy] See **ਵਿਦੁਰ**.
ਅਣੀਰਾਇ [əṇirai] *n* Chief of an army, a Chief. 2 son of Guru Hargobind born to Mata Damodari (Mata Nanki according to GPS) in Amritsar on 26 Magh Sammat 1675. He did not marry and always remained in a state of spiritual bliss. He breathed his last at Kiratpur where his shrine exists.
ਅਣੀਰੋਧਣੀ [əṇiro dhəṇi] *n* a commander or chief of the army. 2 a king. 3 a commander-in-chief, general. “kəhā che əṇiro dhəṇi nē nīhare.”—*ramav*. ‘Where is the commander of the army?’
ਅਣੂ [əṇu] *Skt n* a speck, mote, particle. “əṇu səman hvejan pəhar səman ko.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* very small. 3 of no consequence, trivial.
ਅਣੂਕੀਟ [əṇukīṭ] a germ invisible to the naked eye. Germs exist in blood, water, etc.
ਅਣੂਵਾਦ [əṇuvad] *Skt n* Vaishashik philosophy according to which atoms are ever existing and through their concord they constitute the material world. 2 philosophy of logic.
ਅਣੇ [əṇe] of the army. See **ਅਣਿ** 2. “ṭhaṭ saṭ əṇe.”—*krisan*.
ਅਣੋਖਾ [əṇokha] *adj* unseen by the eye; supernatural. 2 rare, uncommon. 3 surprising, wonderful.

ਅਣੋਖੀ ਬੀਬੀ [əṇokhi bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev born in Sammat 1591.

ਅਣੰਗ [əṇəṅg] See **ਅਨੰਗ**.

ਅਤ [ət] *Skt* ਅਤ੍ *vr* to go, tie, receive. 2 *Skt* ਅਤ *n* bondage. 3 arrival. 4 continuous travel. 5 *Skt* ਅਤਿ *adj* excessive; too much. 6 *n* profusion, abundance.

ਅਤਦੇਵ [ət-ev] *adv* for this reason only; due to this.

ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ [ətsəhita] *Skt* ਅਸਹਤਾ *n* intolerance; want of tolerance. 2 inability to tolerate/appreciate others' greatness or glory; jealousy. See **ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ**. “ətsəhita dukh sukh māhī hoi.”—*NP*.

ਅਤਸੁਹੀਆ [ətsuhia] *adj* gorgeous, very beautiful, winsome.

ਅਤਤਾਈ [ət-tai] *Skt* ਆਤਤਾਯਿਨ੍ *n* one who has drawn his bow to kill; a killer or tormentor, torturer. In Sanskrit texts six kinds of wicked men have been noted: a setter of fire, a giver of poison, a snatcher of wealth, a snatcher of woman or land; a denigrator of a pious person. “sāt ka nīdak māhā ət-tai.”—*sukhmani*.

ਅਤੱਤ [ətatt] *adj* lacking reality; sapless, worthless. 2 without the five physical elements. 3 *n* illusory world (though its real essence is not different from the supreme reality) “nāmo pəram tattā ətattā sərūpe.”—*japu*. 4 one who is not mentioned as **ਤੈ** (He). 5 without **ਤਤ** (He) and **ਤੂੰ** (you).

ਅਤਦਗੁਣ [ətadguṇ] *Skt* ਅਤਦਗੁਣ *n* Where the context is immaterial, a literary figure of speech wherein a description retains its original quality or meaning unscathed. “jəhī sēgatī te or ko guṇ kəchuk nəhī let.”—*ṣṭvraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

jese pahān jəl māhī rakhīo bhede nəhī tīh
 ‘Apstambh and Manu, etc. write that to kill an at-tayī is no sin even if he is a brahmin. etc. See *manu*, a 8, § 350.

pani,
tēse hī tum tahi pāchano bhagatīhin jo prani.

—bīla m 9.

pathar kau bahu nūr pavara,
nāhī bhūge ādhik sukara,
khāṭ sastrā murkhe sunara,
jese dāh dīs pavān jhulara.

—bher m 5.

ਅਤਰੁ [ətəru] *Skt* *n* one without a body; Cupid.

ਅਤਰੁ [ətəru] *P* عطف *n* a favour, grace, compassion.

2 attention, consideration.

ਅਤਰੁਜ [ətəruj] See ਅਤਿਰੁਜ.

ਅਤਰੁਤ [ətərut] See ਅਦਰੁਤ.

ਅਤਰ [ətər] *adj* which one cannot swim across, unswimmable. “ətər tario nāhī jai.”—*gāu kabir*. 2 *A* عطر *n* a perfume, scent, oil of sandalwood, extract of rose wood.

ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ətər sīgh] son of sardar Amir Singh Sandhavalia and brother of Lahina Singh. After the death of Kanwar Naunihal Singh, he wanted to instal Maharani Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh, on the throne, while the Dogras were planning to make Sher Singh the king. Sher Singh succeeded and Sandhavalias felt extremely slighted. They wanted to put an end to Sher Singh. The Dogras also joined them in their plan. When Ajit Singh shot Sher Singh dead at Shah Balaval, a great calamity befell the entire family. Atar Singh ran away and took refuge with Bhai Vir Singh of Narranagabad. The Lahore army under orders from Hira Singh Dogra encircled him there. In May 1844 (27 Baisakh Sammat 1901, Sardar Gulab Singh shot Atar Singh dead with his rifle. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

2 son of Sardar Kharak Singh, an aristocrat of Bhadaur was born in 1833 AD. He was a very shrewd and erudite person. Sardar Sir Atar Singh Mahamahopadhyay set up an

excellent library at Ludhiana. He died in 1896 AD.

3 Sant Atar Singh, a devotee of the Almighty and preacher of the Sikh scripture. He was born at village Chima in tehsil Sunam of Patiala state on the first of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet Sammat 1923. At the age of 18 years, he joined the Burmese Platoon No. 4, but left it after some time to devote himself to the preaching of the Sikh religion. He administered amrit to thousands of persons. Sant Ji was a perfect recluse and practitioner of Karam Yog (the path of action) and labour (work). His institution Gur Sagar at Mastuana and beautiful buildings at Damdama Sahib are a permanent memorial to him. Sant Atar Singh breathed his last at Sangrur on 19 Magh Sammat 1983 and was cremated at Mastuana.

ਅਤਰਕ [ətəruk], ਅਤਰਕਤ [ətərukət] *Skt* अतर्क्य *adj* which cannot be debated, non-debatable. “tor ətəruk gīra rās bhini.”—*NP*.

ਅਤਰਦਾਨ [ətərdan] *n* a perfume-vial.

ਅਤਰਾਫ [ətəraf] *A* اطراف plural of ਟਰਾਫ direction. 2 tax collected from several sides. 3 duty on goods exported.

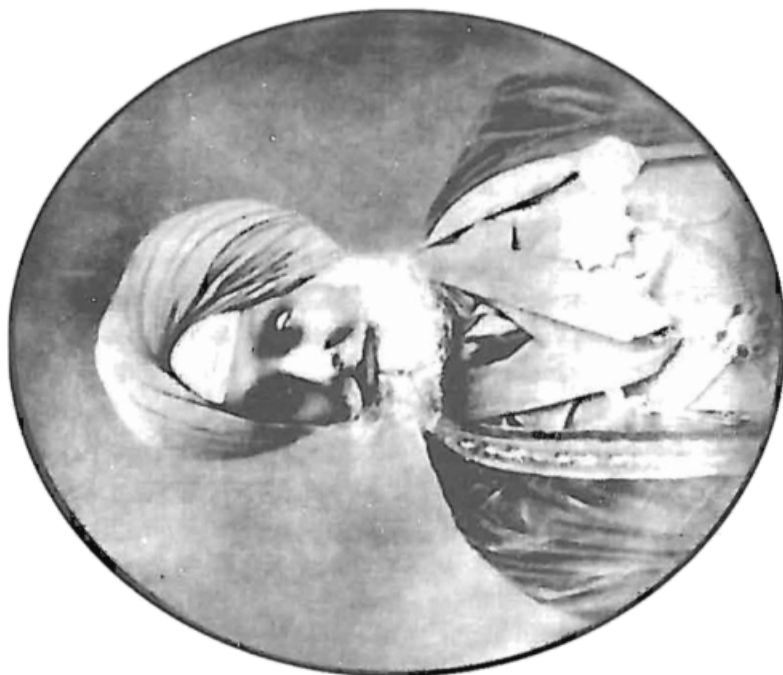
ਅਤਲ [ətəl] *n* the first and uppermost part of the nether world.

ਅਤਲਸ [ətəls] *A* اطلس *n* a kind of glistening silken cloth. “soe rumi tale lal dārke ətəlsē.”—*krīṣṇan*. In the ancient times red coloured Roman silken cloth was very famous.

ਅਤਾ [ətā] *A* عطا *n* a largesse, bounty. 2 See ਅੱਤਾ. “əja he, əta he.”—*ramav*.

ਅਤਾਉਲਾ [ətāulla] *A* عطاء الله *adj* gifted by God.

ਅਤਾਉਲਾ ਮਾਂ [ətāulla xan] See ਗੁਲ ਮਾਨ. 2 a Rajput of Taravri who sided with the Muslim religious zealots assembled under Haidri flag to fight for the destruction of Banda Bahadur and the Khalsa force.



SARDAR SIR ATAR SINGH BHADAUR



SANT ATAR SINGH JI MASTUANA

ਅਤਾਈ [ətai] *A* عطاء *adj* one whom the Creator has blessed or gifted with knowledge. 2 This word meaning 'mighty or dominating' is derived from عطر. "eh fəkir baḍa ətai."—BG "nād cād kīrpāl das t̥h bade ətai."—jēgnama. 3 half-literate, partially educated. "bajigār ləkh bhāḍ ətai."—BG 4 *S* a beggar; a supplicant.

ਅਤਾਕ [ətak] *A* حُر *adj* independent, free from bondage. "punilē ətakē."—əkal.

ਅਤਾਤ [ətat] *adj* without a ਤਾਤ (son). 2 fatherless. 3 without rancour. 4 *A* اطاعت *n* obedience, allegiance.

ਅਤਾਨ [ətan] *adj* without defence; who has no protector. "ətanāsc."—gyan. See ਤਾਨ.

ਅਤਾਪ [ətap] *adj* not attainable through austerities/penance. "tap ke kīye te jpe paic ətap nath."—əkal. 2 free from sorrow; calm.

ਅਤਾਰ [ətar] *A* طار *n* a maker or seller of perfumes. 2 a seller of distilled drugs.

ਅਤਾਲੀਕ [ətalik] *A* اُتالي *a* teacher, an instructor, a preceptor, an educator.

ਅਤਿ [ətɪ] *Skt* *adj* very much, excessive. "əti sura je kou kəhave."—sukhmāni.

ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [ətɪ əkhāḍ paṭh] an uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib by one reciter in a single sitting without eating anything. It usually takes twenty seven hours to complete. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਅਤਿਸਹਿਤਾ [ətɪ səhita] See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ [ətɪʃəy] *Skt* *adj* very much.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕਤਿ [ətɪʃəyokti] See ਅਤੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਅਤਿਸਾਰ [ətɪsar] *n* essence. 2 اسهال diarrhoea. It is caused by disorder in the digestive system that is in turn caused by overeating or eating of foul food, raw or over ripe fruit, or viscous glutinous things, sleeping on wet ground, drinking unclean water; in this state food is not well digested causing frequent loose motions.

Before preventing loose motions, stomach

should be cleansed by administering castor oil or some other waxen stuff. Then prepare a compound of bamboo manna, cardamom, verdigrass, gum of acacia, fine gum (māstagi), lump sugar, and opium into pills of one tola each. Taking one to three pills a day, according to the patient's age, with aniseed extract or fresh water for three days, would cure diarrhoea. Alternatively, Indian baekl kern and aniseed boiled in water like tea or curd of cow's milk with black pepper, ginger and salt may be taken. Or powder of myrobalan, patis aconitum heterophyllum asafetide, black pepper, ginger and salt be taken two to four masas daily with warm water.

The patient suffering from diarrhoea should not eat thick loaves of wheat flour or other heavy things. Light items like sago, white of the egg, rice, milk etc. should be taken. "tis ko ləgē adhik ətisar."—GPS.

ਅਤਿਸੈ [ətise] See ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ.

ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ [ətɪsɛtə] *Skt* ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯਤਾ *n* excess and deficiency, profit or loss. "ətɪsɛtə māhi jin cit layo."—GPS. 2 See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸ੍ਵਾਪ [ətɪsvap] *Skt* *n* eternal sleep; death. See ਸ੍ਵੈ.

ਅਤਿਕਾਯ [ətɪkay] *adj* having a large body, big-bodied, hefty. 2 son of Ravan born to Dhanyamalini. Lachhman killed him in a battle. His name was also Mahakay. "mahakay nama māha bir evē."—ramav.

ਅਤਿ ਕੁੰਭੀ [ətɪ kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.

ਅਤਿਕ੍ਰਮਣ [ətɪkrāmāṇ] *Skt* *n* walking over. 2 exceeding the limit. 3 overstepping the rules. ਅਤਿਗੀਤਾ [ətɪgita] a matrik metre comprising four lines, each line having 32 matras with pauses first at the fifteenth matra and the next at the seventeenth matra after that.

Example:

"jinī hārī hārī namo nā cetiō (meri jīdurīe)

te mən mukh mūr ɪaŋe ram.”—*biha m 4*.

In these lines, meri jīdure is an address, and is not a part of the metre. If there are two guru matras instead of guru and laghu matras at the end, the metre is known as kāmāḍ.

ਅਤਿਥਿ [ətɪthɪ] *Skt n* one whose time of arrival is not fixed; a visitor, guest. 2 son of Kushu and grandson of Ram Chandar. He was born from Kumudvati's womb.

ਅਤਿਪਤ [ətɪpət] *adj* dissatisfied, unsatiated. See ਅਤਿਪਤ.

ਅਤਿਪਤਿ [ətɪpətɪ] *Skt* ਅਤਿਪਤਿ *n* lack of satisfaction, absence of satiety. “ətɪpətɪ mən mae.”—*sahas m 5*.

ਅਤਿਬਲਨਾ [ətɪbəlɳa] *adj* extremely powerful, very strong.

ਅਤਿਬਲਾ [ətɪbəla] *Skt n* It is stated in Valmiki's Ramayan that Vishvamitar taught Ram two techniques of bla and ətibla because of which he remained free from fatigue and disease. 2 a herb called gāgeran or kēghi that strengthens semen, pacifies the burning sensation and cholera afflicting the animals. It kills worms in the stomach. Taking it with milk and a lump of sugar cures prameh disease (*L sidonia cordifolia*).

ਅਤਿਭੁਜ [ətɪbhuj] *adj* long armed. 1 2 one whose arms can reach anywhere. “ətɪbhuj bhəɪo əparla.”—*mala namdev*.

ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ [ətɪmanukh] *adj* one who though human in form, possesses greater strength than man; god in human form. 2 beyond human power. 3 one who transcends human strength; an animal.

ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ [ətɪmalti] a four lined matrik metre, also called padakulak, comprising four cōkals, that is four dāgans, with two pauses, each after eight matras, the final two matras being guru.

¹It may also be pronounced as ਵਾਹੁ.

Example:

kāhū nā puja, kāhū nā ərcā,
kāhū nā śrutidhunī, śimrətī nā cārca,
kāhū nā homā, kāhū nā danā,
kāhū nā sājām, kāhū sēnanā.—*kalki*.

ਅਤਿਮੁਕਤ [ətɪmrityu] *Skt n* salvation; death that does not repeat itself. “əse mārhuji bāhur nā mārna.”—*gāu kabir*.

ਅਤਿਰਸ [ətɪrəs] *n* spiritual bliss, of which there is no equal. “ətɪrəs pāɪ taje rās phūke.”—*səloh*. 2 the joy of reciting the name of God.

ਅਤਿਰਥ [ətɪrəth], **ਅਤਿਰਥੀ** [ətɪrəthi] *Skt* ਅਤਿਰਥ *n* a warrior who mounting a chariot alone fights against countless enemies; a great hero. “jətha subhəṭ ətɪrəthi hve ləɾət nā cəhɪt səhay.”—*GPS*.

ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ [ətɪrɪkət] *Skt* ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ *adv* besides, in addition to.

ਅਤਿਰੋਗ [ətɪrog] *n* ignorance. 2 cough. 3 leprosy. 4 *adj* incurable; mortal.

ਅਤਿਵੰਤ [ətɪvāt] *Skt* ਅਤਿਵੰਤ *adj* very much, abundant, beyond measure. “danɪ bəḍo ətɪvāt mähā bālɪ.”—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਤਿਵਯਾਪਿ [ətɪvyaptɪ] *Skt n* a defective characteristic of a particular object; the characteristic which is to be found in other objects as well. Suppose we describe a cow as a horned animal but there are many other animals like buffalo, and goat with horns, so this is a defect in characterisation.

ਅਤੀ [əti] See ਅਤ and ਅਤਿ. 2 *Skt vr* to pass by, go across, trespass.

ਅਤੀਸਾਰ [ətisār] See ਅਤਿਸਾਰ. “tɪn ko ətisār dukh hoi.”—*NP*.

ਅਤੀਤ [ətɪt] *Skt adj* gone by; past. 2 free from worldly attachments; averse, ascetic. “ətɪt sədāe māɪa ka māta.”—*suhi m 5*. 3 *adv* away, beyond. “hvebo triguṇ ətɪt.”—*həjare 10*.

ਅਤੀਥ [ətɪth] See ਅਤਿਥਿ.

ਅਤੀਵ੍ਰੇ [ətɪdɾe]. *Skt* ਅਤੀਵ੍ਰੇ *adj* not comprehensible

through the senses; beyond sensory perception.

ਅਤੀਮ [atim] *A* ਅਤੀਮ *adj* (one) whose parents are dead. 2 poor, penniless, trivial. "jaɪ sʊtə jɪrən me θiə atimə gəɖ."—*s fərid*.

ਅਤੀਯੋਗ [atīyoh] *A* ਅਤੀਯੋਗ *a* reward, an award.

ਅਤੀਵ [atīv] *Skt adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਤੁਟ [atut] *adj* undiminished.

ਅਤੁਲ [atul] *adj* immeasurable, measureless. "ape atul tulaɪda pɪra."—*sor m 4*. 2 *Skt* ਅਤੁਲ *n* matchless, unequalled, rare. "gun gavət atul sukh para."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਅਤੁਲਤ [atulāt] *adj* unweighed, unmeasured. "bəl atulāt bahu vɪsala."—*GPS*.

ਅਤੁਲ ਤੋਲ [atul tol] *n* a spiritual insight; thinking of what is immeasurable.

ਅਤੁਲਿਤ [atulit] See ਅਤੁਲਤ.

ਅਤੁਲਜ [atuly] See ਅਤੁਲ 2.

ਅਤੁਲਯੋਗਿਤਾ [atuly-yogita] a figure of meaning with a specific feature "tuly-yogita jəhā nə hoi, jan atuly-yogita soi.—jəsvət jəso bhuṣən. 'The object to be compared is not equal to the one it is compared with.' It is non-comparability, the obverse of comparability.

Example:

thake nen srəvən sunɪ thake,

thaki sūdərɪ kəɪa,

jəra hak di səbh mətɪ thaki,

ek nə thakəsɪ məɪa.—*suhī kəbir*.

gɪrɪ bəsudha jəl pəvən jaɪgo

ɪkɪ sadhbəcən ətɪladha,

əɖ bɪnəsɪ jər bɪnəsɪ

utbhuj set bɪnadha,

carɪ bɪnəsɪ khəɖ-hɪ bɪnəsɪ

ɪk sadhbəcən nɪhcəladha,

dɪsəɪɪman hɛ səgəl bɪnəsɪ,

ɪk sadhbəcən agadhə—sar m 5.

mela brāhma mela ɪdu,

rəvɪ mela mela hɛ cədu,

mela melta ɪhu səsar,

ɪk həri nɪrməl jakə ət nə par.

—*bher kəbir*.

ਅਤੇ [ate] *part* a conjunction meaning 'and'.

ਅਤੇਜ [atej] *adj* without lustre, ineffective. 2 *n* darkness. "atej jese tej lin."—*əkal*.

ਅਤੇਵ [atev] See ਅਤੀਵ. "atevagnɪ hotri."—*datt*. 'high priest adept in performing rites.'

ਅਤੇ [ate] See ਅਤੇ. "gohe ate ləkɪ ətərɪ kɪrə hor."—*var asa*.

ਅਤੋਕ [atok] *Skt* ਅਤੋਕ *n* a limb, part. 2 a traveller, wayfarer.

ਅਤੋਲ [atol] *adj* unweighed, beyond weighing. 2 unequalled, matchless.

ਅਤੋਲਕ [atolak], ਅਤੋਲਵ [atolva], ਅਤੋਲਵੀ [atolvi] *adj* that cannot be weighed, beyond estimation. "həri həri nam atolak para."—*asa chāt m 4*. "oh vepərvahu atolva."—*sri m 1*. "mɪtɪ pəi atolvi."—*s fərid*.

ਅਤੋਕ [ətək], ਅਤੋਗ [ətəg] *Skt* ਅਤੋਕ *n* terror, fear. "səbh des dukal ətək həryo."—*NP*. "kayər ke ur hot ətəga."—*GPS*. 2 glory. 3 dominance.

ਅੱਤ [ətt] *n* surplus, excess. 2 tyranny.

ਅੱਤਾ [ətta] *Skt* ਅੱਤਾ *n* mother. 2 elder sister. 3 the Creator holding every one in grasp. 4 *Skt* ਅੱਤੁ *adj* gourmand, gluttonous.

ਅੱਤਾਰ [əttar] See ਅਤਾਰ.

ਅਤਯਾਚਾਰ [atyacar] *Skt n* transgression of morality, outrage. 2 depravity. 3 atrocity.

ਅਤੁਕ੍ਰਿ [atyukṛi] hyperbole, overstatement, a literary figure in which excess is the norm, and to describe with greater emphasis is its function. It is also called ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕਤਿ. "dan šurta rup guṇ kəhɪye ətɪ adhɪkay."

Example:

"təhā sətru ke bhīm həsti cəlae,

phɪɪrē mæddh gɛṇə ɛɖ lə nə ae."—*gyan*.

"dhurɪ uɖi khur purən te pəb urədh hve rəvɪmædəl chae. manhu pher rəce bɪdɪhɪ lok dhəra khəɖ aṭh əkas bənae."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਤਰੰਤ [ətyāt] *Skt* adj very much, too much, in excess. "ətyāt asa athitybhavnā."—*sahas m 5*.
ਅਤਰੰਤਰਿਸ਼ਯੋਕਿ [ətyātariśyokti] a literary figure of meaning involving excessive imagination. Its characteristic is to describe an action before the cause for it arises. "jāhā hetu te prātham hī pragat hot he kaj."—*śivraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

"pāhīla putu pīcheri mai,
 bahārī belu gon ghārī ai."—*asa kabir*.

"yuddh hetu dāśmeṣ jāb kāsī kāmār kīrpan,
 jāg dukhdaik śatru gāṇ turāt bhāe bīn prāṇ."
ਅਤਰੰਤਾ ਭਾਵ [ətyāta bhav] See **ਅਭਾਵ**.

ਅਤ੍ਰ [atr] *n* short form for **ਅਤ੍ਰ**, a missile, weapon for throwing. "atr ke cāleya chīti chāt ke dhāreya."—*akal*. 2 *adv* here, at this place.

ਅਤ੍ਰਾ [atrā] *adj* without a defect; complete.

ਅਤ੍ਰਪਤ੍ਰ [atrpatr] *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰਪਤ੍ਰ** *n* an umbrella, which provides shelter from the sun. 2 a royal canopy. See "atrpatr kahī sis dūhaya."—*VN*.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿ [atri] *Skt n* Brahma's son in human form, a sage counted among seven eminent sages. His wife was Anusuya and their three sons were Dattatreya, Durvasa and Som. "pun bhāe atrī rikhī muni māhan, dāscarcar vidyanidhan."—*datt*. 2 See **ਅਤ੍ਰੀ**. 3 *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰ** *adj* who eats or devours.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਤ [atrisut], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਜ** [atrij], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਤਨਯ** [atritanay] *n* Atri's son, Dattatreya. 2 Durvasa. 3 Som.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ [atrīpat] *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ** *adj* hungry. 2 impatient, greedy.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ [atrīpatī] lack of satiety. See **ਅਤਿਪਤਿ**.

ਅਤ੍ਰੀ [atri] See **ਅਤ੍ਰਿ**. 2 short form of **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍**, an armed person. "yuddhveta atri atri."—*paras*.

ਅਤ੍ਰੰਗ [atrāṅg] *adj* without waves or ripples, calm, still. "atrāṅgāsc."—*gyan*. 2 of the inside, inner one. 3 from the heart.

ਅਥ [ath] *part* now, at the moment. 2 after this, hence. 3 ancient Hindu sages employed this

word for expressing a sense of bliss.

"ਓਤ੍ਕਾਰ ਆਖ ਖੰਡਾਧ ਫਾਵੇਰੀ ਭਵਾਨ: ਪੁਰਾ।

ਕਠੰ ਮਿਤਾ ਵਿਨਿਯੰਤੀ ਜੇਨ ਸਾਡ੍ਹਲਿਕਾ ਕੁਮੀ."

(See Bhamti explication of the Brahamsutras and Sankhyavachan Bhashy) See **ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ** ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢ-ਅਧਾਤੋ ਧਰਮ ਵ੍ਯਾਖ੍ਯਾਸ੍ਯਾਸ: and **ਵੇਦਾਂਤ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ** ਦੇ ਅਧਿ-ਅਧਾਤੋ ਭਵਾਜਿਯਾਸਾ. See **ਅਥਿ** and **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ**. 4 See **ਅਥਿ** 2.

ਅਥਕ [athak] *adj* tireless. 2 indivisible, continuous. "āhīnis diva bāle athak."—*ram m 1*.

ਅਥਤੀਸ [athitis] *Skt* **ਅਥਤੀਸ** *n* God, the master of the newcomers. "so to nā dōdot aṣṭāg athitis ko."—*akal*.

ਅਥਨ [athān] *Skt* **ਅਸ੍ਰਮਨ** *n* sunset, See **ਅਥਣ**.

ਅਥਰ [athar] short form for **ਅਥਰਵ**. "athar bed pāthyō."—*VN*.

ਅਥਰਥ [athrab] *Skt* **ਅਥਵ** *n* the fourth Ved also named Brahm Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. 2 The sage who revealed the fourth Ved. See **ਅਥਰਵਨ**.

ਅਥਰਥਣ [atharbān] See **ਅਥਰਥ** and **ਅਥਰਥਨ**.

ਅਥਰਥਣਿ [atharbāṇi] *Skt* **ਅਥਰਥਣਿ** *n* a scholar of Athrav Ved, paṇḍit. 2 a priest who conducts a sacrifice etc. according to the provisions of Athrav Ved.

ਅਥਰਥਨ [atharbān], **ਅਥਰਵਣ** [atharvāṇ] *Skt* **ਅਥਵੰਨ** *n* the fourth Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. 2 a sage mentioned in Rig Ved. He is mentioned as the son of Brahma, and his Brahman progeny is known as Athravan, who consider themselves supreme in conducting sacrificial rituals etc. "bhar atharbān gurumukh tara."—*BG*. 'Devotees of the Guru have taken away the burden of Athravan ritualists.'

ਅਥਵਣ [athvāṇ] See **ਅਥਨ**. 2 the west, See **ਅਥਵਣ**.

ਅਥਵਾ [athva] *part* or, rather, alternatively.

ਅਥਾਈ [athai] *n* a place for sitting or settling down. 2 a rest room. "huto athai ke vic bēthyo."—*GPS*.

ਅਥਾਹ [athah], **ਅਥਾਹੁ** [athahu] *adj* measureless,

very deep. "əgəm əthah beət."—*var ram* 2 m 5.
ਅਥਾਕ [əthak] *adj* tireless, untiring. "kie rath
 əthak."—*sri* m 5.

ਅਥਾਮ [ətham] *adj* without a place of one's own,
 homeless. 2 without check or hindrance.
 "ukhəryo dhirəj mul əthamu."—*NP*.

ਅਥਿ [əthi] short form of **ਅਥਿਥ**, a bone. 2 *adv* at
 this. "məja rudhir durgədhā nanək əthi
 garben əgyanṇo."—*gatha*.

ਅਥਿਤ [əthit], **ਅਥਿਤਾ** [əthita] *adj* what is not set
 or settled, restless. 2 mortal. 3 at some places
 this word has been used to mean **ਅਤਿਥਿ**.

ਅਥਿਤਿ [əthiti] See **ਅਤਿਥਿ**. 2 unsteadiness,
 instability.

ਅਥਿਤਤਭਵਨ [əthitybhavan] See **ਅਥਿਤਤਭਵਨ**.

ਅਥਿਰ [əthir] *Skt* **ਅਥਿਰ** *adj* unstable, unsteady.
 2 mortal.

ਅਥੋਨ [əthon] *adv* thereafter, after this. "əthon
 pursa dāmra."—*dhāna namdev*. 'After this a
 person should practise breathing.' See **ਦਮ**.

ਅਥੂ [əthru] *n* ਅਥੂ a tear.

ਅਦ [əd] *Skt* **ਅਦ** *vr* to eat; to cut; to chop; to
 nibble.

ਅਦਗ [ədag], **ਅਦੱਗ** [ədagg] *adj* untainted,
 stainless. "nəmo khəgg ədaggə."—*VN*. "lekər
 khəgg ədagg mähā."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 unblemished.
 3 which cannot be burnt. "ədokh ədag ədag
 hē."—*əkal*.

ਅਦਦ [ədəd] *A* ۱۱ a number, numeral, figure,
 sum. 2 a countable object.

ਅਦਨ [ədən] *Skt* *n* eating, dining. 2 *A* ۱۱ *adj*
 everlasting. 3 *n* in the Bible and the Quran, a
 garden i.e. Eden, where God kept Adam. See
ਅਦਮ. 4 a town situated on a hill at the sea
 coast bordering Arabia. Its height from the sea
 level is 1775 feet. There is a strong military
 fort which is a part of the Indian empire. Adan
 was captured by the British in January 1839.
 It is a harbour for ships going to and from
 Britain.

ਅਦਨਾ [ədna] *A* ۱۱ *adj* lowly, inferior,
 worthless.

ਅਦਬ [ədəb] *A* ۱۱ *n* respect, regard, deference.
 "hadiye rahe xuda aməd ədəb, be ədəb xalist
 əz əltafe rəbb."—*jīdgi*. 2 a rule, regulation.
 3 literature imparting morality.

ਅਦਭੁਤ [ədbhut] *Skt* **ਅਦਭੁਤ** *adj* wonderful, strange.
 2 amazing. 3 in poetics one of the nine literary
 excellences. See **ਰਸ**.

ਅਦਭੁਤ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [ədbhut ramayən] See **ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ**.

ਅਦਮ [ədəm] *Skt* **ਅਦਮ** *adj* that cannot be
 subdued, unconquerable, irrepressible. 2 *A* ۱۱
n absence, non-existence, state of withdrawal.
 3 the next world.

ਅਦਰਸ [ədras] See **ਅਦਰਸ**. 2 See **ਅਦਿਸ਼ਤ**.

ਅਦਰਕ [ədrək] *Skt* **ਅਦਰਕ** *n* ginger.

ਅਦਰਬ [ədərəb] *adj* without wealth, poor.
 2 priceless, invaluable. "su baji ədərbə."
 —*gyan*.

ਅਦਲ [ədəl] *Skt* **ਅਦਲ** purified butter. 2 *A* ۱۱ *n*
 justice. "ədəl kərə guru gyan sāmāna."—*maru*
solhe m 1. 3 God, the Creator. 4 equality. 5 a
 measure.

ਅਦਲੀ [ədli] *adj* (one) who administers justice.
 2 *n* a judge. "ədli hor beṭha prəbhu apī."
 —*gəu* m 5. 3 a resident of village Bhaini (now
 renamed as Chohla or Cholha). He was a
 spiritually awakened devotee of Guru
 Ramdas. It was as a result of his teaching that
 Bhai Bidhi Chand renounced burglary and
 received spiritual teaching lessons from Guru
 Arjan Dev. "ədli guru ko sikkh tēhī jīh
 sumətī visekhi."—*GPS*.

ਅਦਲੁ [ədəlu] See **ਅਦਲ**.

ਅਦਵੈ [ədve] See **ਅਦਵੈ**.

ਅਦਾ [əda], **ਅਦਾਇ** [ədaɪ] *A* ۱۱ *n* grace, gesture,
 gait. "ədbhut ədaɪ tāki."—*ramav*. 2 syntax.
 3 settling of accounts. 4 lucid exposition. 5 *A*
 ۱۱ cancellation, rejection. "tero hukəm
 kərhīge əda. guru ke sāg rəhēge səda."—*GPS*.

6 *adj* destroyed, perished. "Is thāl te tūhi hur ada."—GPS.

ਅਦਾਇਬ [ədaɪb] *A* ادايب plural of ਅਦਬ. "brīd ədaɪb rakhat hē."—GPS.

ਅਦਾਹਣ [ədahən] *adj* which cannot be burnt, incombustible, inflammable. "prēcāḍ amēṭ ədahən."—paras.

ਅਦਾਗ [ədag] *adj* spotless, clean, unblemished.

ਅਦਾਬ [ədab] See ਅਦਾਇਬ. "kərat ədab ədhɪk səbhkoe."—GPS.

ਅਦਾਲਤ [ədalət] *A* اداالت *n* court. 2 justice.

ਅਦਾਲਤੀ [ədalti] who holds the court. 2 *n* a judge, magistrate.

ਅਦਾਵਤ [ədavət] *A* اداوت *n* enmity, hostility. "tū kərə ədavət guru nal."—jāgnama.

ਅਦਿਸਟ [ədɪsət] *Sk* अदृष्ट *adj* invisible, unseen. 2 *n* the Creator. "səhje ədɪsəṭu pəchanē."—sri ə m 3. 3 fate. 4 fortune, destiny.

ਅਦਿਸਟਿ [ədɪsəṭɪ] the unseen. "citu ədɪsəṭɪ ləgai."—ram ə m 3.

ਅਦਿਸਟ [ədɪsəṭu] See ਅਦਿਸਟ.

ਅਦਿਖ [ədɪkh] *adj* without initiation, uninitiated by the Guru. 2 invisible.

ਅਦਿਤ [ədɪt] See ਅਦਿਤਰ.

ਅਦਿਤਿ [ədɪtɪ] *n* the earth. 2 daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to the gods. "dɪtɪ ədɪtɪ e rɪkɪ bəri bənər."—VN. 3 mother. 4 a devourer, i.e. death.

ਅਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ [ədɪtɪsut], ਅਦਿਤਿਕੁਮਾਰ [ədɪtɪkumar] the sun. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 god.

ਅਦਿਤੀ [ədɪtɪ] See ਅਦਿਤਿ.

ਅਦੀਸ [ədɪs], ਅਦੀਖ [ədɪkh] invisible. See ਅਦਿਸ਼. "adise."—japu.

ਅਦੀਨ [ədɪn] *adj* lacking in humility. 2 fearless. 3 magnanimous. 4 son of the Pandav, Sahdev.

ਅਦੀਨਾ [ədɪna] *P* ادينه *n* Friday. ədina means adornment; the Muslims adorn themselves on Friday, so it gets this name.

ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ [ədɪna beg] son of Channu Arain, a poor man of Sharakpur, started life as a

Patvari, (a recorder of land holdings) and by virtue of his ability rose to be the nawab of Jalandhar, and died as the subedar of Punjab. His real name was Bahram Jang but born on Friday (Adina), he came to be called Adina beg. With the aim of destroying Ahmad Shah's son, Taimur and his deputy Jahan Khan, he allied first with the Sikhs and then with the Marathas. Being dishonest, he could not continue his alliance with either of them. He died of colic during Assu of Sammat 1815 and was buried at Khanpur near Jalandhar. According to Prachin Panth Parkash, he conquered Jalandhar in Sammat 1813 with the help of Sodhi Vadbhag Singh of Kartarpur and the Khalsa Dal. The Khalsa disinterred and burnt the body of Nasir Ali who had earlier consigned to fire the sacred pillar of Kartarpur.

ਅਦੁਤਿਯ [ədutɪy], ਅਦੁਤੀ [ədutɪ] See ਅਦੁਤੀਯ.

ਅਦੁ [ədu] *A* اعد *n* an enemy, a rival.

ਅਦੁਖ [ədukh], ਅਦੁਖਾ [ədukha] *adj* without suffering or distress. 2 guiltless, innocent. 3 sinless. "mən rəhyo ədukha."—GPS.

ਅਦੁਜ [əduj] *adj* matchless, unique.

ਅਦੁਲ [ədul], ਅਦੁਲੀ [əduli] *A* اعدول *n* refusal, disobedience, negation. 2 opposition, antagonism. "hukəməduli gunəhɪ vicaro."—GPS.

ਅਦੇਉ [ədēu] *n* a demon. 2 *adj* unable to give, unfit for giving. "dēu ədēu vəsəṭu jo hoi."—NP.

ਅਦੇਅ [ədēə] *adj* not fit to be given, See ਅਦੇਯ. 2 *n* one who is not a god, a demon, See ਦੇਅ.

ਅਦੇਸ [ədēs] *adj* without a country. "əkal purakh ədes."—japu. 2 ignoble habitation. 3 See ਅਦੇਸ਼.

ਅਦੇਸਾ [ədēsə] *P* ادهسا *n* apprehension, concern, anxiety. 2 envy. 3 misgiving, doubt. "cuke mənhu ədesa."—vəḍ chāt m 5. 4 fear, panic.

ਅਦੇਖ [ədekh], ਅਦੇਖਿ [ədekhɪ] *adj* invisible. "jəs ədekɪ təs rakɪ bɪcara."—gəu bəvən kəbɪr.

ਅਦੇਖ [ədey] *n* not worthy of being given; what is not given. "nāhī ədey kachū to te."—NP.

ਅਦੇਵ [ədēv] *n* one who is different from a god; a demon. "mī dev ədevān sīdhu māthyo."—mohri 2 who has no god to worship, who does not worship any deity. "adī ədev hē."—japu.

ਅਦੋਖ [ədokh] *adj* faultless, sinless, blameless. ਅਦੰਗ [ədāṅg], ਅਦੰਗੀ [ədāṅgi] *adj* unblemished, untainted. See ਦੰਗ. 2 *freq* from bickering. 3 P ੬ foolish.

ਅਦੰਡ [ədāṇḍ], ਅਦੰਡਤ [ədāṇḍt] *Skt* अदण्डय *adj* not punishable, not liable to be punished.

ਅਦੰਭ [ədāṇbh] *adj* free from hypocrisy; unpretentious. ਅਦਤ [ədy] *Skt* adv today, now.

ਅਦ੍ਰ [ədr] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਅਦ੍ਰਸਾਰ [ədr̥sar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. 2 iron. 3 steel. "kāhū ədr̥sarā, kāhū bhadr̥ rūpā."—əkal. 'At some places it is iron and gold at other places.' 4 a spring or a stream, rising from Adri mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [ədr̥hman], ਅਦ੍ਰਮਾਨ [ədr̥man] عبدالرحمان Abdul Rahman, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. He served the Guru at Kartarpur and is counted among devout Sikhs. "ek fākir ju ədr̥hman."—NP.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ [ədr̥i] *Skt* *n* a mountain. 2 a stone. 3 a tree. 4 a cloud.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ [ədr̥is], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ [ədr̥isət] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ 1 and ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ. "dekhi ədr̥isət rāhau bismadi."—sor m 1. "bithāryo ədr̥isət jīh karam jar."—əkal 2 See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਾਰ [ədr̥isar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. See ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ. 2 iron. 3 a fountain of water that springs from a mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਤਾ [ədr̥isuta] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati. 2 stream. 3 Ganga.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ ਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਤਨੀਆ [ədr̥i sutahu ki jo tania] goddess Kaushaki, daughter of Parvati. 1

1 शरीर कोशाचतस्याः पार्श्वस्था त्रिःसृताम्बिका ।

कौशिकीति समस्तोषु ततो लोकेषु गीयते । 1—durga sapat sālī a 5.

2 Goddess Kali. According to a story in Markandey Puran, she appeared from the forehead of Durga during the formidable battle of Saronatbij. "nikli māttha phorke."—cāḍi 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁ [ədr̥is̥t] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਤ 1 and 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਕੁਟ [ədr̥is̥t̥kuṭ] a riddle, the resolution of which is beyond grasp; a riddle with an enigmatic clue. In Punjabi it is pronounced as dr̥is̥t̥kuṭ.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ [ədr̥is̥t̥] *Skt* अदृश्य *adj* invisible, unseen, missing.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ [ədr̥ija] *n* daughter of the Himalay, Parvati. 2 a stream.

ਅਦ੍ਰੀ [ədr̥i] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ. 2 *adj* honourable, venerable. 3 a man from the hills.

ਅਦ੍ਰੋਹ [ədroh] *adj* without ill-will, without enmity; amiable.

ਅਦ੍ਰਯ [ədv̥ay], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਯ [ədv̥itiy], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ədv̥iy] *adj* incomparable, unique, matchless. "ədv̥iy amār."—gyan.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਸ [ədv̥es], ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ [ədv̥ekh] *Skt* ਅਦ੍ਰੇਸ *adj* without enmity. 2 without envy.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇ [ədv̥e] *adj* unique. See ਅਦ੍ਰਯ. "adī purakh adv̥e."—əkal.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ [ədv̥ekh] See ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਤ [ədv̥et] *Skt* *adj* unrivalled, unique. 2 *n* God who is peerless.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਤਵਾਦ [ədv̥etvad] *Skt* ਵੇਦਾਂਤਮਤ, the principle holding that there is nothing except God who is the cause as well as the creator of the world.

ਅਧ [ədh] *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. "adh ser magāu dale."—sor kabir. 2 *Skt* अधस् *part* below, under. 3 See ਔਧ.

ਅਧ ਚੁਰਧ [ədh ur̥adh] *adv* under and above. 2 *n* the earth and the sky. 3 nether and celestial worlds. 4 heaven and hell. "kirāt pāia adh ur̥dhi."—gāu a m 1.

ਅਧਸੀਲੀ [ədh̥sili] *adj* semi cultured, partly well behaved. "adh̥sili treta aia."—cāḍi 3.

ਅਧਰ [ədhəh] See ਅਧ 2.

ਅਧਕ [ədhək] See ਅਧਿਕ.

ਅਧਕਾਰ [ədhkar] See ਅਧਿਕਾਰ.

ਅਧਕੀ [ədhki] *adj* additional, excessive. "ədhki trisna viapē kam."—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਅਧਨ [ədhən] *adj* without wealth; poor. "adhən dhəni ho jat."—*səloh*.

ਅਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ədhnetra] See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਅੰਧਰਾਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅਧਪਤਿ [ədhpatɪ] *Sk* ਅਧਿਪਤਿ *n* the master, a king. "jyō ədhpatɪ ɪk poʃɪʃ təkē."—*NP*.

ਅਧਪੰਧ [ədhpādh] half the journey, half the distance. 2 According to the Hindu custom, it is the mid point between the home and the cremation ground where the hearse is placed and the oblation is performed. 3 *S* ਅਧਪੰਧ *adv* resuming the travel then.

ਅਧਪੰਧੀ [ədhpādhī] *adj* who travels half the way to the destination; who cannot complete the journey. "ədhpādhī hē sāsarō va."—*vəḍ əlahniā m 1*.

ਅਧਬੂਤ [ədhbhut] See ਅਧਿਭੂਤ.

ਅਧਮ [ədhəm] *adj* mean, low, base, wicked, vile.

ਅਧਮਈ [ədhmāi] *n* meanness, impiety, baseness, depravity.

ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ [ədhəm cāḍali] This hymn of Guru Arjan Dev is in the Asa Rag.

(1) ədhəm cāḍali bhāi brahmāṇi

sudi te srestai re,

(2) patali akasi sakhni ləhbər bujhi khai re,

(3) ghər ki bīlai əvər sikhai

musa dekhi dərāi re,

(4) əj kē vāsī gurī kino kehāri

kukər tīnhī ləgai re,

(5) bājhū thunia chəpra thamia

nighria ghəru para re,

(6) binu jāriē lē jərio jəṛava

thēva acərəju laia re,

(7) dadi dadi nā pəhucənhara

cupi nirmāu para re,

(8) malī dulce bēṭhi lē mīrtəku

nən dikhələnū dharē,

(9) soi əjanū kəhē mē jana

janəṇharū nā chana re.—*asa m 5*.

It means :

1 The murderous and pain-giving tendency has turned into divine knowledge. The servile has changed into nobility i.e. spiritual strength has come within grasp. See ਜੁਸਟ and ਜੁਸਟਾਈ.

2 The fire of desire that was not satiated by eating up the underworld and the starry world has got extinguished. See ਲਗਬਰ.

3 The house cat has been taught in such a way that it is now frightened of the mouse.

4 The Guru has placed the tiger (pride) under the control of the goat (humility) and the dog now eats grass instead of carrion.

5 The thatched roof of the body is held firm without props. What roamed astray without rest has found a home deep within.

6 Without (an) insetter flaunting his acumen, the devotees have got within their own conscience, and inset there a wonderful gem (of spiritual knowledge).

7 The supplicant, failing to get justice through appeal raised with a hue and cry, succeeded in his mission through silence i.e. through deep understanding.

8 Man's corpse man (lacking self-knowledge) sits on the throne, but his visual ostentation (false pretension) has disappeared. He has cultivated contempt for it.

9 An ignoramus alone claims that he knows, but the (real) knower cannot remain unknown.

ਅਧਮਤਾ [ədhəmta]. ਅਧਮਤ੍ਵ [ədhəmtv], ਅਧਮਾਈ [ədhmāi] *n* lowliness, meanness, depravity, falsehood, inferiority. "nəhi chuṭi ədhmāi."—*sor m 9*. "kəhəu kəhā əpni ədhmāi."—*foḍi m 9*.

ਅਧਮਾਧਮ [ədhmadhəm] *adj* lower than the lowly, the lowest, most ignoble, heinous sinning, wicked.

ਅਧਯਨ [ədhyan] *Skt* ਅਧਯਨ *n* study, learning, perusal. ਅਧੈਨ.

ਅਧਰ [ədhər] *Skt* *adj* which cannot be grasped or adopted. 2 *n* the nether region; hell. "ədhṛā dhārā dharāṇah."—sahas *m* 5. 'adopter of the earth and the nether region.' See ਅਧਰੈ ਧਰੈ ਧਾਰਣਹ. 3 the lower lip. 4 a lip. 5 a constellation. "hukme dharī ədhər rahave."—sukhmāni. 6 the vagina, pudendum. 7 *S* *adj* baseless, without support, helpless.

ਅਧਰਣ [ədhəṛəṇ] *adj* not worth adopting; unworthy of adoption. "ədhəṛəṇ dhəṛṇā pəṭitəu dhəṛṇā."—gyan.

ਅਧਰਮ [ədhəram] *n* irreligion, sin, depravity, unworthy of adoption. 2 sans words such as, sublime, etc. "nəməstā ədhərmā."—japu.

ਅਧਰਮਾਈ [ədhərmāi] *n* irreligiousness. 2 absence of religion.

ਅਧਰਮੀ [ədhərmī] *Skt* ਅਧਰਿਮਿੰ *n* an irreligious person, a sinner, a wicked person.

ਅਧਰਵਿਚੋਹਾ [ədhərvichoha] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ (b)

ਅਧਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [ədhramrit] *n* sweetness of lip, pleasure of kissing. "ədhər triya ko caṭ kəhṛt ədhramrit payo."—cəritr 81.

ਅਧਰੀਆ [ədhriā] *n* a base, support. "nam sahrb ko pran ədhriā."—gəu *m* 5. 2 *adj* who provides support.

ਅਧਰੰਗ [ədhṛəṅg] ਅਧੰ ਅੰਗ half limb; a disease that disables half the body. ਪਕਾਘਾਤ, ੳ hemiplegia. It is a disease of the muscles caused by stupor, brain-carbuncle, gas formation in the stomach, epilepsy, syphilis, etc. Its attack on the left side is more dangerous because the heart is on this side. Its treatment should start early because cure is difficult after two months. Hemp seeds ground and mixed with honey, or fresh ginger

mixed with honey are beneficial for the patient.

Powder of rock salt, roots of long pepper, gourd, ginger and raysan, taken in equal quantity should be ground and taken 6 masas daily in the gravy of horse beans, is a standard treatment of hemiplegia. The use of the gum of Anniysis comiphora is also very effective.

Take sap of leaves of calatropis procara, azedarach, drumstick, vitesnegundo, castor in an equal measure. Boil them in oil equalling the total weight of all these ingredients. When all the sap is burnt, clean the remaining oil and put it in a bottle. Rubbing this on the body of the patient is quite useful. Rubbing with tiger or bear fat is indeed efficacious.

A patient of hemiplegia should not be given glutinous diet as it produces gas in the body. Instead meat and gravy of gram are useful.

ਅਧਰੈ ਧਰੈ ਧਾਰਣਹ [ədhṛā dhārā dharāṇah]—sahas *m* 5. See ਅਧਰ. 2 assuming form to give support to one lacking it.

ਅਧਵੱਧ [ədhvəddh] *adj* two equal halves; two parts or pieces.

ਅਧਤੋ [ədhṛo] *Dg* half. "ədhṛo sīgh ədhṛo māṇas."—bāno. 'half man half-lion'; Nar Singh

ਅਧਾ [ədhā] See ਅਧ. 2 *Skt* part then. 3 and. 4 but. 5 therefore, hence.

ਅਧਾਕ [ədhāk] ਅਧਾਕਿਕ *adj* half a letter. 2 See ਅਰਧਾਂਗ.

ਅਧਾਖਰ [ədhakhər], ਅਧਾਖਰ [ədhakhyər] ਅਧਾਖਰ *adj* half letter. "brəhəm gīani ka kəthiā nā jai ədhakhyər."—sukhmāni.

ਅਧਾਨ [ədhan] *Skt* ਅਧਾਨ *n* trust money, deposit for safe custody. 2 pregnancy, conception.

ਅਧਮ [ədhām] who has no habitation, homeless. "nəməstā ədhāmā."—japu.

ਅਧਾਰ [ədhar] *Skt* ਆਧਾਰ *n* support, prop, succour.

2 a vessel, pot, utensil.

ਅਧਾਰੀ [ədhari] *Skt* ਆਧਾਰਿਨ੍ *adj* who gives support.

2 *n* a beggar's bag, lap. 3 a female ascetic; a T-shaped stand wooden support on which holy men rest their arms during meditation. 4 food. "sabhñā der ədhari."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਅਧਿ [ədhi] *Skt prep* used to form words denoting higher status as ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ (officer), ਅਧਿਪਤਿ (lord, king), ਅਧਿਭੂਤ (God), and ਅਧਿਰਾਜ (monarch), etc.

ਅਧਿਆ [ədhiā], ਅਧਿਆਉ [ədhiāu], ਅਧਿਆਇ [ədhiāi] See ਅਧਯਾਯ.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ [ədhiātəm] *Skt* ਅਧਯਾਤ੍ਮ. *n* soul. 2 mind. 3 nature. 4 body. 5 knowledge of the self.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮ [ədhiātəm kəram] *Skt* ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਕਰਮ *n* actions relating to spiritualism. 2 means for attaining spiritual knowledge. "ədhiātəm kəram kəre ta saca."—*gəu ə m 1*. 3 actions in accord with one's nature,¹ willed actions. "ədhiātəm kəram je kəre namu nə kəb-hi par."—*sri m 3*.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮੀ [ədhiātmi] *adj* concerning spiritualism. "ədhiātmi həriḡuṇ tasu mānī jəp-hi eku murari."—*sri m 3*.

ਅਧਿਸ਼ਟਾਤਾ [ədhiṣṭāta], ਅਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਾਤਾ [ədhiṣṭhāta] *Skt* ਅਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਾਤ੍ਰ *n* a manager, an organizer, a chief.

ਅਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਾਨ [ədhiṣṭhan] *Skt n* a place for living, a town. 2 a house, home. 3 support, prop.

ਅਧਿਕ [ədhiḱ] *adj* plentiful. "ədhiḱ suad rog ədhikāi."—*māla m 1*. 2 remainder, residue. 3 *n* gemination mark in Punjabi in the shape of the new moon denoting double consonant. 4 a literary figure of meaning wherein the supporter is magnified more than the support provided. "jahf ədhey te ədhik ədhar."—*gərab gəjini*.

¹"rom rom vīcc rakkhion

kə brāhmāḍ kəroṣ sumara."—*BG*

Here the quality of a hair is magnified more than of the universe.

ਅਧਿਕਤਾ [ədhiḱta] excess, abundance.

ਅਧਿਕਰਣ [ədhiḱarəṇ] *Skt n* basis, support. 2 a context. 3 a title, heading. 4 locative case in grammar.

ਅਧਿਕਾਈ [ədhiḱai] See ਅਧਿਕਤਾ. "təni māni sāti hoī ədhikāi."—*kalī ə m 4*. 2 *adj* desirous of worldly objects, greedy. "māia ke jo ədhikāi, vīc māia pəce pəciḡ."—*kalī ə m 4*. 3 having long life; long-living. "markəḍe te ko ədhikāi, jini trīṇ dhəri mūḍ bəlae."—*dhəna namdev*. 4 too much. "trisna jəlhī ədhikāi."—*bher m 3*.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰ [ədhiḱar] *n* a rank, status. 2 a right. 3 competence. "ətər bəl ədhikar."—*səva m 1*. 'concerning the competence of the army.' 4 authority.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ [ədhiḱari] *Skt* ਅਧਿਕਾਰਿਨ੍ *n* one who has the right or a title. 2 a rank holder. 3 an owner, a master.

ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ [ədhiḱrit] *Skt* ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* occupied, under possession. 2 *n* an officer.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [ədhiḱdev] *n* a deity. 2 a household god. 3 an adorable god.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [ədhiḱdev] *adj* what happens suddenly. 2 concerning a god.

ਅਧਿਪ [ədhiḱp], ਅਧਿਪਤਿ [ədhiḱpəti] *n* a master, an owner. 2 a chief, chieftain. 3 a king.

ਅਧਿਭੂਤ [ədhiḱbhut] *n* the immanent God to whom all living beings owe their dependence.

ਅਧਿਭੂਤਕ [ədhiḱbhutək], ਅਧਿਭੋਤਕ [ədhiḱbhōtək] See ਅਧਿਭੋਤਿਕ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [ədhiḱrāj] See ਕਰਣ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [ədhiḱraj] *n* a powerful king, an emperor; a monarch ruling over a vast empire.

ਅਧਿਵਾਸਨ [ədhiḱvasan] *Skt n* the act of residing in another's house. 2 residence. 3 consecration of god in an image.

¹"ਲਾਗੇਏਏ ਸੁਧਯੇ."—*Gita*.

ਅਧਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ [ədhrīvēṣən] *Skt* *n* a rally. 2 a session. 3 an assembly, a congregation.

ਅਧੀ [ədhi] *adj* half. 2 ਅ (without) ਧੀ (intellect), foolish. "tūdh bhavē ādhi pərvaṇ."—*dhāna m* 1. 3 *n* half a dāmṛī, the smallest coin.

ਅਧੀਸ਼ [ādhiṣ] *Skt* *n* an owner, a master. 2 a king.

ਅਧੀਤ [ādhit] *adj* studied, considered.

ਅਧੀਨ [ādhin] *adj* subject, subordinate. 2 subdued. 3 humble, free from vanity. "ājya ādhin tāte pəram pəvītr bhāi."—*BGK*. 'A goat (ਅਜਾ) being humble became holy.'

ਅਧੀਨਤਾ [ādhintā] *n* subjection, dependence. 2 humility.

ਅਧੀਰ [ādhir] *adj* impatient, restless.

ਅਧੀਰਜ [ādhiraj] *Skt* ਅਧੀਰਜ. *n* impatience, uneasiness, petulance.

ਅਧੀਰਾ [ādhirā] *n* in poetry, a middle-aged heroine who petulantly disapproves of the hero's conduct of making love to another woman.

ਅਧੁ [ādhu] *adj* half. "ādhu gula cīṛī ka cugāṇu."—*var mēla m* 1.

ਅਧੁਨਾ [ādhunā] *adv* now, at this time, these days.

ਅਧੁਲਾ [ādhuḷā], ਅਧੁਲੀ [ādhuḷī] *adj* blind. 2 ignorant. "durməṭī ādhuḷī kar."—*bāsēt a m* 1. "netr phun ādhuḷē."—*bher m* 1.

ਅਧੁਆ [ādhuā] *adj* half. "bīlām nā ādhua rai."—*gūj a m* 1.

ਅਧੁਤ [ādhut] *Skt* *n* one who remains unafraid; a fearless one. "ādhut hē."—*japu*.

ਅਧੁਮ [ādhum] *adj* smokeless. 2 noiseless.

ਅਧੁਰਾ [ādhurā] *adj* partially complete, incomplete.

ਅਧੇ [ādhe] *Skt* ਅਧ: *part* below, under. 2 *Skt* ਅਧੇਧ *adj* not held by anyone, without support. "ādhe hē."—*japu*.

ਅਧੇਅ [ādheā] See ਅਧੇਧ.

ਅਧੇਨ [ādhen] See ਅਧਰਯਨ.

ਅਧੇਯ [ādhey] See ਅਧੇਯ. "āhī ādhey jhutho lākh tēse."—*NP*.

ਅਧੇਰ [ādher], ਅਧੇਰਾ [ādherā], ਅਧੇਰੁ [ādheru] *n* darkness, gloom. "sākəṭī ādher jēvī bhrām cuka."—*gāu kabir*. "bhāram ādherā lāhi."—*dev m* 5. "āgīan ādheru cukaṭa."—*var gūj 1 m* 3.

ਅਧੇਲਾ [ādheḷā] *n* quarter of a pice; half a dhela.

ਅਧੇਨ [ādhen] See ਅਧਰਯਨ.

ਅਧੇ [ādho] See ਅਧੇ.

ਅਧੇਗਤਿ [ādhogəṭī] *n* fall, decline, downfall, retrogression.

ਅਧੇਗੀ [ādhogī] *Skt* ਅਧੁਗ *n* one on the road; a traveller, passenger. "bhājīe guru gyanādhogī."—*BG*. 'Pray to and serve the Guru who leads to knowledge.'

ਅਧੇਮੁ [ādhomu] short form of ਅਧੇਮੁਖ. See ਅਧੁਮ 1.

ਅਧੇਮੁਖ [ādhomukh] *adj* hanging with head downward; prostrate. 2 upside down.

ਅਧੇਰੀ [ādhorī] *adj* who supports or helps. "sukhdate prabhū pran ādhori."—*gāu m* 5.

ਅਧੇੜਨਾ [ādhōṇā] *v* to unstitch, unsew, separate.

ਅਧੇਨ [ādhōn] ਅਧੰ-ਮਨ half a maund, twenty seers.

ਅਧੰਧਰ [ādhādhār] *adj* half the body, body in two parts. "sūdər sīgh ādhādhār kē."—*kṛīṣān*.

ਅਧੰਨ [ādhān] *adj* unfortunate, unfelicitious, unblessed.

ਅੱਧ [āddh] See ਅਧ. 2 *Skt* ਅਧਯਾਤ੍ਰ *n* a journey, passage. 3 a path. "sānāddh bāddh āddh hve."—*kālki*.

ਅੱਧਣ [āddhān], ਅੱਧਨ [āddhān] *n* half a maund, twenty seers, two weights (of ten seers each).

ਅਧਰਯ [ādhyast] *Skt* *adj* false, illusory; a thing thought to be at a place but in reality there may be nothing at all; for example silver in an oyster shell.

ਅਧਰਯਕ [ādhyakṣ] *Skt* *n* one who keeps an eye on every thing around, master, owner. 2 an officer. 3 a headman.

ਅਧਰਯਨ [ādhy-yān] *Skt* *n* recitation of the Guru's words as uttered by him; that is, a study, a reading.

¹Sec Bhai Gurdas. Var 23, paṛī 13.

ਅਧਯਾਸ [ədhyaśay] *Skt* *n* enthusiasm, courage. 2 confidence. 3 fondness, desire.

ਅਧਯਾਸ [ədhyaśay] *Skt* *n* a thought. 2 false knowledge. 3 imagining the quality of one thing in another. 4 a seat. 5 a posture.

ਅਧਯਾਹਾਰ [ədhyaḥar] *Skt* *n* a thought. 2 a talk. 3 (missing) words added during explication of a text. "Ih jag me ram nam so tau nahī sunio kan."—*jeja m* 9. 'In this God's name (great essence of which) you have not lent an ear to' the words added in brackets are ədhyaḥar. Similarly in the line. "kari kari hario anik bahu bhati."—*gəu m* 5. 'got tired of various (efforts)', the added word is an ədhyaḥar to complete the sense of the line.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ [ədhyaṭam] See ਅਧਿਆਤਮ.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਗਿਆਨ [ədhyaṭamgyān] *Skt* *n* knowledge spiritual or divine.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [ədhyaṭam ramayāṇ] *n* the Ramayan, which contains the story of Ram for imparting spiritual knowledge. Gulab Singh, a learned scholar of the Nirmala sect translated it from Brahmand Puraṇ in Sammat 1839.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਾ [ədhyaṭma] *Skt* *n* transcendent God.

ਅਧਯਾਪਕ [ədhyaṭak] *Skt* *n* a teacher, an educator.

ਅਧਯਾਪਿਕਾ [ədhyaṭika] *Skt* a lady teacher, a mistress.

ਅਧਯਾਯ [ədhyaṭay] *Skt* *n* a part of a book, chapter.

ਅਧਯਾਰੋਪ [ədhyaṭop] *Skt* *n* fabrication. 2 assigning the action of one to another, for example, taking the behaviour of maya (illusion) as the act of God. 3 climbing, ascending.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [ədhṛav], ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [ədhṛuv] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰਵ *adj* not stationary, unstable, volatile. 2 transient, impermanent, perishable. "səbh ədhṛav dṛiṭhe jiu ta cəṛənkəməḷ ciṭu laia."—*suhi chāt m* 5.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [ədhṛav] *Skt* *n* such an oblatory ritual in which violence and sacrifice do not figure and no killing of the animal takes place. 2 uninterrupted oblation. See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵਯੁ [ədhṛvayū] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰਵਯੁ *n* Yajurved. 2 a Brahman who performs oblation by reciting verses from Yajurved.

ਅਨ [ən] *Skt* ਅਨ *vr* to go, be competent, take away. 2 *part* indicating the negative aspect by prefixing the main word. 3 ਅਨ *adj* other, another, different. "lobhi ən kau sevde."—*sri m* 3. "sagar būd nahī ən hera."—*brīla m* 5. 4 *n* corn, grain. "laṭu mādhanā ā ṅəḡah."—*var asa*. 5 a suffix clarifying the idea of the principal verb. "rəkhe rəkhanhar aṭi ubarāṇu."—*var guj m* 5. 6 ਅਨ is also used in place of ਅਨੁ. See ਅਨਦਿਨ and ਅਨੁ.

ਅਨਸਨ [ənsən] *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਸਨ *adj* who does not eat, or who undergoes fast. "əcvəhū əsən ki rəhō ənsəna?"—*NP*.

ਅਨਸਾਧੁ [ənsadhū] an evil person, See ਧੋਪ 2.

ਅਨਸੁਆ [ənsua] See ਅਨਸੁਯਾ.

ਅਨਸੁਤਾ [ənsuta] *n* a barren woman, not capable of bearing a child.

ਅਨਸੁਯ [ənsuy], ਅਨਸੁਯਕ [ənsuyak] *adj* free from ਅਸੁਯਾ (jealousy), unenvious. "ənsuyak śubh mān nahī mān."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਸੁਯਾ [ənsuya] daughter of Daksh and wife of rishi Atri. According to the Ramayan, she lived on Chitrakut mountain with her husband. She was saintly and given to meditation and therefore possessed several spiritual powers. When Sita along with her husband came to see her, Ansuya gave her a magical paste for rubbing over her body which would keep her ever youthful. "bəri ən ənsuya narī."—*dətt*. 2 freedom from jealousy and envy.

ਅਨੰਤ [ənsākh] *adj* innumerable, countless. "ənsākh əchuhənī sṅ dālō."—*dətt*. See ਸੰਖ.

'In Gurbani, it changes into 'ਅਨੁ'.

ਅਨਸ਼ੁਰ [ənsʃvər] *Skt* adj indestructible, everlasting.

ਅਨਹਤ [ənhət] *Skt* ਅਨਹਤ adj unstruck; without a bruise. "dərɪ vaj-hɪ ənhət vaje ram."—*vad chāt m 5*. See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ [ənhətʃəbəd], ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ [ənhət nad] *Skt* ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ¹ *n* the sound that is produced without striking at anything. According to the Yog, the yogis hear it when they reach the transcendental stage of meditation, dāsəm dvar or the ultimate spiritual stage.

"prathme bhrāmargūjar sākhdhunɪ dutɪy kəhijje,

trɪɪy bajə mɪrdəg caturath-hɪ tal sunijje, pēcəm ghəʃa nad khaʃt bɪnadhunɪ hoi, saptəm bajə bherɪ aʃtəm dūdəbhɪ joi, navme gərəj sāmudr ki dāʃəm megh ghokh-hɪ guɳe,

kəhɪ sūdər ənhətʃəbəd ko dəs prəkar jogi sunɛ."—*sūdərɪlās*.

2 In Gurmat, it stands for transcendental music that is not audible to the ears. The devotees experience it during meditation. "ənhətə səbəd bajət bherɪ."—*sohɪlā*. 3 The revelation of the Divine that dawns upon a spiritually awakened person.

ਅਨਹਦ [ənhəd] See ਅਨਹਤ. "ənhəd bəni paɪɛ təh həume hoɪ bɪnəs."—*sri m 1*. 2 adj unlimited, beyond measure. "ənhəd rup ənahət bəni."—*akal*. 3 *n* a gāṇ metre, also named akra, əṅka, ənubhəv, ʃaʃɪvədna, cādrəsə and mādhdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line has 11, 15 arrangement.

Example:

sətjug ayo, səbh sunpayo,

munɪ mən bhayo, gunɪ gən gayo.—*kalki*.

ਅਨਹਦਸ਼ਬਦ [ənhədsəbəd] ਅਨਹਦਨਾਦ [ənhədnad], ਅਨਹਦਬਾਣੀ [ənhədbāṇi] See ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ. "ənhəd

¹The antonym of ਅਨਹਤ is ਅਹਤ, which arises out of striking something.

səbəd bəj-hɪ dərbare."—*bher m 5*. "ənhəd dhunɪ dərɪ vājde."—*sri m 5*. "ənhəd bəni səbəd vājə."—*gəu a m 3*.

ਅਨਹਿਤ [ənhɪt] *n* against one's interest; evil, damage, disadvantage, opposition.

ਅਨਹੋਨੀ [ənhoni] adj what cannot happen; impossible. "cɪta taki kijje jo ənhoni hoɪ."—*s m 9*.

ਅਨਹੋਵਨ [ənhovən] adj impossible. "hovən kəura ənhovən mɪʃa."—*bɪlā m 5*. (that is) 'Death is bitter but sweet is life.' 2 *n* non-existence, absence.

ਅਨਕ [ənək] *Skt* adj low, mean. 2 *Skt* many. 3 *Skt* ਅਨਕ *n* a small kettle drum. "ənək tur bherɪ pəṇəv."—*cəɪɪɪ 1*. 4 *A* ਜੀ *n* happiness. 5 adj joyful, pleasing.

ਅਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ [ənək sɪŋh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ [ənəkduḍbhi] son of Anakdundubhi (Vasudev), Krishandev.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ ਬਲਭਨਿਜਾਚਰਨਾਯਕ ਸਤ੍ਰ [ənəkduḍbhi bələbhɪnjacərnayək sətɾ] *n* Anakdundubhi's son, Krishan, whose darling was Jamna; born of Jamna was the grass that the deer grazed; the deer's master was the lion; whose foe was the gun.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ [ənəkduḍbhi] See ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ.

ਅਨਕਪ [ənəkəp] *Skt* ਅਨੇਕਪ *n* one who drinks with more than one limb, i.e. with trunk and mouth; an elephant.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਪਨੀ [ənəkəpnɪ], ਅਨਕਪੀ [ənəkəpi] *n* an army of elephants.—*sənama*. See ਅਨਕਪ.

ਅਨਕਪਯਰਿ [ənəkəpyərɪ] *n* the enemy of an elephant, the lion.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਪਯਰਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ [ənəkəpyərɪ nadənɪ] *n* an army roaming like the lion, the enemy of elephants, having its roar.—*sənama*. 2 gun, musket.

ਅਨਕਰੀਬ [ənəkrib] *A* قريب *adv* nearly, roughly, about (in time). 2 in the near future.

ਅਨਕਾ [ənka] a gāṇ metre of four lines, also named ʃəʃɪ, whose each line is organized as

one yagāṇ (ISS).

Example:

prābhū hē; əju hē; əjē hē; əbē hē.—ramav.

2 See ਚਾਚਰੀ. 3 See ਉਨਕਾ.

ਅਨਕਾਇ [ənkaɪ], ਅਨਕਾਏ [ənkae] *Skt* ਅਨਕਾਯ *n* one who is bodiless; desire, lust; Cupid. “ənkae rat̪ɪa! vaṭ duheli ram.”—*biha chōt m* 5. 2 ਅਨਕਾ-ਕਾਏ! why (or for what) another; why any other.

ਅਨਕਾਦ [ənəkad], ਅਨਕਾਦਿ [ənəkadi] *adj* the origin of many; root of all. “ənkadɪ sərupē əmit̪ bɪbhut̪.”—*gyan*

ਅਨਕਾਮ [ənkaɪm] *adj* without desire. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੁਕਾਮ fulfiller of desire. “sərab ke ənkaɪm.”—*əkal*

ਅਨਕਾਲ [ənkaɪl] *adj* timeless; əkal; God that never dies.

ਅਨਕੁੰਭ [ənkuṇbh] See ਅਕੁੰਭ. “təb kṛbh ɔr ənkuṇbh an; dəl rukyo ram ki tyag kan.”—*ramav*

ਅਨਕੰਪਾ [ənkaṇpa] See ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ.

ਅਨਕਰ [ənəkəɾ] *Skt adj* who has no knowledge of letters; uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਨਖ [ənəkʰ] See ਅਣਖ. “mən ənkaɪ su kup-hi ghanere.”—*GPS*. 2 who has no nails, without talons.

ਅਨਖੰਗ [ənkhəŋg] See ਅਨੁਖੰਗ.

ਅਨੱਖਰ [ənəkʰəɾ] See ਅਨਕਰ.

ਅਨਗ [ənəŋ] See ਅਨੰਗ. 2 who is not ਨਗ (stationary); moving, living. 3 transitory. 4 volatile.

ਅਨਗਨ [ənɡən], ਅਨਗਨਿਤ [ənɡənɪt] *adj* countless, innumerable.

ਅਨਗਰੂਆ [ənɡərua] *adj* lacking in sense of honour, mean. 2 ਅਨੰਗ-ਰੂਆ charming, attractive, having graceful features. “ənɡərua akhara.”—*mala namdev*

ਅਨਗਤ [ənɡəɾ] *adj* unorganized, unforged, self-existent. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਅਨਗਾਹ [ənɡah] *adj* which cannot be organised; boundless, very grim. 2 *n* a thrashing frame which is dragged around in a circle over the

corn that is threshed. “laṭu mədhan̪iā əŋɡah.”—*var asa*

ਅਨਗੰਧ [ənɡədh] *adj* odourless. 2 without any trace. 3 *n* a foul smell, stench. “ənɡədh jərə məhā kṛd̪ ənl̪.”—*gyan*

ਅਨਾਘ [ənəŋh] *adj* without ਅਘ (sin); sinless. 2 blameless, unblemished.

ਅਨਾਘੜ [ənəŋhəɾ] *adj* unhewn, See ਅਨਗਤ. 2 badly hewn, unshapely, mis-shaped. 3 uneducated, uncultured, vulgar.

ਅਨਚਾਰ [əncaɾ] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰ *n* loose character; immorality.

ਅਨਚਾਰੀ [əncaɾi] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰਿਨ *adj* licentious, reprobate, profligate. “əncaɾi ka dhan.”—*sava m* 3.

ਅਨਚੇਤ [əncaɪt] *adj* without feeling, insentient. 2 *adv* all of a sudden, suddenly. “jaɪ ləgi hərə ko əncet.”—*krisən*

ਅਨਚਿੰਜ [ənchiɪŋ] *adj* indestructible, imperishable. “ənchiɪŋ teɪ udar.”—*əkal*

ਅਨਜਾਨ [ənjan] *adj* ignorant, without knowledge, foolish, illiterate.

ਅਨਜਾਨਤ [ənjanət] *adv* ignorantly. “ənjanət bɪkʰia məhi rəce.”—*sukhmani*

ਅਨਜੇਵ [ənjev] *adj* unconquerable. “ɪm kəpət̪ dev ənev nrɪp, jədɪn jhəʔək de dʰaɪ hē.”—*paras*. 2 which cannot be ਜੇਮਨ (eaten); inedible.

ਅਨਝੰਝ [ənjhəŋh] *adj* sans ਝੰਝਾ (trembling), unshivering, steady. “ənjhəŋh gat.”—*japu*. See ਝੰਝ.

ਅਨਝ [ənəʔ], ਅਨੱਝ [ənəʔt̪] *n* ਅਨ੍ਹਿਤ. a lie, falsehood. 2 injustice. 3 *adj* who does not back out. 4 immutable, permanent. “ənəʔt̪ sukkhl̪.”—*gyan* ‘lasting comfort.’

ਅਨਝੀਠ [ənɟiṭh] *adj* unseen, unobserved.

ਅਨਝੰਡ [ənɟəṇḍ] *Skt* ਅਧਾਝਝ not liable to punishment, unpunishable.

ਅਨਤ [ənət] *Skt adj* which is not ਨਤ (bent), unbending, without humility. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤ

endless. "pəsrɪo ap hoɪ ənət tərəḡ."—*sukhmāni*. See ਪਲੂ. 3 *Skt* ਅਨਤਰੁ *adv* somewhere else. "kāhɪ nənək əb nahɪ ənət gətɪ."—*ṭoḍi m 9*. 4 *Skt* ਅਨਿਤਜ *adj* transitory, destructible. "ənəta dhən dhəṛṇi dhəre ənət nə cahɪa jai; ənət kəu cahən jo gəe se ae ənət gəvəɪ."—*gəu m 1*. 'puts perishable wealth under the earth, but does not desire the endless one (God); those who pursued wealth have come to lose that eternal One (God).' 5 someone else. "simrən bina ənət nəhɪ kaju."—*NP*.

ਅਨਤਰੰਗਾ [ənət tərəḡa], ਅਨਤਰੰਗੀ [ənət tərəḡi] *adj* having infinite waves; sea, ocean. 2 *n* the Creator, God. "asa purəṇ ənət tərəḡa."—*bɪla m 5*.

ਅਨਤਰਾਇ [ənət bhai] *adv* in numerous ways. "raja ram məulɪa ənət bhai."—*bəṣāt kabir*.

ਅਨਤਰ [ənətər] *Skt* ਅਨਤਰ *adj* one of the two, the second, the other one. 2 *Skt* *adj* at another place, somewhere else. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤਰ *adv* afterwards, hereafter. 4 ਅਨਤਰ-ਤਰੁ *another tree*. "cādna subasu jasū simrəṭ ənətər."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਨਤਰਿਯਾ [əntəriyā], ਅਨਤਰੀਆ [əntəriyā] *adj* who does not know swimming. "əntəriyā jyō sɪdhu ko cəhɪt tərən."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਨਤਾ [ənəta] See ਅਨਤ. "ənəta dhən dhəṛɪ dəbɪa."—*suhɪ chāt m 4*.

ਅਨਥਾ [ən-tha] See ਅਨਥਾ.

ਅਨਦ [ənəd] *Skt n* pleasure, joy, happiness. "ənəd sukh mēḡəl bəne."—*bɪla m 5*. 2 felicity. 3 See ਅਦ.

ਅਨਦਮੁਲ [ənədmul] *adj* the origin or cause of happiness. "ənədmul dhɪaɪo purkhotəmu."—*bɪla m 4*.

ਅਨਦਰੁਪ [ənədrup] *adj* whose forte is happiness. "ənədrup prəḡəṭɪo səbh thanɪ."—*ram m 5*.

ਅਨਦਾਰਿਕ [əndaɪk] *adj* who does not give. "əndaɪk tɪh putr nə pɪt ko bədh kɪyo."—*cəritr 266*. 2 the provider of food.

ਅਨਦਾਈ [əndai] *n* ecstasy, joy, pleasure. "həɪɪ

aradhe ərog əndai."—*sor m 5*. 2 See ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ. 3 a non-giver.

ਅਨਦਿਨ [əndɪn], ਅਨਦਿਨੁ [əndɪnu] *Skt* ਅਨੁਦਿਨ *adv* every day, always, continuously. "əndɪno mohɪ ahi prasa."—*sohɪla*. əndɪnu səhsa kəde nə cuke."—*bɪha var m 3*.

ਅਨਦੁ [ənədu] See ਅਨੰਦ. "ənədu kərə sasi sasi səmarə."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ [əndrisəṭ] *adj* invisible, unseen.

ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [əndrisəṭɪ] *Skt* the deluge; ultimate destruction of the universe. "avənu javən drisəṭɪ əndrisəṭɪ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਨਧਰ [əndhər] *Skt* ਅਨਧਾਰ *adj* without a base, groundless. "əndhər prəmath."—*dətt*. 2 ਅਨਧਰ *which cannot be caught; ungraspable, irresistible*. "ɪh bhāt nɪd əndhər subhəṭ."—*parəs*.

ਅਨਧਿਕਾਰੀ [ənədhikari] *Skt* ਅਨਧਿਕਾਰਿਨ *adj* who is not entitled or empowered; undeserving, incapable, unfit. 2 dismissed, demoted.

ਅਨਧਯਾ [ənədhya] *Skt* ਅਨਧਯਾ *n* time not prescribed for studying. In Hinduism, study is prohibited on the first, eighth and fourteenth lunar dates and on moonless and full moon days; "ənədhya jo vidya pərə so vadi jəḡ mahɪ."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਨ [ənən] *Skt n* life. 2 movement, dynamism. 3 breath. 4 See ਅਨਨਜ.

ਅਨਨਪਰ [ənənpar] *Skt* ਅਨਨਪਰ *adj* devoted or attached to only one; a monotheist. "ḡɪan əru dhyan ənənpar."—*səveye m 4*.

ਅਨਨਜ [ənəny] *Skt* *adj* not related to ਅਨਜ (other); devoted only to one. 2 engrossed in only one subject, devoted only to one type of thinking.

ਅਨਨੁਯ [ənənvəy] *Skt* unrelated; a literary figure of meaning, wherein there is none to be compared with the one defined; a simile to 'Many other days and times are also added to them when study is prohibited. See manusmṛiti. Ch. 4, s 102 to 121.

reveal uniqueness where something is compared with itself. "jahā karat upmey ko upmey upman."—*śivraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

"kəhɪ rəvidas əkəθ kəθa bəhu kəɪ kəɪje?
jesa tu tesa tuhi, kɪa upma dije?"—*brla*.

"bhəle əmərdaṣ guṇ tere teri upma tuhi
bəɪɪvə."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ [ənpəɾh] *Skt* ਅਪਠ *adj* one who does not know how to read; unlettered.

ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ [ənəpaɪni], ਅਨਪਾਵਨੀ [ənəpavəni] *Skt*
अनपयिन् *adj* imperishable, constant, firm.
"ənpavni bhəgəɪ nə upji."—*sar pərmanəḍ*.

ਅਨਪੇਖ [ənpəkʃ] See ਅਨਪੇਖ 2.

ਅਨਪੇਖ [ənpəkʃ] *adj* unseen, invisible. 2 *Skt*
अनपेक्ष *adj* desireless, indifferent.

ਅਨਫੁਰ [ənpʰur] *adj* without will or resolve,
quiet. 2 *n* falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਭਿਕਤ [ənbɪkət] *Skt* अनभिकत *adj* whose name
and form have not been revealed. 2 ਅਨੁ-ਅਵਸਥਾ
free from illusion. 3 *n* the Creator, God.
"ənbɪkət rəg."—*dətt*.

ਅਨਭਿੱਧ [ənbiddh] *Skt* अनाविद्ध *adj* which cannot
be pierced, unbreakable. 2 whose limbs have
not been perforated.

ਅਨਬੋਲ [ənbol] *adj* silent, soundless.

ਅਨਬੋਲਤ [ənbolət] *adj* without speaking. "ənbolət
meri bɪrthə jani."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਨਬੁਣ [ənbɾuṇ] *Skt* अबुण *adj* not split, unpierced,
undivided. "ənbɾuṇ ənəṭ."—*japu*.

ਅਨਭਉ [ənbhəu] *adj* fearless. "ənbhəu pədu
pəvə ap gəvəe."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 *n* the
Creator, God. "ənbhəu kɪnə nə dekhɪa,
beragiəre."—*maru kabir*. 3 *Skt* अनुभव, *n*
knowledge gained without any guidance.
"ənbhəu prəkəs."—*japu*. 'is self-evident
knowledge.' 4 ਅਨਭ-ਭਾਯ, fear of the other.
"ənbhəu bɪsəɪɪgəe prəbhujacɪa."—*sarə m 1*.

ਅਨਭਉ ਭਾਉ [ənbhəu bhəu] *Skt* अनुभव भाव *n* the
light of self-knowledge. 2 the Creator,

Vahguru. "ənbhəu bhəu nə dərse."—*ram
rəvdas*.

ਅਨਭਯ [ənbhəy] *adj* fearless.

ਅਨਭਵ [ənbhəv] See ਅਨੁਭਵ. 2 *adjsans* ਭਵ (birth);
which is not born.

ਅਨਭਾ [ənbha] short form for ਅਨਭਾਵ, the other
thought. "nas hoɪ ənbha bhɪde."—*GV 10*.
'Ideas gathered in the other way came to
naught.'

ਅਨਭਿਗ [ənbhɪg], ਅਨਭਿਗਤ [ənbhɪgɪ] *Skt* अनभिज्ञ
adj not knowing, ignorant.

ਅਨਭਿਜ [ənbhɪj] *adj* not trusting. 2 unrelenting,
not pleased. 3 ascetic, alone; detached.

ਅਨਭੂਤ [ənbhut] *adj* not of material elements.
2 See ਅਨੁਭੂਤ.

ਅਨਭੇਵ [ənbhev] See ਅਭੇਵ. "te jan hɛ ənbhev."
—*brəhəm*.

ਅਨਭੈ [ənbhɛ], ਅਨਭੋ [ənbhɔ] See ਅਨਭਉ, ਅਨਭਯ
and ਅਨਭਵ. "kəɪtə hoɪ su ənbhɛ rəhɛ."—*bher
rəvdas*. 2 ਅਨਭ-ਭਯ other fear. "ənbhɛ visre
namɪ səmaɪa."—*gəu m 1*. 'With the Divine
imbibed, vanishes the other fear.'

ਅਨਮਨ [ənmən], ਅਨਮਨਾ [ənməna] *adj* attached
to other than the One; fickle-minded. 2 sad,
melancholy. "sunke sɪkh ənmən hɪvə ae."
—*GPS*.

ਅਨਮਾਰਗ [ənməɾəg] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* wrong or false
path. 2 ਅਨਭ-ਮਾਰਗ the other route.

ਅਨਮਿਖ [ənmɪkʃ] *Skt* अनमिख *adj* without blink-
ing, with constant stare. 2 *n* a fish. 3 The god
who does not blink. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh
has also used ənmɪkʃ for time. "tɪh ənmɪkʃ
mukʃ bhəɪ ərunɪa."—*NP*. 'Then the face got
ruddy, is a transform of blink.'

ਅਨਮੀਲਾ [ənmɪla] *adj* not aligned. See ਅਸਤ
ਬਿਅਸਤ.

ਅਨਮੇਖ [ənmekʃ] See ਅਨਮਿਖ.

ਅਨਮੇਵ [ənməv] *adj* ਅਮੇਯ immeasurable. 2 un-
limited, boundless. "nanki sunəɪ həkʰhəɪ
ənməv əg."—*NP*.

ਅਨਮੋਲ [ənmol] *Skt* अमोल *adj* priceless, precious.
2 expensive.

ਅਨਮੋਡ [ənməd] *adj* undecorated. 2 See ਅਨਿਮੋਡ.

ਅਨਯ [ənay] *Skt* न against ਨਯ (justice) injustice. "samas mānīd prakas nay, tam anay nāsae."—*GPS*. 'Light of justice equals that of the sun.' 2 inauspicious.

ਅਨਰ [ənər] *n* an impotent person. 2 a coward, timid person.

ਅਨਰਸ [ənras] *adj* ਅਨਰ-ਰਸ other taste. "ənras cūke hārīras mānī vāsae."—*majh a m 3*. 2 insipid, tasteless. "hor ənras sabbh bisre."—*ənēdu*. 3 renouncer of taste. "dehrāsā vāllō ənras hoe hēn."—*bhāgtavli*. 4 *n* antagonism, discord, hostility. 5 a literary defect inhering conflicting qualities; poets have defined five categories of ənras: "prətynik nirās vīras keshav duhsādhān patrādusṭ kabbīr bahu kārhi nā sukavī bākhan."—*rāsik priya*. (a) prətynik is mixing of love, power, pity and horror. (b) nirās is expressing love hypocritically. (c) vīras is writing about copulation amidst sorrow. (d) mixing up of friendship and hostility is duhsādhān. (e) writing contrary to the context is patrādusṭ. 6 Some poets have mentioned the savour of quiescent peace as an ənras. In their opinion quiescence spoils poetics; they therefore uphold only eight rāsas in poetic literature. 7 *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਸ a mixture of two savours. See ਅਨਰਸ.

ਅਨਰਗਲ [ənərgəl] *Skt* अनर्गल *adj* without restraint, unrestrained, free.

ਅਨਰਤ [ənrat] *adj* without love, loveless, sad. 2 ਅਨਰ-ਰਤ who loves someone else. 3 *Skt* अनृत *n* a lie, an untruth. "əhāmāt ənrat kumit hit."—*kan m 5*. "matvā mēdyā kunarā ənratā."—*kalki*.

ਅਨਰਥ [ənərəth] *Skt* अनर्थ *n* a wrong meaning, contrary implication. 2 wealth sinfully

acquired. 3 violence, oppression. "kārī kārī ənərəth vīhājhi māra."—*asa m 5*. 4 part in vain, futile.

ਅਨਰਾਉ [ənrau] *Skt* अनुराग *n* love, affection, amorous attachment. "nanak ke mānī rhu ənrau."—*sukhmānī*. 2 ਅਨੁਰਾਵ echo, reverberation.

ਅਨਰਾਗ [ənrag] See ਅਨੁਰਾਗ. 2 without love, bereft of love. See ਅਨਰਾਗੀ 2.

ਅਨਰਾਗੀ [ənragi], ਅਨਰਾਗੀ [ənragi] *adj* ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ lover. "gurmukhī so ənragi."—*sor m 1*. "suratī sūnī ənragi."—*gāu kabir*. "nījghārī bastāu pāvānu ənragi."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 2 ਅਨ (without) ਰਾਗ (love), stoical. "sabbh māhī vāsē atit ənragi."—*bher m 3*.

ਅਨਰਾਧਾ [ənradha] *Skt* अनिरुद्ध *adj* unrestrained, headstrong. "jān bicre ənradha."—*sri benī*. 2 See ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ.

ਅਨਰੁਕਤ [ənrukāt] See ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਨਰੁੱਧ [ənruddh] See ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ.

ਅਨਰੁਪ [ənrup] *adj* ill-formed, ugly. "rup ənrup moro kachu nā bicarīo."—*toḍi m 5*. 2 *Skt* अनुरुप *adj* similar, resembling, like. "dharānī me sālīl jese kup ənrup¹ ke bīmāl jāl chae hē."—*BGK*. 3 proper, suitable. "jo ənrupīo thakur mere hoi rāhī uh bat."—*gūj m 5*. 4 concordant. 5 other or different form.

ਅਨਲ [ənal] *Skt* अनल *n* what never gets satiated; a fire. "audh ənal tānu tīn ko mēdaru."—*gāu kabir*. 2 representing the numeral three because three fires are recognised. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 3 *Skt* अनिल source of life; wind, air. "ənal əgām jese lāhārī māīo dādhi."—*sor rāvdas*. 'Waves come into being on account of strong wind rising above the ocean.' 4 *Skt* अलिल a bird also called ənālpaks, supposed always to stay in the sky. Its eggs ripen in the sky during their fall to the earth, and the poults
Traditional scholars use this term for 'expressing' as well.

begin flying in the air without ever touching the earth. "anāl ākas pāchi dōlbo kārət hē."
—*akal*. See ਉਨਕਾ and ਹੁਮਾ.

ਅਨਲਹੱਕ [anālhakk] *A* 𑂔𑂗𑂢 I am God. "anālhakk bolyo vikhrīta."—*NP*. The followers of Vedant philosophy, who like the Sufi saints consider themselves Brahma, make this utterance, See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਅਨਲਪਕ [anālpaks], **ਅਨਲਪੱਚੀ** [anālpāchi] See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਨਲਵਾਉ [anālvau] *n* fire-like air, scorching wind. 2 a hot suffocating, sand laden wind of the desert of Arabia, Africa etc. which causes many to parch to death and others to get stranded. *A* 𑂔𑂗. "anāl vau bhārām bhulai."—*maru solhe m* 3. 3 fire without life-sustaining oxygen in which man cannot remain alive; carbon dioxide. "ātār lobh bhārām anālvau, diva bālē nā sojhi pāi."—*asa m* 3.

ਅਨਲੁ [anālu] fire. See ਅਨਲ. "mukte gurī anālu bujhaia."—*ram kabir*.

ਅਨਵਸਥਾ [anāvastha] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਾ: *n* lack of firmness in thought and speech. 2 a blemish of speech wherein the device does not lead to a conclusion, as in. "je ko bujhe hove sārīaru; dhavle upārī keta bharu? dharti horu pāre horu horu; tis te bharu tāle kāvaṇu jorū?"—*jāpu*.

ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ [anāvasthiti] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ *n* vacillation, unsteadiness. 2 lack of support. 3 instability of mind even after meditation. 4 See ਅਨਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਨਵਸਰ [anāvsar] a literary figure describing the execution of action at the wrong time, rendering it useless.

Example:

"suke sārvarī palī bādhavē,
luṇē khet hāthvarī kārē.
aio cor turāt-hī legāio,
meri rakhāt mugadh phirē.
jrhva bēcān sudh nāhi nikse,

tāb re dhārām ki as kārē."

—*asa kabir*.

"jāb ghār mādārī agī lāgarī,
kādhī kup kādhē pānīhare."

—*nāṭ a m* 4.

ਅਨਵਦਤ [anāvady] *Skt* *adj* free from ਅਵਦਤ (defect), appreciable, admirable, praiseworthy. "ājār amār anāvady ābhēkha."—*NP*.

ਅਨਵਰ [anvār] *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* illuminating, shining, very bright. 2 *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਵਰ, not inferior, superior.

ਅਨਵਰ ਖਾਨ [anvār xan] a ranked holder in the army of the chief Mukhlas Khan. He fought against Guru Hargobind during the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨਵਰਤਨ [anvartyan] See ਅਨਿਵਰਤਨ.

ਅਨਵਾਉਣਾ [anvauna] *v* to make available, send for. "anvayo hām ne tis bhāt."—*GPS*.

2 ਅਨੁਵਾਉਣਾ to get something or someone washed or bathed. "rup sīdhu anvae."—*parās*.

ਅਨਵਾਇਆ [anvara] *adj* called for, sent for. 2 ਨੁਵਾਯਾ got bathed, helped in having a bath.

ਅਨਵਾਨ [anvan] *A* 𑂔𑂗 a title, heading. 2 a beginning. 3 a preface, foreword.

ਅਨਵਾਰ [anvar] *A* 𑂔𑂗 plural of ਨੂਰ, light, flashes.

ਅਨਵਣ [anvraṇ] . See ਅਨਬੁਣ.

ਅਨਾਸ [anas] *adj* hopeless, undesired. "anasā udasi."—*datt* 2 indestructible. "nāmo nāmo anas ko." 3 *Skt* without ਨਾਸਾ (nose), noseless.

ਅਨਾਸਉਚ [anasauc] See ਅਨਸੋਚ.

ਅਨਾਸਨ [anasan] *adj* without a seat or position. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਾਸਨ food.

ਅਨਾਸਿਰ [anasir] *A* 𑂔𑂗 plural of ਉਨਸਰ, the five elements: earth, air, water, fire and ether.

ਅਨਾਸੋਚ [anasoc] *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* uncleanness, impurity. "anasoc nama māhā sur sohe."—*parās*.

ਅਨਾਹਤ [anahat], **ਅਨਾਹਤਿ** [anahati], **ਅਨਾਹਤੁ** [anahatu] *adj* not wounded, unhurt. 2 indestructible, deathless. "adī anil anadī anahati."

—*jəpu*. 3 *n* one who has not been killed; the Creator, the transcendent One. “*jotī sərūp ənahət lagi, kəhu halal kɪa kɪa*.”—*prəbha kəbir*. 4 According to Amarkosh it is a piece of cloth that has not been beaten in washing by the washerman. 5 See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਨਾਹਾਰ [ənahar], ਅਨਾਹਾਰੀ [ənahari] *Skt* अनाहारिन् *adj* without food, fasting.

ਅਨਾਗਾ [ənaga], ਅਨਾਗੀ [ənagi] *adv* without missing a day or time, regularly, continuously. “*dan deu ənagi səghər rəccɪa*.”—*cāḍi* 3. 2 *adj* unprecedented.

ਅਨਾਚਾਰ [ənacar] See ਅਨਚਾਰ.

ਅਨਾਜ [ənaj], ਅਨਾਜੁ [ənaju] *n* foodgrain, corn, cereals, See ਅਨਾਦ. “*ənaju mægəu sət si ka*.”—*dhəna dhəna*.

ਅਨਾਤ [ənət] *Skt* सूत *adj* bathed; who has taken a bath. 2 sends for, obtains. 3 something fetched.

ਅਨਾਤਮ [ənātəm] *Skt* अनात्म *adj* soulless, inert. 2 *n* five elements which are different from the soul. 3 without conscience. “*əg hɪn əbhəg ənatəm*.”—*jəpu*.

ਅਨਾਥ [ənath] *adj* unprotected. 2 indigent, destitute, orphan.

ਅਨਾਥਨਾਥ [ənathənthath] ਅਨਾਥਨਾਥ [ənathnath] *adj* master of all orphans. “*ənathənthath dəɪal suksagər*.”—*sar* *m* 5. 2 *n* God who is the master of the orphans. “*pəɪɪt udharən ənathnath*.”—*gəu thɪɪti* *m* 5.

ਅਨਾਥਾਲਯ [ənathalay] *n* a house for the homeless, an orphanage.

ਅਨਾਦ [ənad] *Skt* अनाद *n* God who accepts all. 2 *adj* who eats corn or cooked food. 3 corn, grain, etc. 4 rootless, without a beginning. 5 *n* a four lined *vərnɪk* stanza, also called *vapi*, organised as SSS, ISS, S, I, with pauses after every fourth *vərn* (character):

Example:

calle baṇ, rukke gē; mətē sur, rətē nē.

dhəkke dhol, dhuki dhal; chutṭē baṇ, utṭhe jval.—*ramav*.

6 *Skt* *adj* without ਨਾਦ (sound), soundless. 7 *A* *enmity, hostility*.

ਅਨਾਦੈਤ [ənadət] *n* lack of charity, parsimony, miserliness. “*ɪtə dət dhayo ənadət utṭə*.”—*parəs*. ‘From here rushed charity, from there came miserliness.’

ਅਨਾਦਰ [ənadər] *n* disrespect, insult, dishonour.

ਅਨਾਦਿ [ənadɪ] *Skt* *adj* sans beginning ever-existent. “*adi ənil ənadɪ ənahət*.”—*jəpu*. 2 victuals, provisions. “*ənəl ənadɪ kɪəu*.”—*səvəye* *m* 4 *ke*. “*dhən ənadɪ bhukhe kəvəl ɪəhkeɪ*.”—*gṛḍ* *kəbir*. “*devhɪ səbhən ənadɪ*.”—*NP*.

ਅਨਾਮ [ənəm] *Skt* अनाम *adj* nameless. “*ənəm hɛ*.”—*jəpu*. “*jəg nam səhəs ənam əho*.”—*NP*. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਾਮਯ without ਅਮਯ (disease), healthy. “*tən ənam mən anəd hɛ*.”—*NP*. 3 See ਦਿਨਾਮ.

ਅਨਾਮਯ [ənaməy] *adj* having no disease, healthy. “*əkhɪl ənaməy kɪɪpə tumarɪ*.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨਾਮਾ [ənama], ਅਨਾਮਿਕਾ [ənamika] *Skt* finger next to the little finger which is sinful to name because it was with this finger that Shiv had cut Brahma’s head. At the time of an oblation, a ring of grass is worn on it so that its impurity goes away. “*nɪj ənamika tɛ su bəgai*.”—*GPS*. ‘took the ring from Anamika and threw it away.’

ਅਨਾਮੀ [ənami] *adj* nameless. 2 ਅਨਾਮਯ without disease. “*kərhū əvər kɛs ənamɪ*.”—*NP*. 3 prize-winning, fit for the award.

ਅਨਾਮੈ [ənamē] See ਅਨਾਮਯ.

ਅਨਾਯਾਸ [ənayas] *adv* without ਆਯਾਸ (effort), effortlessly. “*ənayas səbh hɪ bənjaɪ*.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨਾਯੁਧ [ənayudh] *Skt* *adj* unarmed, without weapons.

ਅਨਾਰ [ənar] *adj* without ਨਾਰ (neck), neckless. 2 *P* *n* a pomegranate, *L* *punica granatum*. A sweet pomegranate heals thirst and sickness

of throat, strengthens semen and is constipative. Seedless pomegranates of Kandhar are the best. Its sour type is used in preparing sauces and condiments. Its rind called 'naspal' is used in several medicines.

ਅਨਾਰਦਾਣਾ [ənardana] *n* dried seeds of pomegranate used in sauces and condiments.

ਅਨਾਰਥ [ənaraṭh] *Skt* **ਅਨਾਰਥ** *n* non-Aryan. 2 a clumsy fellow, a naive person. 3 an uncultured fellow; a rustic.

ਅਨਾਲਕਾ [ənalka] *adj* not a companion. "khāḍḍa bhārām ənal ka."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 without sloth.

ਅਨਾਲੋਭ [ənalobh] *n* absence of greed, contentment.

ਅਨਾਲੰਬ [ənālāmb] *adj* without a support or a stay. "ənālāmb ləkh sis jhukava."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਾਵਨ [ənavan] *v* to bathe, to have bath. "jəl nīkas pun sikk ənavē."—*GPS*. 2 *n* bringing or fetching.

ਅਨਾਵਰਤ [ənavarət] *adj* without ਆਵਰਤ (circling or turning) i.e. not rotating, not turning back, not revolving. "ənavarət birē mahā varət dhara."—*parəs*. 2 *Skt* **ਅਨਾਵਰਤ** not covered, uncovered, open.

ਅਨਾਵ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [ənavṛiṣṭi] *n* absence of rain, drought.

ਅਨਾਧੀ [ənāḍi] *adj* who does not know how to feel ਨਾਧੀ (pulse), who is an incompetent physician. 2 *Skt* **ਅਨ-ਏਡ** foolish, unintelligent. "əsāt ənāḍi kade nā bujhe."—*gəu m* 3.

ਅਨਿ [ənɪ] See ਅਨਿੰਦ. 2 *Skt* **ਅਨਜ** *adj* other. "ənɪ nā upav kərḥā."—*asa m* 5. 'not to make any deliberate effort.' 3 army. "həu mē ənɪ siu lərɪ mərə."—*bavən*.

ਅਨਿਆਉ [ənɪāu], **ਅਨਿਆਇ** [ənɪai] *Skt* **ਅਨਯਾਯ** *n* inequity, injustice. "ta kəṛi je ənɪai ko mərta."—*bher m* 5. See ਅਨਯਾਯ.

ਅਨਿਆਈ [ənɪai] See ਅਨਯਾਯੀ.

ਅਨਿਆਸ [ənɪas] *Skt* **ਅਨਯਾਸ** *adv* without effort, effortlessly. 2 without ਆਯਾਸ (hard work).

ਅਨਿਆਚਾ [ənɪara], **ਅਨਿਆਚੇ** [ənɪaro] *adj* pointed. 2 not different, ordinary. 3 *n* the crescent moon that has two sharp points on the second day. "bhal birajət he ənɪaro."—*cəritr* 1.

ਅਨਿਸ਼੍ਟ [ənɪṣṭ] *Skt* *adj* not dear; against desire. 2 *n* a loss, harm, an evil omen.

ਅਨਿਕ [ənɪk] *adj* not one; many, several. "ənɪk bhog bīkhia ke kərə."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* **ਕਨਕ** *n* gold. "ənɪk kəṭək jese bhulpərə."—*sor rəvdas*. 3 *A* **ਯਾਤਰਾ** travel, journey. 4 an attack, a charge. "kəṛɪ kəṛɪ harɪo ənɪk bəhu bhati choḍ-hɪ kət-hu nahɪ."—*gəu m* 5. 'After launching several attacks on lust, I have met with defeat.'

ਅਨਿਕਤ [ənɪkət] **ਅਨੇਕਧਾ** *adv* in many ways, of many kinds. "khojəsəkha ənɪkət pātha."—*dev m* 5. 2 *n* plurality, multiplicity.

ਅਨਿਕਧਾ [ənɪkdha] *adv* **ਅਨੇਕ** *vr* in many ways, by several means.

ਅਨਿਕਮੁਖੀ [ənɪkmukhi] *adj* multi-faced, having several months. 2 *n* Sheshnag, a thousand-hooded cobra. 3 Shiv, with five-faces. 4 Ravan, ten-headed. 5 Brahma, four-faced. 6 Kartikeya, six-faced.

ਅਨਿਕਰੰਗੀ [ənɪkrəgi] *n* the Creator, who enacts a multifarious play; the universal form.

ਅਨਿਗ [ənɪg] *adj* many. 2 *n* limbless, Kamdev, god of love, Cupid. "sūdər ənɪg bhau kərət phirət."—*sar m* 5.

ਅਨਿਗਭਾਉ [ənɪgbhau] many moods. 2 **ਅਨੰਗਭਾਵ** the idea of love, See ਨੁਪਰੀ.

ਅਨਿੱਛ [ənɪcch] *adj* sans desire.

ਅਨਿੱਚਿਤ [ənɪcchit] *Skt* **ਅਨਿਚਿਤ** *adj* undesired, unwanted.

ਅਨਿਤ [ənɪt], **ਅਨਿੱਤ** [ənɪt], **ਅਨਿਤੁ** [ənɪtu], **ਅਨਿਤਤ** [ənɪty] *adj* not perpetual; transitory, momentary. "ənɪt biuhar əcar bīdhɪ hinət."—*kan m* 5. 2 not fixed, unappointed. "ənɪt he."—*japu*.

ਅਨਿੰਦ [ənɪd] *n* opposite of ਨਿੰਦਾ; praise,

appreciation. "təj kam krodh ənɪd nɪda." –asa chət m 5. 'Forsake lust, rage, praise and vilification.' 2 *Skt* ਅਨਿੰਦਯ *adj* not fit to be vilified; praiseworthy. "jo ənɪd nɪd kəɪ choɪo." –guj m 5.

ਅਨਿਨ [ənɪn], ਅਨਿੰਨ [ənɪn] *Skt* ਅਨਨਯ *adj* not attached to any one; worshipping One only. "das ənɪn mero nɪrup." –sar namdev. See ਅਨੰਨ.

ਅਨਿਪ [ənɪp] *n* chief of ਅਨਿ (army); commander.

ਅਨਿਬੱਧ [ənɪbəddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਬਧ *adj* untied, unbound. 2 *n* a musical instrument without a metallic or fibre strand tied to different tune-setters.

ਅਨਿਮਿਖ [ənɪmɪkh], ਅਨਿਮੇਖ [ənɪmekh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮੇਸ *adj* without blinking; staring. 2 *n* a fish. 3 god; it is mentioned in the Purans like Bhagvat that gods do not blink.

ਅਨਿਮੰਤ [ənɪmānt] *adj* adornment of the army, military decoration.

ਅਨਿਯਤ [ənɪyət] *Skt* *adj* unconfirmed, uncertain. 2 ephemeral. 3 transitory.

ਅਨਿਯਾਰਾ [ənɪyara] See ਅਨਿਅਾਰਾ.

ਅਨਿਰਖ [ənɪrəkh] *adj* priceless. 2 which cannot be seen or observed. "ənɪrəkh səb uccro." –brahm.

ਅਨਿਰਤ [ənɪrat] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਰਤ *n* different from truth; falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀ [ənɪrvəcni], ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ [ənɪrvəcniy] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ *adj* inexpressible, beyond expression. "lakh-hu ənɪrvəcni i hu yāte." –GPS. 2 *n* God.

ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ [ənɪrukət] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ *adj* which can't be uttered; unspeakable.

ਅਨਿਰੁਧ [ənɪruddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਧ *adj* who cannot be stopped; unrestrainable. 2 *n* grandson of Lord Krishan, son of Pradyuman born to Rukmi's daughter, and father of Vajar.

Ban's daughter, Ukha, fell in love with Aniruddh and with the help of her shrewd

friend Chitarlekha, she brought him to her father's town Shonitpur. When Ban heard of this, he sent many warriors to capture Aniruddh but he killed them all. At last Ban somehow imprisoned Aniruddh. At this Krishan, Balram and Pradyuman went to get him released. A fierce battle took place. Ban was a devotee of Shiv whom he called for help. Shiv and Sakand sided with Ban. Lord Krishan wounded Shiv and Sakand was wounded by Garur and Pradyuman. At last on Shiv's request Krishan released Ban, and Aniruddh along with Usha came to their home at Dvarka. "sāg ləyo ənɪruddh ko." –krisən. See ਊਖਾ. 3 a rope to tie animals with. 4 an emissary, envoy. 5 Shiv.

ਅਨਿਲ [ənɪl] *n* air. "ənɪl beɾə həu khevɪ nə sakəu." –basāt namdev. 2 gout, paralysis. 3 See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਨਿਲਕੁਮਾਰ [ənɪlkumar] *n* son of the Wind; Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਅਨਿਲਭੁਕ [ənɪlbhuk] *Skt* *n* a serpent which lives on air. 2 *adj* who consumes air to remain alive.

ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ [ənɪvərtin] *Skt* ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ *adj* who does not turn back, impetuous. "ənɪvərtin nɪvəratke." –cəɪɪr 137. 'pushing back the impetuous ones.'

ਅਨੀ [əni] *n* a point, pointed end. 2 army. See ਅਣਿ. "ke ke bəl sūbh ki həni əni." –cādi 1.

ਅਨੀਆਲਾ [ənɪala] *adj* pointed. "ram bhəgəɪ ənɪale tɪr." –gəu kəbɪr. See ਅਣਿ.

ਅਨੀਸ [ənis] *adj* who has no ਈਸ (master); orphan. 2 chief of the army; commander-in-chief. 3 soul separated from its Creator.

ਅਨੀਸ਼ਵਰਵਾਦੀ [əniʃɪrvəvadi] *Skt* ਅਨੀਸ਼ਵਰਵਾਦਿਨ *adj* atheist.

ਅਨੀਹ [ənih] *Skt* *adj* without desire, uncaring.

ਅਨੀਕ [ənik] *Skt* *n* army. 2 a battle, war. 3 a battlefield.

ਅਨੀਕਨੀ [ənɪkni], ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ [ənɪkɪni] *Skt* ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ

n a blue lotus, lily. 2 an army composed of 2,187 chariots, 2,187 elephants, 6,561 horses and 10,935 foot soldiers. 3 army. "bīcāl bithar eše bhaigī anikni."—*cādi 1*.

ਅਨੀਤ [ənīṭ] *Skt* ਅਨਿਤ *adj* not perpetual; for a brief period. 2 injustice. See ਅਨੀਤਿ. 3 fetched. See ਅਨੀਤ. 4 some other place. See ਅਨਤਰ.

ਅਨੀਤਿ [ənīṭi] *n* absence of ਨੀਤਿ; injustice. 2 *adj* ਅਨਿਤ not always, for a few days. "jāṭi dhovē bāhu dehī anīṭi."—*sukhmāni*

ਅਨੀਤੇ [ənīte] *Skt* ਅਨਤਰ *adv* at some other place. 2 in evil and falsehood. "gavhī gite citī anīte... bin nāvē mānī jhūṭh anīte."—*asa 3 m 1*. 'Reciting hymns, the mind wanders to other places, and is deprived of the Divine.' 3 See ਅਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੀਰਾਇ ਜੀ [ənīrai jī] See ਅਣੀ ਰਾਇ.

ਅਨੀਲ [ənīl], **ਅਨੀਲੁ** [ənīlu] *adj* white, bright. 2 without form or colour. "adī anīlu anadī anahatī."—*japu*. 3 beyond count i.e. countless, boundless, uncountable. 4 See ਨੀਲ.

ਅਨੁ [ənu] *n* ਅੰਨ corn, cereals. "anu dhanu bāhuta upjē."—*sava m 3*. 2 *Skt prep* when added to words, it carries the sense of after, equal, with, each, repeatedly, etc. as in ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ (following, succeeding) ਅਨੁਦਿਨ (daily), ਅਨੁਰੂਪ (resembling) etc. 3 See ਅਨੁ.

ਅਨੁਆਰ [ənuar] See ਅਨੁਹਾਰ.

ਅਨੁਸਰਣ [ənusarən] *n* the act of pursuing, conforming. 2 imitation.

ਅਨੁਸਾਸਨ [ənuṣaṣan] *Skt n* an order. 2 an advice, a precept. 3 thirteenth chapter of Mahabharat.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ [ənusar] *Skt adj* according to. 2 like, resembling.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ [ənusari] *adj* following. 2 conforming.

ਅਨੁਸੁਤ [ənusut] *adj* diffused, pervasive, See ਅਨੁਸੁਤਤ. "nī janusut sabbhīn me dekhe."—*GPS*.

ਅਨੁਸੁਪ [ənuṣup], **ਅਨੁਸੁਤ** [ənuṣubh] *n* a *varṇik* stanza of two lines, each with sixteen characters, that is, four quarter-units of eight

characters, making a total of 32 characters. The fifth and sixth characters of each quarter-unit are *lāghu* and *guru* respectively. The seventh character of the fourth quarter-unit must also be *lāghu*. This poetic form is often used in Sanskrit compositions. It is also called a *śloka*. In Sanskrit books there are many metres but while counting, only a stanza of 32 words is taken as a *śloka*.

Example:

विज्ञानेनासिना येन त्वज्ञानं नवरङ्गकम्
हन्यते नम्यतेऽस्माभिः सगोविन्दहरि गुरुः

—*guru nanak satotr rātnakār*.

kijē man nā bhulke, vidyā rup dhānadī ko,
dharo prem suṣīlta gurumāt dhāro cit.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਨ [ənuṣṭhan] *Skt n* commencement of work. 2 recitation of magical incantations in accordance with the prescribed procedure. 3 the idea of performing religious deeds.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਨ [ənuṣṭhan] *Skt* अनुष्ण *adj* not hot; cold.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਤ [ənuṣyut] *Skt adj* sewn, stitched. 2 all-pervasive.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਰ [ənuṣvar] *Skt n* a vowel pronounced in conjunction with some nasal symbol like *bīdi* and *ṭippi*. It nasalizes the vowel as in *sāt* māhāt, *jātu*, *tātr* etc.

ਅਨੁਹਾਰ [ənuhār] See ਅਨੁਹਰਣ and ਅਨੁਹਾਰ. "kārḥī krīty nār anuhār hoi."—*GPS*.

ਅਨੁਹਰਣ [ənuhārən] *Skt n* copying, imitation.

ਅਨੁਹਾਰ [ənuhar] *adj* similar, equal. "sānmukh devī ke gāyo sālābh dip anuhār."—*cādi 1*. 2 *n* a form, shape. 3 resemblance.

ਅਨੁਕਤ [ənukāt] *Skt* अनुकृत *adj* unsaid, unspoken. "anukāt prābhā he."—*japu*.

ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukārən] *Skt n* an imitation. 2 an act performed in conformity with another. 3 pursuit of a law-suit. 4 a word formed with sound as its basis, onomatopoeia as ਘੜੀ, ਧੜੀ, ਚੀ ਚੀ.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲ [ənukul] *Skt adj* who helps a drowning

person like a shore or the bank (kul); a helper. 2 conforming. 3 benefactor. 4 who gives support.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਤਾ [ənukulta] *n* conformity, concord, See ਅਨੁਕੂਲ.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਾ [ənukula] *n* a vārṇik metre also known as maktikāmala. It has four lines, each line being organised as : 5ll, 55l, 11l, 5, 5 with pauses at the fifth character and the sixth character thereafter.

Example:

ṣri guru sevo, jənəm sudharo,
kaməṛu hōmē, mən nāhī dharo,
alās tyago, kirət kəmao,
hve upkari, jəg sukh pao.

ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ [ənukāpa] *Skt* अनुकम्पा *n* the act of trembling on account of another's distress; pity, kindness. "mujh pər nīj ənukāpa dharhu." -NP.

ਅਨੁਕੰਪੇਨਾ [ənukāpena] *adj* abode of kindness; compassion, beneficence. "sun ṣṛnən bəna ənukāpena bani bhəni rəsāl." -NP.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰ [ənukṛ] See ਅਨੁਕਰ.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਿਤਾ [ənukṛmīṭṭa] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੇਕਿ. (c)

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮ [ənukṛam] *Skt* *n* succession, order.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਣਿਕਾ [ənukṛamṇika] *Skt* *n* a serial list or table of contents, index.

ਅਨੁਕੰਭ [ənukhəṅ] *Skt* अनुकम्ब *n* compassion, beneficence. 2 connection, bond. 3 the process of bringing words from one line to another as in Guru Amardas's compositions in order to complete the sense. "cəhu jug məhī ɛmrītu saci baṇi, sīdh sadhik tər-s-hī səbh loṛ; pure bhagī pəpəṭī hoṛ." -dhāna m 3. Here the word ɛmrīṭ of the first line has to be brought into the third line too, in order to complete the meaning of that line. This is anuṣāṅ.

ਅਨੁਗ [ənug] *Skt* *adj* अनु (behind) ग (moving), follower. 2 a servant, footman, dependent. "ənug apne ko əbhədan dati." -chəkke

ਅਨੁਗਨੀ [ənugānī] *Skt* army, which is composed of followers and servants. -sənama.

ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ [ənugāmī] *Skt* अनुगामिन् a follower. 2 an employee, a servant, slave.

ਅਨੁਗੁਣ [ənugūṇ] a figure of speech in which the company enhances the merit of the companion.

Example:

sadhō ! ih mən gəhīo nā jai,
cēcəl trīsna səṅ bəsət hē,
yate thir nā rəhai. -gəu m 9.

bəlihari guru apne dīuhārī sādvar,
jīnī māṇas te devte kie kərət nā lagi var.

-var asa.

manəs jənəm əmol hē, hoṛ əmol sadhusəṅ pae.

-BG

ਅਨੁਗਤਾ [ənugyā] *Skt* अनुगत *n* an order, a command. 2 a figure of speech involving a description of one finding virtue in a matter popularly considered bad.

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri jamhī gun gae, ...
ənədu gəribi sadh səṅī jitu prəbhu cīt ae, ...
piṣənu piṣī oḍhī kamri sukh mānu sətōkhae, ...
nəḡən phirət rəṅī ek kē oḥu sobha pae.

-suhi m 5.

jətək kanən ke dukh hē,
səbh se sukh kē tən pē ənumano. -ramav.
bhāi laddhe kahyo suno premi mere gurubhai!
kəl hām ramdasपुरी vīkhe javēḡe,
kala mukh kərke sāvār hoṛ gādhe pər,
səṭṭa bəlvəḍ ko gunah bəṣṣavēḡe.

ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹ [ənugrah], ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹਿ [ənugrahī], ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹੁ [ənugrahu] *Skt* अनुग्रह *n* kindness, mercy. "bhāio ənugrahu prāsādī sātəṅ kē." -sor m 5.

ਅਨੁਚਰ [ənucār] *Skt* *n* a follower. 2 a servant, an attendant.

ਅਨੁਚਰਣੀ [ənucārṇī] *n* an army, that has a collection of servants. -sənama. 2 *adj* following one's commander.

ਅਨੁਚਿਤ [ənucit] *Skt adj* improper, unbecoming.
ਅਨੁਜ [ənuj] *Skt n* younger brother. "jivət ənuj nam tih lālu."—*NP*. 2 born later. "rəhu ənuj adi pəd dije." 'wood got from a tree, and a gun or musket made from it.'

ਅਨੁਜਾ [ənuja] *Skt n* younger sister, born later.

ਅਨੁੱਤਮ [ənuttam] *Skt adj* not good. 2 having none better than itself, the best.

ਅਨੁਦੱਤ [ənudatt] *Skt* अनुदात्त *adj* ਅਨ-ਉਦੱਤ inferior, of no consequence, worthless. 2 low tone, abated voice.

ਅਨੁਦਿਨ [ənudin] *Skt adv* each day, daily, always.

ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ [ənunasik] *Skt adj* nasal sounds ṅ, ṇ, ṅ, n, m.

ਅਨੁਨਾਦ [ənunad] *Skt n* an echo, a resonance, reverberation.

ਅਨੁਪਾਸਿਤ [ənupasthit] *Skt n* absence.

ਅਨੁਪਾਤਿ [ənup patti] *Skt n* tactlessness, irrationality, deviousness. 2 impropriety. 3 inability. 4 non-achievement.

ਅਨੁਪਾਮ [ənupam] *Skt adj* matchless, incomparable.

ਅਨੁਪਲਬਧਿ [ənuplabadh] *Skt* अनुपलब्धि *n* non-achievement, non-attainment. 2 knowledge of non-existence, for example, to know that a horse is not an elephant, is in fact non-knowing.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [ənupan] *Skt n* something gulped to take medicine, as water with a tablet. 2 water, etc. taken after food.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰ [ənupar] short form for ਅਨੁਪਾਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰੀ [ənupari] *adj* possessing matchless beauty.

ਅਨੁਪੁਸ [ənupras] a figure of speech, drawing its charm from the sameness of sound in words, is called alliteration or assonance. This is also called pədmētri and vərəṇ mētri. Scholar have recognized five types of ənupras: chek, vrittī, śrutī, laṭ and āty.

(a) When a sound repeatedly appears in the middle or beginning of words, it is called chekanupras.

Examples:

gave ko vidya vikham vicaru.—japu.
 kucil karupi kunari kulakhni
 pirka sahaju na jania.—sar m 1.
 chatrdhari chatripati chelrup chitinath,
 chonikar chayabar chatripati gaie.—gyan.
 pərampurakh pərmesur svami pavān pəu
 əhari—həzare 10.
 chərupi cheli sēda chēki rēhit chitī mahī
 əchəl chəlēt chitī pətīn ko chālī kōn tē jahī ?
 —cāritr 70.

(b) If the same sound appears repeatedly at the end of words in the same line or stanza, it is called vṛityənapras:

Example:

darsən pərsən sərsən hərsən
 rēgi rēgi kərtari re.—asa m 5.
 namu dhīai sēda sēkhai sēhəjsubhai govīda,
 gəṇit mīṭai cuki dhāi kēde nā vīape māncīda.
 —asa chāt m 5.
 nam kam bihin pekhat dham hū nēhi jahī.
 —japu.

kāhū devtan ke divan me virajman,
 kāhū danvan ko gumanmāt det ho.—əkal.
 kāhū ko tēneya hē nā mēya jāke bhēya kou,
 chonī hū ke chēya choḍ kāsō prītī laie.—gyan.

(c) Sounds articulated at the same place (dental, labial part of body) appearing in the same line constitute śṛutyənapras.

Example:

tīthē ghəṛie sūra sīdha ki sudhī.—japu.

In this line t, th, s, dh, are all dental.

(d) The same words carrying different meanings according to their position in a line they figure in, form laṭanupras.

Example:

gave ko taṇu hove kīse taṇu.—japu.

The meaning of this verse depends on where the pause is placed in the text, that is, whether the pause precedes the first *taṇu* or follows it. In the sentence “jao māt t̥həhīro i hā.” the sense conveyed depends upon whether the pause is after jao or after māt. In the first case it will be ‘go, do not stop here’ but in the second case it will be ‘do not go, stop here.’

(e) The fifth type of *anupras* is what rhyme is in English. Here it is named *ātyanupras*. Poets have imagined six forms of this rhyme.

(1) In *sarvāty anupras* the last syllable of each line rhymes.

Example:

amīṭ tej jag jotī prākasi,
adī āched abhe āvinasi,
pāram tatt pāmarth vikasi,
adī sarup ākhēḍ udasi—*gyan*.

(2) *samāty vikhamāty anupras* is where odd and even lines rhyme:

Example:

guṇ mud māgal mul,
sābh karāy ko sīdh karat;
avguṇ gāho nā bhul,
sukh sāpātī ko jo hārat.

(3) In *samāty anupras*, even lines rhyme but not the odd ones.

Example:

īdran īdr,
balan bal,
rākan rāk,
kalan kal.—*japu*.

(4) In *vikhamāty anupras*, odd lines rhyme but not the even ones.

Example:

salahi salahī,
eti surātī nā paia,
nādia ātē vah,
pāvhi sāmūdī nā jāñīahī.—*japu*.

(5) In *samvīkhamāty anupras*, the first line rhymes with the second and the third with the fourth.

Example:

gun gān udar,
māhīma āpar,
asān ābhāg,
upmā ānāg.—*japu*.

(6) Where the last words of all the lines are of different quantities, and none of them rhymes, it is *bhīntukāty anupras*.

Example:

kīto kal bityo bhāe ramrajā,
sābe śātru jīte māha juddhmālī,
phīryo chākṛ carō dīśa maddh ramā,
bhāyo nam tāte māhā cākṛvartī.

—*ramav*.

અનુષ્ટુપ [anubādh] *Skt* अनुबन्ध *n* relation, connection, contact, affinity. 2 the contents of the texts which relate to the reader as title, subject, relation and purpose. “im carō anubādh ko gyan rīde jāb hoī.”—*GPS*.

અનુભવ [anubhāv] *Skt* न अनुभव *n* knowledge evolved without formal instruction or education. 2 cognizable knowledge. 3 knowledge not indefinite. 4 a four-lined gāṇik metre also known as ākra, āṇka, ānhād, śāśīrvadna, cādrasa and mādhur-dhunī. It is arranged as III, ISS.

Example:

ānhād bājje, dhunī ghān lājje,
ghāñhāñ ghorā, jāñu bāñ morā.—*suraj*.

અનુભવ [anubhāv] *Skt* न अनुभव *n* an effect. 2 a brief revelation of pleasure through the gestures of eyes and eyebrows.

અનુભૂત [anubhūt] *Skt* अनुभूत *adj* felt; known through practical experience. 2 tested. 3 known.

અનુમતિ [anumatī] *Skt* अनुमति *n* an agreement, a consensus. 2 a permission. 3 according to Vishnu Puran, daughter of Angira and wife of the moon.

ਅਨੁਮਾਨ [ənuman] *Skt n* an estimate, a conjecture, guess, speculation. 2 See ਪੁਮਾਣ.

ਅਨੁਮੋਦਨ [ənumodən] *Skt n* a confirmation, an approval. 2 expression of satisfaction or delight. 3 indulgence. "ənumodən nādən mat kare."—GPS.

ਅਨੁਮੋਤਿ [ənumōti] *Skt* अनुमोत्ति *adj* expressing approval or agreement.

ਅਨੁਯਾਈ [ənuyai], ਅਨੁਯਾਯੀ [ənuyayi] *Skt* अनुयायिन् *adj* who follow. 2 servant, attendant.

ਅਨੁਚਕਤ [ənurəkət] *Skt* अनुचकत *adj* immersed in love; enamoured. 2 dyed in red colour. 3 beloved.

ਅਨੁਰਾਉ [ənurau] love. See ਅਨਰਾਉ. 2 *Skt* अनुराउ *n* resonance, a reverberation, an echo.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗ [ənurag] *Skt n* love, affection, attachment. 2 reciprocated love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ [ənuragi] *Skt* अनुरागिन् *adj* who loves. 2 a reciprocator of love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ [ənuradha] *Skt n* seventeenth of the twenty seven lunar mansions. According to Hinduism, travelling or doing charitable deeds in this period is auspicious.

ਅਨੁਰੂ [ənuru] *Skt* अनुरु *n* charioteer of the sun who has no thighs (ur). See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਨੁਰੂਪ [ənurup] *Skt adj* resembling, like, congruous. 2 suitable, appropriate. See ਅਨਰੂਪ.

ਅਨੁਰੋਧ [ənurodh] *Skt n* an obstruction, an impediment. 2 obduracy. 3 impulse, impetus.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮ [ənulom] *Skt n* descent. 2 See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮਜ [ənulomaj] *Skt* See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਵਾਕ [ənuvak] *Skt n* part of a book, a section, a chapter. 2 a sentence formed to express the idea of another. 3 repetition of words uttered by the teacher. "pādhē ənuvak jese padha so pādhavai."—NP.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦ [ənuvad] *Skt n* translation. 2 a revision, repetition, an iteration. 3 denigration, vilification.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ [ənuvadi] in music, a note that iterates the sāvadi note, as the fifth one in bilaval measure. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ. 2 *adj* who repeats another's utterance.

ਅਨੁਠਾ [ənuṭha] *adj* strange; of a new kind; wonderful.

ਅਨੁਢਾ [ənuḍha] *Skt n* a maiden; a virgin; a woman who has not been married yet.

ਅਨੁਪ [ənuṭ] *Skt n* a region with a lot of water. 2 a buffalo. 3 *adj* unequalled, incomparable, inimitable. "ṭṭthe ghārətī ghārīe bəhutu ənuṭu."—jəpu.

ਅਨੁਪ ਸ਼ਹਰ [ənuṭ ṣəhər] a sub-divisional town in district Bulandshahar of the United Provinces, 25 miles east of the city. It was founded by Raja Anup Rai during the reign of emperor Jahangir. Guru Har Rai's father-in-law, Daya Ram, was a resident of Anup Shahar.

ਅਨੁਪ ਨਰਾਜ ਛੰਦ [ənuṭ nərāj chēd] *n* a poetic metre not different from nərāj chēd because this metre has sixteen characters per line organised as ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, S, in jāghu and guru order. In Dasam Granth the term ənuṭ has been added because of this affiliation.

Example:

gājē gājē hāyē hālē hālāhālī hālōhālē,
bābājī sīdhre surē chuṭāt bān kevlē,
pāpakk pākkhre ture bhābhakk ghay nīrmālē,
pālūtth lūtth bīṭhūrī əmāṭṭh jūtth utthālē.

—ramav.

ਅਨੁਪਮ [ənuṭam] See ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਛ [ənuṭach] *adj* ਅਨੁਪਮ-ਅਭਿ, matchless eyes. "sohāt ənuṭach."—kalki.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [ənuṭan] See ਅਨੁਪਾਨ.

ਅਨੁਪਿਆ [ənuṭiə] *adj* unequalled, having matchless excellence. "cākrapāṇī dārəṣī ənuṭiə."—maru solhe m 5.

ਅਨੁਪੁ [ənuṭu] See ਅਨੁਪੁ.

ਅਨੁਪੇਰਾ [ənuṭera] *adj* possessing matchless

excellence. "rəg ənupere."—*kan m 5*.

ਅਨੁਪੇਰੈ [ənupere] See ਅਨੁਪੇਰਾ.

ਅਨੁਰੁ [ənuru] See ਅਨੁਰੁ.

ਅਨੇਸ [ənes] *adj* ਅਨੀਕ-ਈਸ army commander. "rəce car ənesə."—*cādi 2*. 'appointed four army commanders.'

ਅਨੇਹ [əneh] *adj* without affection, indifferent. *Skt* अनेह.

ਅਨੇਹਾ [əneha] *adj* similar to this. 2 *Dg n* time, occasion.

ਅਨੇਕ [ənek] *Skt adj* not one, more than one, many, several. "ānek upav kəri gur karəṇi."—*suhi ə m 4*.

ਅਨੇਕਤਾ [ənekta] *Skt n* plurality, multiplicity, variety, abundance.

ਅਨੇਕਦਾ [ənekda] *Skt adv* many times, often. "ānekda nīvavət hē sis ko."—*akal*.

ਅਨੇਕਧਾ [ānekdhā] *Skt adv* in many ways, by various means.

ਅਨੇਕਪ [ānekap] See ਅਨਕਪ.

ਅਨੇਕ ਵਕ੍ਰਾ [ānek vakra] See ਕੁਬਜਾ.

ਅਨੇਤ [ənət], ਅਨੇਤਾ [əneta] See ਅਨਿਤਤ. 2 *Skt* अनिष्ट *adj* without certainty. "bahu bīdhi joni phīrat əneta."—*maru m 5*. 3 irresolutely. "jo kīchu kīno sou əneta."—*sukhmāni*. 4 See ਅਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੇਰਾ [ənera] *n* darkness, confusion. "dujebhar ənera."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਅਨੈ [əne] lack of ਨਯ (ethics), absence of virtue.

ਅਨੈਸ [ənes], ਅਨੈਸਾ [ənesa] *adj* painful. "chatri kharges hve əneso bol h5 səhō."—*krīsan*. 2 ਅਨਯਾਸ without effort. "par bhāi pāt phar ənese."—*cādi 1*.

ਅਨੈਕਤ [āneky] *Skt n* absence of unity, disunity, discord.

ਅਨੋਖਾ [ənokha] See ਅਣੋਖਾ.

ਅਨੋਚਿਤ [ənōcit] *adj* improper, inappropriate, inept. "vak ənocit mēju bakhane."—*NP*.

ਅਨੋਜ [ənoj] *adj* without ਓਜ (strength); weak. "jiv ənoj jai jīh jai."—*NP*. 2 See ਅਨੁਜ.

ਅਨੋਪਮ [ənopəm], ਅਨੋਪਿਮ [ənopim] *Skt* अनुपम *adj* unequalled. "pərmadī purakh mānopimā."—*guy jēdev*. 'pəram adi purkhā ənopmā.'

ਅਨੰਗ [ənəṅg] *Skt* अनङ्ग *n* one who does not have a body, Kamdev (Cupid). There is a story in the Purāṇs that once Shiv was troubled by lust (kam), and in anger Mahadev burnt him to ashes. 2 *adj* bodiless. "əṅg te hoī əṅg kīn?"—*ramav*. 'Why not one to give up the body?' 3 ਵਿਦੇਹ free from pride of the body. "dhənukh dhəryo lē bhəvən me raja jənək əṅg."—*ramcādrīka*. 4 *n* the sky. 5 mind. 6 soul.

ਅਨੰਗਥੇਖਰ [ənəṅgṣekhər] *n* a vārṇik metre also known as māhanārāc. It comprises four lines and each line has thirty two characters, in lāghu and guru order, with pauses after every eight characters organised as ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, I, S.

Example:

guru gobīd sīgh ko nāmo su hath jorke
kuṣtru tej tor jāhi palio hīdan ko,
krīpalu sis hath dē su kīṭe kīye mīgēdī
īdrap lāj pekh nath kī kaman ko,
bhūja bhūjēgraj si vīraj sis keṣ
cād śyamta nā hoy to mukharbīd san ko,
əpar dukh ṭarke nīvarke kales das
vas to vīkūth tej purio jəhan ko.

—*adhyatam ramayān* by bhāi gulab sīgh.

ਅਨੰਗਪਾਲ [ənəṅgpāl] See ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ and ਜਧਪਾਲ. 2 Balram or Balbhadra who brought up Anang (Pradyuman) (Lord Krishan's eldest son).

ਅਨੰਗਰਿਪੁ [ənəṅgrīpu], ਅਨੰਗਾਰਿ [ənəṅgarī] *n* enemy of Anang (lust); Shiv, Rudar.

ਅਨੰਗੀ [ənəṅgi] *Skt* अनङ्गी *adj* without limbs, bodiless. "ənəṅgi aname."—*japu*. 2 *n* Cupid. 3 formless; the unmanifest Creator.

ਅਨੰਤ [ənāt] *adj* endless, boundless. "īksu te hoīo ənāta."—*majh ə m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 the sky. 4 Sheshnag. 5 Balbhadra, regarded

as the incarnation of Shesh and is therefore known as *anāt*. “*anāt ke upar kop calayo.*” –*KRISAN*. 6 an ornament worn on the arm by Hindus on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Bhadon believing it to be the image of Sheshnag.

ਅਨੰਤਰੀਸ਼ਾ [anātsīrṣa] many-headed Sheshnag. 2 one with a stupendous body, God.

ਅਨੰਤਰੰਗੀ [anāt tarāṅgi] the ocean. 2 the Creator whose waves are endless. See **ਅਨੰਤਰੰਗੀ**. 3 a man in whose mind countless ideas arise. “*anāt tarāṅgi dukh mara.*” –*gaur m 4*.

ਅਨੰਤਰੁਕਾ [anāt tuka] a metre of diverse rhymes; blank verse. This metre has no specific class, any composition where end-words of two or more lines do not rhyme forms blank verse, as for example Ramavatar savya and bhujāg prayat are in blank verse.

Example:

ros bhāryo tāj hoṣ nīśacār
sri rāghuraj ko ghar prahare,
joṣ vado kār koṣṭīṣā
adhbic-hī te sār kaṭ utare,
pher bado kār ros divardān
dhaipare kār pūj sāghare,
pattīs loh-hāthi pārsā gār le
jābuve jāmdārḥ calāvē.
kīto kal bityo bhāe ramrajā.
sābe śātru jīte māhā juddhmali,
phīryo cār carō dīṣa maddh ramā,
bhāyo nām tāte māhā cākrvārti.

2 See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**. 3 In Sanskrit literature there are many multi-rhymed compositions as rhymed poetry is seldom found there. See the following bhujāg prayat and toṭak stanzas:

ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਯੇਨ ਸੇਵਾ ਗੁਰੋਮੈਦਿ ਹੇਤੁ । ਸਤਤਭੈਬ ਲਬਧੰ ਨਿਜਾਨੰਦ ਰੂਪਸ੍ ।
ਦੈਵੀ ਭਿਯੋ ਸੰਚਾਧ ਨਾਮੋਪਦੇਸ਼ੰ । ਨਮਾਮਿ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ ਗੁਣੰ ਰਾਮਦਾਸ੍ ।।

ਅਮਰੰ ਗੁਰੂਦੇਵ ਮਹੰ ਸਤਤੰ । ਪ੍ਰਧਮਾਮਿ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਮੇਕਰਸ੍ ।
ਗੁਰੁ ਪਾਦ ਸਰੋਜ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਰਤਿੰ । ਹਰਿ ਦੇਵ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਧਤਨੰ ਵਿਸਲਸ੍ ।।

—*guru nanak satotr ratnakar.*

4 There are also in Guru Granth Sahib unrhymed verses which have no rhymed endings:

ruṭo mānu hārīrāgo loṭe,
gali hārīnihu nā hoī,
hau dhuḍhedi dārsan karāṇī,
bithi bithi pekhā,
gurmīlī bhārāmu gāvāta he,
ih budhī pai mē sadhu kēnū,
lekhu likhio dhurī mathe.

ih bidhī nanak hārī nēṇ eloi. —*toḍi m 5*.

5 See **ਚਉਥੇਲੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 2.

ਅਨੰਤਰ [anātār] *Skī* अन्तर *adv* after this, subsequently. 2 without break, continuously.

ਅਨੰਤਾ [anāta] vocative: ‘he anāt.’ “*jau pe ham nā pap kārēta, ahe anāta.*” —*sri rāvdas*. 2 *Skī* अन्ता *n* the endless One! 3 the earth. 4 soft grass, commonly used as fodder, *L* panicum dactylon. 5 a medicinal creeper, *L* Manispermum glabrum. 6 the only son of Kakko Vadhān, Khatri, a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who was a great warrior and died fighting in the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨੰਤਾਸਤ੍ਰ [anātastr] innumerable weapons. “*anātastr chuṭṭe.*” —*cāḍi 2*.

ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ [anāti mata] daughter of Rama Sill, a khatri of Vatala in Gurdaspur district and Mata Sukhdevi. She was married to Baba Guruditta on 21 Vaisakh Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dhirmal and Guru Har Rai. Her shortname was Natti. Many writers have named her as Nihal Kaur.

ਅਨੰਦ [anāḍ] *Skī* आनन्द *n* happiness, joy, delight.

“*mīṭia sog māhā anāḍ thia.*” —*asa m 5*. 2 Guru Amardas’s composition in Ramkali measure which he composed in Sammat 1611 on the occasion of the birth of Baba Mohri’s son. Mohri was the Guru’s younger son. 3 Guru Amar Dev’s grandson. He was a man of great

spiritual eminence. Guru Hargobind sent a special palanquin to bring him to Kiratpur. That palanquin is now at Goindval. 4 In Sikhism marriage ceremony is also called *anād*. “*bina anād bīah ke bhugte pār ki jor... mera sikh nā sor.*”—*ratanmal*. This *baṇi* is also recited on other auspicious occasions, as it was recited at the birth of Guru Hargobind. “*gurubaṇi sākhi anād gawe.*”—*asa m 5*. See *ਅਨੰਦ 4*. 5 *Skt* *अनन्द* *adj* without happiness.

ਅਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [anād sīgh] an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great spiritual scholar as well as brave fighter. He attained martyrdom at Chamkaur.

ਅਨੰਦਘਨ [anādghān] See *ਅਨੰਦ ਘਨ*.

ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ [anādpal] son of Raja Jaipal I of Lahore. He died in or about 1013 AD. Historians have also named him Anangpal.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ [anādpur] See *ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ*. 2 a village under police station Bassi in tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. In a low-lying place in the interior of this village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur.

Because of its low lying area, rain water accumulates here. It gets an annual cash grant of Rs. 70 from the state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh.

It is 9 miles northeast of Sirhind railway station. There is a metalled road 5 miles long upto Bassi; beyond that there is a unmetalled four miles path. Village Kalaur is near by. So the two villages collectively are known as Anandpur Kalaur.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੌਰ [anādpur kalor] See *ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ 2*.

ਅਨੰਦਮੈ [anādmā] *ਅਨੰਦਮਯ* abounding in happiness. “*ve pārvahu anādmā.*”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਨੰਦ ਵਿਆਹ [anād vīah] See *ਅਨੰਦ 4* and *ਅਨੰਦ 4*.

ਅਨੰਦੀ [anādi] *Skt* *अनन्दिन्* *adj* happy, pleased. “*vār pāra purākh anādi.*”—*sri chēt m 4*.

ਅਨੰਦੁ [anādu] See *ਅਨੰਦ*. “*anādu bhāra sukhu*

pāra.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਨੰਨ [anān] one who does not acknowledge any other person. See *ਅਨਨਜ*. “*besno anān brāhmān saligram seva.*”—*BGK*. “*sikh anān pādīt dīkh eše. grāh tīthī vār nā jānē kēse, ek bhārosa prābhū ka pae, tyag lagan ārdas kārāe.*”—*GV 6*.

ਅਨੰਨਤਾ [anānta] *Skt* *अनन्तता* *n* disbelief in any other relationship; monothism.

ਅਨੰਨਿ [anāni] See *ਅਨਨਜ*. “*hoī anāni mānhāṭh kī dīrīṭa.*”—*gurm 5*. ‘being a monothiest with firmness of mental resolve.’

ਅਨੰਨਿਭਗਉਤੀ [anānībhagautī] *adj* worshipping only one deity. “*koi kāhītāu anānībhagautī.*”—*ram a m 5*. 2 *ਅਨਨਜਭਿ* worship of the only One.

ਅਨੰਭਉ [anābhau] *adj* fearless, unafraid. “*pārām dukh nīvar āpār anābhau.*”—*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਅਨੁ [anh] *Skt* *अह्न* *n* a day.

ਅਨੁਰਾਤਾ [anhrata] a feeling that it is night-time during the day. 2 night-blindness, nyctalopia. See *ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ*.

ਅਨੁ [anha] *adj* blind, without eyesight.

ਅਨੁਨਾ [anhana], *ਅਨੁਵਨ* [anhavān] *v* to bathe, take a bath. “*avādh anhae kāhā tīlāk lāgāe kāhā.*”—*hāsram*.

ਅਨੁਰਾ [anhera] darkness. See *ਅਨੇਰਾ*.

ਅੰਨ [ann] *Skt* *अन्न* *n* food, victuals. 2 corn, grains. 3 God whose energy imparts life to the creatures. 4 the sun. 5 breath. 6 eatables.

ਅਨਜ [any] *Skt* *अज* *adj* other, second. 2 stranger, unfamiliar. 3 different, separate, apart.

ਅਨਜਤੁ [anyatr] *Skt* *अत्र* *part* at another place, elsewhere.

ਅਨਜਥਾ [anyatha] *Skt* *अथा* *adj* opposite, against. 2 false, illusory. 3 part otherwise, or.

ਅਨਜਾਉ [anyau], *ਅਨਜਾਇ* [anyai], *ਅਨਜਾਯ* [anyay] *Skt* *अन्याय* *n* injustice, inequity. 2 an unlawful activity, atrocity.

ਅਨਜਾਯੀ [anyayi] *Skt* *अन्यायिन्* *adj* who has

recourse to unlawful activity, commits atrocity, goes against justice.

ਅਨਯੋਕਿ [anyokṛi] See ਗੁਢੇਕਿ.

ਅਨਯੋਨ [anyony] *Skt* *pron* mutual. 2 *n* a literary figure of speech in which two objects are described as mutually interacting with each other.

Example:

“kūbhe bādha jālu rāhe, jālu binu kūbh na hoī.”
—*var asa*.

“prabhu te jānu janiye jān te suamī.”—*sri rāvdas*.

ਅਨਯੋਨਸਾਧ [anyonyaśāḍ] *Skt* *n* mutual support; reliance on each other. 2 knowledge of one thing for the sake of another, as knowledge of darkness is essential for understanding light. 3 an inadequacy of conversation, wherein one needs the other for justification.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ [anrit] *Skt* *adj* without debt, not indebted.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ [anrit] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ *n* lack of ਰਿਤ (truth), falsehood. “rār hē anritā.”—*kalki*. ‘will speak the untruth.’

ਅਨੁਯ [anvay] *Skt* *n* taking away, carrying. 2 relation, contact, connection. 3 shifting of words for clarifying the meaning, as for example to re-write “bhe bohīth sagar prabhu cārṇa.”—*vāḍ chōt m 5*. as “bhesagar bohīth prabhu cārṇa.” or “diveya in ke sōg khelāt hē kāvī śyam su dan ābhē.”—*kṛisān*. as “ābhēdan diveya in ke sōg khelāt hē.” and “ālekh bhekh dvekh rekh sekh ko pāchanī.”—*gyan*. Here the initial ‘ā’ is to be carried with all words so as to underline the negative meaning. 4 dynasty, lineage.

ਅਨੁਸਫ [anveṣaṇ] *Skt* *n* research, finding, discovery.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿ [anve] See ਅਨੁਯ.

ਅਪ [ap] *prep* prefixed to words, it gives the meaning of opposite, against, loss, difference, prohibition, or bad etc. See ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ etc.

2 *Skt* ਅਪ *n* water. “ap tej baī prithmī ākasa.”—*gāu kabir*. 3 *pron* own, personal. “mul nā jāne ap bāl.”—*var majh m 1*. “kaṭī silāk dukh mara kārī line ap dāse.”—*var jet*. ‘enslaved them.’ “āpātān ka jo kare bicar.”—*bāsāt rāvdas*. ‘he who thinks of his body.’

ਅਪਰਿ [apara] *adj* dedicated, presented. 2 See ਅਪਿਉ.

ਅਪਸਰੁਨ [apsakun], ਅਪਸਗਨ [apsagan], ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [apsagun] *Skt* ਅਪਸਰੁਨ. *n* an evil portent, inauspicious omen. “tāu sāgan āpsāgan kaha bicarē.”—*sukhmāni*. “sāgun āpsāgun tīs kāv lāg-hī jisu citī nā ave.”—*asa m 5*.

People of many religions in all countries believe in the good and the evil portents, those mentioned in the Hindu Scriptures have thus been listed by Bhai Santokh Singh.

Bad omens:

pharke bhuja vilocan vamu,
sir vayas' bethyo dukh dhamu,
niksati chuk bhāi dīs dāe. ...
dhuni khoṭi te bājat nāgara,
dāl pār gidh bhramāti cālē.
kaṣṭ bhar āgari mīle,
dinmāne bājī rudnavē. ...
cālāt ākarān girgīr pārē,
kīṭak bhāṭan pāgia pār tārē.
śiva' pukarāt sāmukh avāt,
mrīg ki mal kupherē dhavāt.
darun kak bolte udē, ...
sāmukh vāyu mrīgmal kupheri ...
khār bolyo mrītsucāt bhārī ...
jāt līye mīrtak sabbh cina
im āpsāgun vilokat bādē.

Good omens:

pharkyo dāhīn vilocan sūdār,
bhujādād dāhīno bālmādār,
nīrmal divās vāyu sukhkārī,

¹crow.

²she-jackal.

mīli dughatdhār¹ sūdār nari,
mṛigānmal dahin ko ai,
mādhur vīhāgān sabbad sunai,
mīli joṣita² balāk god,
huti suhagānī sāhīt pramod.
surbhī³ vātā⁴ cūghavāt ṭhaḍhī.
caṭat rīde prītī bāhu baḍhī,
kag dahni dīṣī uḍ āva,
nēkul⁵ dārās sabbhīn ne pava.—GPS.

As for the Sikhs, such is Bhai Gurdas's dictum.

sājā khābbā sōṇ nā mān vāsāīa...

bhakh subhakh vīcar nā chik mānāīa...

ਅਪਸਮਾਰ [əpəsmar] *Skī* ਅਪਸਮਾਰ. *n* epilepsy, as a result of which memory gets lost. See ਮਿਰਗੀ.

ਅਪਸਰ [əpsər] *Skī* ਅਨਵਸਰ. *n* a wrong time; an in-appropriate or late time. "sər əpsər nā pācāīa."—*sri benī*. 2 lack of leisure. 3 *Skī* ਅਪਸਰ. running. 4 an aquatic animal.

ਅਪਸਰਾ [əpsəra] *Skī* ਅਪਸਰਾ *n* a female emerging from ਅਪ (water). According to Ramayan and the Purans, apsras came out when oceans were churned. The Veds contain little about them. They only mention Urvashi, etc. Manu holds that seven manus created them and they were taken as their joint creation. Vayu Puran has an account of 14 of them and Harivansh 7. They mention their two varieties comprising: ten orthodox and thirty four ordinary ones respectively. With their enticement the apsaras would disturb austerities of many holy men. It is written in Kashi chapter that they are 350,000,000 in number but the more prominent among them are only 1,060. In Ramayan their number is given as 60 crore. Only those warriors are rewarded with apsaras

¹woman carrying two pitchers of water.

²woman.

³cow.

⁴calf.

⁵mongoose.

in heaven who die fighting valiantly in wars.⁶ Apsaras possess the ability to change their form; they know how to make moves in chess and conduct exorcist exercises. In Athrav Ved, several incantations are mentioned which can prevent apsaras from exercising their magical effect. "əpsəra anād māgāl rās gavni niki."—*māla pāṭal m 5*.

ਅਪਸਾਨ [əpsan] *Skī* ਅਪਸਾਨ *n* using of water to clean sexual organs before a bath. 2 bath taken after the cremation or burial of a dead body. **ਅਪਸੁੰਦ** [əpsūd] *Skī* ਉਪਸੁੰਦ Sund and Upsund were real brothers and sons of the demon Nikumbh or Nisund. They had Brahma's blessing that no third person could kill them as long as they did not fight with each other. Tilottama the apsara, was sent from heaven to kill them. Both got enamoured of her and quarrelled between themselves. She told that she would marry the one who was more powerful. Both of them died fighting each other, and Tilottama went back to heaven. "bādhe sūd əpsūd dvē dēt bhari..."

"duhū bhrat bādhe trīya gāi brāhmpur dhai."—*cārītr 116*.

ਅਪਸੋਸ [əpsos] See ਅਭਸੋਸ. "adhik kin əpsos hām."—*NP*. 2 drier or sucker of ਅਪ (water), the sun. 3 the wind, air.

ਅਪਸੁਾਰਥ [əpsvarath] *n* selfishness.

ਅਪਸੁਾਰਥੀ [əpsvarathi] *adj* selfish.

ਅਪਹਰਣ [əpharən] *n* stealth, theft. 2 snatching, plundering. 3 concealment, hiding.

ਅਪਕਾਰਥ [əpkārakh] *Skī* ਅਪਕਾਰ *n* insult, disrespect. 2 the act of pulling down. 3 deficiency, loss.

ਅਪਕਰਮ [əpkāram], **ਅਪਕਾਮ** [əpkam] *Skī* ਅਪਕਾਰ *n* a bad or wrong action. 2 sin.

ਅਪਕਾਰ [əpkar] *n* opposite of upkar. 2 evil, harm. 3 wickedness, villainy.

⁶See paraṣar sūmtī, Ch. 3.

ਅਪਕਾਰੀ [əpkari] *adj* who does wrong; who inflicts harm.

ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ [əpkirəti] *Skt* ਅਪਕੀਰਿਤਿ *n* infamy, opprobrium, notoriety. "kəb-hū əpkirəti mähī ave."—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਪਕੇਪਨ [əpkhepan] *Skt* ਅਪਕੇਪਣ *n* the act of pulling down; toppling.

ਅਪਗਤਿ [əpgəti] *n* going down; a fall, misery. 2 going to hell.

ਅਪਗਾ [əpga] *n* what ਅਪ (water) merges into; a river, stream. See ਬਿਨਪਗਾ.

ਅਪਚਾਰ [əpchar] *n* an evil or bad behaviour.

ਅਪਚਰਾ [əpchara], ਅਪਚਰਾ [əpachra] See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

ਅਪਜ [əpaj] *Skt* *n* born of water; a lotus.

ਅਪਜਸ [əpjas] or ਅਪਜਸੁ [əpjasu] *Skt* ਅਪਯਯਾਜ੍ਯ *n* ignominy, infamy, opprobrium. "əpjasu miṭe hove jagi kirəti."—*guy m 5*.

ਅਪਜਸੁ [əpjasu] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਣਾ [əpna] *pron* own. 2 *n* a kinsman, relative.

ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ [əpnauna] *v* to make one's own, adopt, draw to one's side.

ਅਪਤ [əpat] *adj* without honour or respect, disgraced. "əpatu pəsu mən mukhu betala."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 leafless. "əpat kərir nā maulie."—*BG*. 3 See ਅਪਤੁ. 4 *S* useless, purposeless.

ਅਪਤਨ [əpatan] See ਅਪ 3. 2 not in a state of fall, steadiness; firmness.

ਅਪਤੀਜ [əptij], ਅਪਤੀਣਾ [əptina] *adj* not satisfied or reassured, lacking faith. "əptij pətiṇa."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 'was charmed without reposing faith.' "həth nigrəhi əptij nā bhije."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'Faithless mind is obstinate in not stopping to placate the senses.'

ਅਪਤੁ [əpatu] *n* selfhood, ego, conceit, pride. "kam krodh lobh moh əpatu pāc dut."—*səveye m 3 ke*. 2 See ਅਪਤ. 3 See ਅਪਤੁ.

ਅਪਤਤ [əpaty] *Skt* *n* an offspring, a progeny.

ਅਪਥ [əpəth] *n* a wrong path, an evil passage. 2 awkward gait.

ਅਪੱਥ [əpəth] *Skt* ਅਪਥ *n* food or conduct that aggravates sickness. 2 harmful conduct, misconduct.

ਅਪਦ [əpəd] *n* calamity, distress. 2 ਅ-ਪਦ, reptiles like snakes etc. which crawl. 3 a condemned place.

ਅਪਦਾ [əpda] calamity. See ਅਪਦਾ. "əpda ka maria grīh te nēsta."—*prabha ə m 5*.

ਅਪਧਾਰੀ [əpdhari] *n* maternal affection, motherly tenderness. "binsi əpdhari."—*brila m 5*.

ਅਪਨ [əpan] See ਅਪਣਾ. "səbh kine bāsi əpan hi."—*guy m 5*.

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [əpnia] owned, adopted. "kina əpnia."—*brila m 5*.

ਅਪਨਪੋ [əpanpə] *n* one's self. "prəgəṭ nā hot əpanpə goi."—*NP*. 2 owning, possessing. 3 he who blesses; one who utters a blessing.

ਅਪਨਾ [əpna] See ਅਪਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਉਣਾ [əpnauna] See ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਇਓ [əpnaiə] See ਅਪਨਾਇਆ. 2 of the adopted. "rakh lajəpnaiə."—*toḍi m 5*. 3 one's own reality. "nəhi bujhio əpnaiə."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [əpnaiə] *adv* made one's own.

ਅਪਨਾਈ [əpnai] *n* one's own existence. 2 familiarity. 3 made one's own, adopted. "dhənu dhərti əru sēpəti səgri jo manio əpnai."—*sar m 9*.

ਅਪਨਾਕ [əpnak] having made one's own. "rakh lehu əpən əpnak."—*kan m 4*.

ਅਪਨੀ [əpni] *pron* one's own. 2 *Skt* ਅਪਣ *n* a shop, store. "əpni əpni pəhucyo jai."—*GPS*. 'reached his own shop.' 3 *Skt* ਅਪ-ਨੀ to take far away. 4 to steal, to plunder.

ਅਪਨੀਧੇ [əpnidhe] belonging to one's own. 2 presuming one's own. "tum pej rakh-hu əpnidhe."—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਅਪਨੁਤਿ [əpnhut] *Skt* ਅਪਨੁਤਿ *n* hypocrisy, concealment. 2 an excuse. 3 a figure of speech in

which the natural object is kept in the background and truth is established; through analogy the thing to be compared is made to look as if it were the original thing.

Example:

ghān ki nā gārāj he sīghnad sīghān ko,
capla ki cāmāk, nā asī dāsmēs ko.

By concealing the roar of the cloud and the flash of the lightning, the heroism of the Sikhs and the wonder of the Guru's sword are shown as the essential truth. Poets have illustrated several other functions of this device.

(b) Concealing the actual subject some how or under some pretext is *ketvapānhutī*.

Example:

"kalgidhār ke baṇ mīs kalbyāl dāslet."

(c) Tactfully replacing one thing with another is called *hetvapānhutī*.

Example:

amī nāhi surlok me āmrīt gurughār mahī,
jīh pivāt hi mārtyā sabb turāt amār hvejāhī.

(d) Rejecting the nature of something and reposing its quality in something else is called *pariyāstapānhutī*.

Example:

cādan cādu nā sārād rutī mulī nā mīṭai gham,
sitālū thivē nanka jāpādō hārīnam.—var jēt.
Here, the poise of the Divine is reiterated by concealing the coolness of cādan and such objects.

(e) In the event of someone's genuine doubt, replacing the fact with a false answer gives rise to *chekapānhutī*.

Example:

yodha ke nāhi mē pīkhyo kabhī pīth pē ghau,
kātyo āg īkk sīla te phīśāl gayo mām pau.

Seeing a wound inflicted on the back of a soldier, if someone asks him the reasons with the remark that a valiant person sustains wound in the front not at the back, the

cowardly soldier responds to this by hiding the truth.

ਅਪਬਲ [əpbal] See ਅਪ 3. 2 *n* weakness. "bāl əpbal əpno nā bīcara."—*cārītr* 405.

ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ਼ [əpbhrāṣ] *Sk* *n* fall, falling down. 2 a deformed word with a change in form as ਕੰਮ from ਕਰਮ, ਚੰਮ from ਚਰਮ and ਪੰਮ from ਪਰਮ, etc.

ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman] *n* egoism, selfishness. "kinhu prītī lai moh əpman."—*asa m* 4. 2 *Sk* disrespect, insult, contempt.

ਅਪਮਾਨੀ [əpmani] *adj* who has given up the ego; humble, without pride. "bes kisor bīkhe əpmani."—*NP*.

ਅਪਮ੍ਰਿਤਤੁ [əpmrītyu] *Sk* अपमृत्यु *n* unnatural or uncommon death as by snake bite, hanging or lightning etc. 2 untimely death. See ਉਮਰ.

ਅਪਯ [əpəy], **ਅਪਯਉ** [əpyəu] See ਅਪਿਓ.

ਅਪਯਸ਼ [əpyəṣ] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਯੰਤ [əpyāt] *adj* drank. 2 (they) drink.

ਅਪਰ [əpər] *adj* first. 2 later. 3 another, other. 4 different, separate. 5 ਅਪਰ has also appeared in place of ਅਪਾਰ as in "sāmājh nā pāre əpər māia."—*sor ravidās*.

ਅਪਰਅਪਾਰ [əpərəpār] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. "so besno he əpərəpār."—*gāu m* 5.

ਅਪਰਸ [əpərəs] *n* one who has taken a vow not to touch metals etc. "sompak əpərəs udrāni."—*bavān*. 2 one who keep himself untouched by perversions; one who doesn't have recourse to evil deeds. "nanək koṭī mādhe ko esa əpərəs."—*sukhmani*. 3 *Sk* असूय *adj* untouchable.

ਅਪਰ ਸੰਜੋਗ [əpər sājog], **ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ** [əpər sāyog] *n* second marriage. "jīs īstri ka bhārtā kalbās hoia hoī, cahīe uske picche jēt sāt sil pale, kite vāl cīt dūlavē nāhū, jō jāne kīsī upau rāhīt kār rāhī nāhi sakti, tāt jari corī nā kārē, apī lāik dekhkē əpər sājog kārē."—*prem sumarag*.

ਅਪਰਚਾ [əpərca] See ਅਪਰਿਚਯ.

ਅਪਰਥ [əpəɾəθ] See ਅਪਰਥ.

ਅਪਰਨਾ [əpəɾna] *v* to reach, arrive. 2 to be equal to. "takəu koi əpəɾ nə sake."—*kalī m 4*. 3 See ਉਪਰਨਾ.

ਅਪਰਪਰ [əpəɾpəɾ], ਅਪਰਪਰਾ [əpəɾpəɾa], ਅਪਰਪਰੁ [əpəɾpəɾu] See ਅਪਰਪਰ. "ehu pāj vakhət tere əpəɾpəɾa."—*maru solhe m 5*. "əpəɾpəɾu mənī gursəbədū vasaɪəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਪਰ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [əpəɾ brəhm] *n* immanent God, the Deity together with all the properties of nature. 2 the individual soul.

ਅਪਰਮਾ [əpəɾma] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾ *n* untrue perception, false knowledge, wrong understanding. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾ. "trīpuṭī me ləkh ap ko kəhē əpəɾma gyan."—*GPS*.

ਅਪਰਾ [əpəɾa] *n* worldly wisdom; other than divine knowledge; practically useful knowledge. "ਤਰਾਪਰਾ ਭ੍ਰਮਵੇਦੋ ਯਜੁਰਿਦ: ਸਾਸਵੇਦੋਯਜੁਰਿਦੋ ਯਧਰਾ ਯਯਾ ਤਦਕਸ਼ਰਸਥਿਗਮਯੇ."—*mūḍkopəniṣad*. See ਪਰਾ. 2 western direction.

ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ [əpəɾajit] *adj* undefeated, unconquered. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤਾ [əpəɾajita] feminine of ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ "əpəɾajita bhəgvəti bhima."—*GPS*.

ਅਪਰਾਂਤ [əpəɾāt] See ਉਪਰਾਂਤ. 2 *Skt* अपरान्त *n* a country north of Konkan, of which the capital used to be Sopar, which is now a town in police station Thana of Bombay Presidency.

ਅਪਰਾਧ [əpəɾadh] *Skt* *n* a sin, fault, an offence, crime. 2 a mistake, blunder. 3 disobedience, disrespect.

ਅਪਰਾਧੀ [əpəɾadhī] *adj* who commits a crime, sin or does something wrong. "əpəɾadhi mətīhin nīrgun."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਅਪਰਿਚਿ [əpəɾiɔ], ਅਪਰਿਚਾ [əpəɾia] *v* reached, arrived.

ਅਪਰਿਗ੍ਰਹ [əpəɾigrəh] *Skt* *n* the act of not holding; giving up, relinquishing, forsaking. 2 asceticism. 3 non-acceptance of charity.

ਅਪਰਿਚਯ [əpəɾiɔy] *Skt* *n* unfamiliarity,

unacquaintance.

ਅਪਰਿਚਿਤ [əpəɾiɔit] *Skt* *adj* unacquainted, unfamiliar.

ਅਪਰੋਕ [əpəɾok], ਅਪਰੋਖ [əpəɾokh] *Skt* *adj* not away from sight; manifest, present, apparent, visible.

ਅਪਰੰਪਰ [əpəɾəpəɾ], ਅਪਰੰਪਰੁ [əpəɾəpəɾu], ਅਪਰੰਪਾਰ [əpəɾəpəɾ] *Skt* अपरस्पर *adj* not mutual or reciprocal, not wishing or desiring help from anyone. 2 without lineage or dynasty; who has no need of another's help in creation or perpetuation of dynasty. "əpəɾəpəɾ parbrəhəmu pərmesəru."—*sor m 5*. "tū adīpurəkh əpəɾəpəɾ karta jī."—*sopurəkhū*. 3 *Skt* limitless, boundless.

ਅਪਵਰਗ [əpəɾvəɾg] *Skt* अपवर्ग *n* a high post or position. 2 liberation, emancipation. "gahək je əpəɾvəɾg ke."—*NP*.

ਅਪਵਾਦ [əpəɾvad] *Skt* *n* indecent language, foul talk. 2 censure. 3 opposition. "pərdhən pə əpəɾvad nari nīda."—*sri mukhvak səveye m 5*. 4 rejection, negation. 5 a perverse argument, useless controversy.

ਅਪਵਾਦੀ [əpəɾvadi] *Skt* अपवादिन् *adj* who slanders. 2 quarrelsome. 3 foul-tongued. "məha bikhadi dusət əpəɾvadi."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਪਵਿਤ [əpəɾvit], ਅਪਵਿਤੁ [əpəɾvitu], ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ [əpəɾvitṛ] *adj* impure, unclean, profane. "sət ka dokhi səda əpəɾvitu."—*sukhmāni*. "əpəɾvitṛ pəvitṛ jini tu kəria."—*ram ə m 5*.

ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਤਾ [əpəɾvitṛta] *n* profanity, squalor. "dukh darid əpəɾvitṛta nas-hi nam ədhar."—*gəu thiti m 5*.

ਅਪਵੀਤ [əpəɾvit] See ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ. "nəvē chidr əpəɾvit."—*gəu thiti m 5*.

ਅਪਤਨਾ [əpəɾna] *v* to reach. "ti the kal nə əpəɾ."—*sri ə m 5*. 2 to be equal, be similar. "əpəɾi koi nə səkai pure sətīgur ki vəḍiaia."—*var sar m 4*.

ਅਪਤਾਉਣਾ [əpəɾauna] *v* to deliver. "ləkh cəurasi

rijak apɪ əprae.”—majh ə m 3.

ਅਪਾਇ [əpaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਯ *n* a difference, peculiarity. 2 destruction. 3 depravity. 4 See ਉਪਾਯ. 5 *Skt* ਅਪੇਯ *adj* unfit for drinking. 6 not drunk, did not drink. “jo hām te bhəj jaɪ, tɪh mata dudh əpaɪ.”—*krisən*. ‘didn’t suckle mother’s milk.’

ਅਪਾਇਣ [əpaɪn], **ਅਪਾਇਣੇ** [əpaɪnə] *n* selfhood, one’s own personality. “mē chəɖɪa səgəl əpaɪnə.”—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਅਪਾਹ [əpah] *adj* without being effected. 2 detached, unattached. 3 *n* pride, conceit, egoism.

ਅਪਾਹਜ [əpahəj] *Pkt* ਅਪਹਿਜ *adj* crippled, disabled, limbless, incapacitated.

ਅਪਾਹਿ [əpahɪ] See ਅਪਾਹ 2. “maɪɪku moɦɪ mau dɪna dhəɪə əpahɪ.”—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਅਪਾਹਿਜ [əpahɪj] See ਅਪਾਹਜ.

ਅਪਾਹੁ [əpahu] unengrossed, unsullied. See ਅਪਾਹ. “ape apɪ əpahu.”—*sor m* 4.

ਅਪਾਕ [əpak] *adj* (that) which is not pious; unholy, polluted, profane. 2 *Skt n* rawness, unripeness. 3 indigestion, dyspepsia. 4 wise, intelligent. 5 knowledgeable, well-informed. “ਸ੍ਰੁੱਖ: ਪਾਕ: ਤਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼: ਪ੍ਰਾਯ:” ‘Pious is he who is foolish, unholy is he who is not pious.’ “tum ape apɪ əpaki.”—*dhəna m* 4.

ਅਪਾਕੀ [əpaki] *n* unholiness, profanity. 2 See ਅਪਾਕ 4-5.

ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹ [əpagrəh], **ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [əpagrəɦɪ] ਅਪ-ਆਗ੍ਰਹ *n* false persistense, unwise obduracy, mulishness, obstinacy.

ਅਪਾਜੀ [əpaɟi] not ਪਾਜੀ See ਪਾਜੀ. 2 not artificial or bogus; real, genuine. “paji ko əpaɟi ləkh t̪a so vɪɾmayo hē.”—*NP*. ‘taking the false as real.’

ਅਪਾਯ [əpajh] See ਅਪਾਯਜ.

ਅਪਾਤ [əpat] *adj* without leaves. “əpat̪ə p̪əlasɪ m̪əno phul lage.”—*GPS*. 2 without a fall or decline; infallible, imperishable. “nəməst̪ə əjate, nəməst̪ə əpate.”—*japu*.

ਅਪਾਤਿ [əpatɪ] *adjsans* ਪਾਤ (sub-caste); who does not belong to any sub-caste or class; classless.

“patɪ mē n̪ə ave so əpatɪ kē bulaie.”—*gyan*.

ਅਪਾਤ੍ਰ [əpatr] *adj* unentitled, unofficial.

ਅਪਾਥ [əpath] *adj* wrong way, false track. 2 dry. “səkuce d̪əl k̪əj əpatha.”—*GPS*.

ਅਪਾਦਾਨ [əpadan] *Skt n* a division, variety. 2 in syntax, ablative case is marked by ਤੋਂ or ਜੇ postpositions.

ਅਪਾਨ [əpan] *Skt n* one of the five vital airs which passes through the anus, See ਅਪਾਨ ਬਾਇ. 2 anus. 3 selfhood, self. “bɪsra əpan t̪ən.”—*NP*.

ਅਪਾਨਬਾਇ [əpanbaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਨਵਾਯੁ wind that stays in the alimentary canal, vagina, testicle bag, urinary bladder, phallus, etc. It is because of its pressure that the excretory system of the body works and the birth of an offspring takes place. When this wind is adversely affected by phlegm, catarrh, rheumatism, etc., the excretory system of the body cannot function properly, and it becomes stiff and the back begins to ache and ills such as piles, stone gall-bladder come to afflict the body. To keep flatulency in good order, regular walk, horse riding, light food and keeping the alimentary canal clean are the best ways. A powdered mixture of white trivi and sugar, four tolas each and piper longum one tola, taken daily in doses of half a tola each with honey removes the disorder of wind. “praɳbaɪ apanbaɪ bhən.”—*cəɾitr* 405.

ਅਪਾਨਾ [əpana] *n* self, idea of selfhood. “bɪsra səbhɪn əpana.”—*NP*.

ਅਪਾਪ [əpap], **ਅਪਾਪੀ** [əpapi] *adj* free from sin, sinless. “əpapi e əpradh bɪn šɪrxor guru bal.”—*PPP*.

ਅਪਾਰ [əpar] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. “əpar əg̊əm gob̊ɪd ʈhakur.”—*asa ch̪ət m* 5. 2 unfathomable, limitless. 3 abundant,

excessive. 4 countless, innumerable. 5 *n* God. "payau apar."—*savēye m 4 ke*. 6 near side bank, this side. "ape sagar bohitha, ape par apar."—*sri a m 1*. 7 *Skt* અપાર limit or extent. "jane ko tera apar nirbhau nirākar."—*savēye m 4 ke*.

અપારગ [aparag] *adj* not going across, unable to go across.

અપારગિ [aparagi] અપારગ્ગ *ignorant* of the other side; ignorant of knowing the end. "man bāchāt phal pae sagle kudrati kim aparagi."—*suhī chāt m 5*. 'Of the extent of the Creator's greatness, man is ignorant.'

અપારહ [aparāh] *adj* without પારણ (ending). "mere suami āgam aparāh."—*maru solhe m 5*.

અપારથ [aparath] *Skt* અપાર્થ *n* a defect in poetics due to which the sublime meaning of a poem is missed. "punarukti aparath ki samajh na avai."—*NP*. 2 *adj* meaningless, without meaning.

અપારભાઉ [aparbhau], અપારભાવ [aparbhav] *adj* the tenor or meaning of which is endless. "bhakhia bhau aparau."—*japu*.

અપારલા [aparla] *adj* who has no end. "atibhuj bhāo aparla."—*māla namdev*.

અપારુ [aparau] See અપાર. 2 ઉપાર, near side bank. "pari sajau aparau pritānu gursabād surati lāghvāe."—*tukha chāt m 1*.

અપાલ [apal] *Skt* અપાલજ *adj* not nurturable; whom none can bring up. "apal hāri."—*akal*. 2 અપાલ has also been used as અપાર in "buddhā apal."—*akal*. 'unnurturable wisdom.'

અપાવન [apavan] *adj* not પાવન, not sacred, unholy.

અપિ [api] *Skt* part also, certainly.

અપિષ્ઠિ [apishṭi], અપિષ્ઠ [apishṭ] *n* nectar, ambrosia; not meant to be drunk by the common people. "apiu hāritas pitia."—*vād ghorā m 4*. 2 sap of God's name. "apiu pio gat thio bhārma."—*jet m 5*.

અપિઆઉ [apiāu], અપિઆવ [apiāv] *Skt* અપિઆ *n* light or soft food. "mukh apiāu beth kau den."—*sukhmān*. 2 meal, victuals. "det sāgal apiāu."—*sar m 1*. "kag sadhusabha rāhyo nirahar muktaḥ apiāv ke."—*GPS*.

અપીર [apir] *n* lack of pain; comfort. "ghar ki bujhē pir apir nā."—*NP*. 2 *adj* painless.

અપીલ [apil] *E* appeal. *n* a request, an appeal. 2 the act of approaching a senior officer for changing the order of a junior.

અપીલાંટ [apilāṭ] *E* appellant *n* the person lodging the appeal.

અપીડ [apiṛ] *n* absence of pain; comfort. 2 *Skt* આપીડ pressure. "apiṛ piṛitē dukhā."—*ramav*.

અપુ [apu] See અપ.

અપુસટ [apusat] *adj* lean, thin, weak. 2 reversed, upside down, against, contrary. "apusat bat te bhāi sidhri."—*asa m 5*.

અપુઢ [apuch] *adj* without a tail; tailless. 2 without asking; unasked for. 3 without question, unquestioned.

અપુઢિઆ [apuchia] *adj* without asking for. "apuchia dan devka."—*var sri m 4*.

અપુઠા [apuṭha], અપુઠી [apuṭhi] *adj* reversed, opposite, See ઉપરી.

અપુઠા [aputta], અપુટ [aputr] *adj* without a son, without an offspring; childless, See અઉટ.

અપુના [apuna] See અપના. "apune ramhi bhāju re mānu."—*gōḍd namdev*.

અપુઢા [apucha] *adv* without asking for, without question. 2 doubtlessly, without doubt. "des mere beēt apuche."—*bher m 5*.

અપુજ [apujy] *adj* not to be worshipped, unadorable.

અપુઠા [apuṭha] *adj* reversed, upside down, overturned. "sidha chodī apuṭha bun-na."—*gā m 5*.

અપુટ [aput] *adj* without a son, childless. 2 *Skt* defiled.

અપુપ [apup] *Skt n* fried bread, a kind of fritter.

2 wheat. 3 fried cake of sweetened butter.

ਅਪੁਰਣ [əpurəṇ] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਣ *adj* incomplete, not whole, unfinished.

ਅਪੁਰਬ [əpurəb], ਅਪੁਰਵ [əpurəv] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵ *adj* novel, hitherto unknown, uncommon, curious, a strange. “əpurəb jəṇ bəṇai.”—*suhi chāt m 4*. 2 a gāṇ metre of four lines, each line being organised as *SSS, SSl*.

Example:

kan-nā ge ram, dharm karmā dham,
laccnē le sāg, janki sobhāg.—*ramav*.

(b) Another form of this metre has four lines organized as *SSS, S*.

Example:

gaṇe kete, haṇe jete, kai mare, kite hare.
—*ramav*.

ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ [əpurəvta] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ *n* novelty, strangeness, singularity, peculiarity.

ਅਪੇਕਸ਼ਾ [əpekṣa], ਅਪੇਖਿਆ [əpekṣiā], ਅਪੇਖਾ [əpecha], ਅਪੇਖਿਆ [əpechiā] *Skt* ਅਪੇਖਾ *n* desire, want. 2 need, necessity. 3 basis, support. 4 comparison, balance.

ਅਪੇਯ [əpey] *adj* undrinkable. 2 *n* wine, liquor. 3 hemp. 4 poppy husk.

ਅਪੇਲ [əpel] *adj* impenetrable, stagnant, steady. 2 irremovable. 3 intransgressible.

ਅਪੇ [əpe] *Skt* ਅਪਰਯ *n* accord, union. “nam nāv nīdhi aṇe.”—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਅਪਿਉ.

ਅਪੋਦਘਾਤ [əpodghat] See ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ.

ਅਪੋਰਥੇਯ [əporkhey] *Skt* ਅਪੋਰਥੇਯ *adj* not existing because of man, not man-made; formed by God.

ਅਪੰਗ [əpəṅg] *adj* free from dust; clean, clear, stainless. “sīcat nīr əpəṅg.”—*GPS*. 2 faultless, stainless. “apəṅg pāṅge.”—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* ਅਪਾਙ, without a limb, crippled. 4 with crooked limbs.

ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əpācīkṛit] *Skt* ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ *n* elements which have not been divided into five parts; undivided elements. See ਪੰਚੀ ਕਰਣ. “bhut

apācīkṛit yut karay.”—*GPS*.

ਅਪੰਡਿਤ [əpāṇḍit] *adj* not a scholar; illiterate, foolish.

ਅਪੰਥ [əpāṇḥ] *adj* wrong path, fake course. 2 *n* a tantrik mode of worship. 3 atheism. “apāṇḥ pāṇḥ sabbh logan laya.”—*arhāt*.

ਅੱਪ [əpp] *n* pride of self, ego. 2 *Skt* ਅਪੁ fear, dread. 3 a disease. 4 *Skt* ਅਪੁ the air. “bhāyo app bhesā.”—*kalki* ‘took the form of air’.

ਅਪ੍ਰਯੋ [əpyəu] adopted; made one’s own, occupied. 2 See ਅਪਿ “hārī ka nam akhenīdhi apyāu.”—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਸੂਤ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ [əprastut prāsāsa] *n* a literary figure of speech meant as praise which is out of context.

Example:

khal ṣer ki oḍh kār gādha nā kārī sir bhāj.
‘By regarding some cowardly person as a tiger the former is admired’.

rājās bīn ko kārē chir nīr ko dōi.—*vrīd*.
‘An ignorant judge is praised by calling him a swan.’

ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ [əpragyat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ *adj* not known, unknown. 2 *n* a state of meditation in which the worshipper forgets his difference from the worshipped.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮ [əpratim] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, peerless, “apratim rup bīdhi nē dayo.”—*cārīr 156*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ [əpratīman] *Skt* *adj* unparalleled, unmatched, matchless.

ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਖ [əpradhārkḥ] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਖ *adj* who cannot be threatened, who cannot be brought under pressure. 2 invincible, unconquerable.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [əprāman] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, matchless, peerless. 2 beyond measuring and weighing. 3 without proof.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ [əpramad] *Skt* *adj* unerring, guiltless. 2 not intoxicated. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ [əpramey], ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ [əpramey], ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਵ [əpramev] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ *adj* beyond measurement.

2 beyond conjecture.

ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ [əporayukat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ *adj* unused.

2 unconnected, non-contiguous.

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਧ [əpradh] See ਅਪਰਾਧ “koṭi əpradh sadh sēgi mīṭe.”—*sukhmani*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [əprapat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ *adj* not received, unacquired. 2 rare.

ਅਪ੍ਰਿਅ [əpriə], ਅਪ੍ਰਿਯ [əpriy] *adj* not lovable. 2 *n* an enemy.

ਅਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əpret] *adj* not yet dead. “nəmo pret əpret.”—*japu*. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ.

ਅਫਾਲ [əf-al] *A* افال plural of ਫਿਅਲ.

ਅਫਸਰ [əphsar] *E* officer *n* a chief, commander. 2 a ruler. 3 an office-holder. 4 *P* افسر a crown.

ਅਫਸ਼ਾਦਨ [əfšādən] *P* افشادن *v* to spread; to scatter. 2 to sprinkle; to spray.

ਅਫਸਾਨਾ [əphsana] *P* افسانه *n* a story; tale, legend, narration. 2 a novel.

ਅਫਸੋਸ [əphsos] *P* افسوس *Skt* ਅਪਸੋਕ. 2 sorrow. 3 regret.

ਅਫਕਨ [əfkən], ਅਫਗਨ [əfgən] *P* افغن *n* throwing (imperative of ਅਫਗੀਦਨ.) you throw. 2 When this word is suffixed to a noun, it carries the sense of a thrower, as Sherafgan.

ਅਫਗਨ ਖੋਰ [əfgən xer], ਅਫਗਨ ਖਾਂ [əfgən khā] Sherafgan Khan, governor of Kashmir who under orders from Aurangzeb converted Hindus to Islam. “suba tih thā əfgən xer.”—*GPS*. 2 the first husband of Noor Jahan, Alikuli Beg who having killed a tiger got the title of ‘Sherafgan’ (defeater of the tiger). He died in 1606 AD.

ਅਫਗਨਮ [əfgənəm] *P* افغنم I throw down, I shall throw down, I shall defeat.

ਅਫਗਾਨ [əfgan] *P* افغان *n* noise, din. 2 a Muslim tribe especially the one that lives between Kandhar and the river Indus. that thunders in battle. a Pathan. Pathans speak Pashto. 3 a lament, wail. 4 *adj* an inhabitant of Afghanistan.

ਅਫਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ [əfganistan] افغانستان *n* country of the Afghans; a country northwest of India with Kabul as its capital. It is surrounded by Russia, Turkistan in the north, Persia in the west and Kashmir in the south-east. The ruler of Afghanistan formerly called Amir is now known as Shah (King). See ਅਮੀਰ.

ਅਫਗਾਰ [əphgar] *P* افگار *adj* wounded, injured. ਅਫਗੀਦਹ [əphgādəh] *P* افگنده *adj* thrown, cast. 2 put in, poured in. 3 defeated.

ਅਫਗੀਦਨ [əphgīdən] *P* افگیدن *v* to put in, pour, drop. 2 to throw, throw down. 3 to defeat.

ਅਫਜਲ [əphjal] *A* افضل *adj* possessing greatness, very good, best.

ਅਫਜਾਯ [əfzay] *P* افزاي *adj* which increases; it is a suffix and adds to the meaning of words as ਆਬਰੂ-ਅਫਜਾਯ.

ਅਫਜੂ [əfzu], ਅਫਜ਼ੂ [əfzū] *P* افزو *n* an increase, a promotion. 2 *adj* more, special. “əphju khudaia.”—*var majh m I*. In Dasam Granth the word has been used at many places to underline this context.

ਅਫਜੂਦ [əfzud] See ਅਫਜੂਦਨ. “mīlās nīj əphjud kar.”—*saloh*.

ਅਫਜੂਦਨ [əfzudən] *P* افزودن *v* to be more, increase, progress, rise.

ਅਫਤਾਬ [əftab] See ਆਫਤਾਬ “dunīa əphtabəm.”—*krisən*. ‘I am the sun of the world’.

ਅਫਯੂਨ [əfyun] See ਅਫੀਮ.

ਅਫਰ [əphər] *adj* what cannot be caught. 2 without fruit, fruitless. 3 bad fruit, bad result.

ਅਫਰਨਾ [əphərna] *v* to bloat. 2 to swell with pride, be arrogant.

ਅਫਰਾਖਤ [əfraxət] *P* افراخت *adj* raised, elevated.

ਅਫਰਾਖਤਨ [əfraxtən] *P* افراختن *v* to raise; to lift; to elevate.

ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ [əphratəphri] See ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ.

ਅਫਰਿਓ [əphrio], ਅਫਰਿਆ [əphria] *adj* not grasped by senses. “əphrio be pərvah tū.”

—*maru solhe m l. 2* bloated with pride, filled with vanity. “*aphrio bhar apha r̥are*.”—*maru a m l. 3* bearing evil fruit. “*akk nā laggē āb apha r̥ia*.”—*BG*. ‘A bloated wild plant, *calotropis procera*, cannot bear mango fruit’.

ਅਫਰੀਤੀ [aphriti], ਅਫਰੀਦੀ [aphridi] P *افريت* *afrit* ਅਫਰੀਤੀ is also correct. *n* Pathan community is regarded as progeny of the Prussian emperor Fridun; Orakzei and Shinvari Pathans are branches of this clan.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤਨ [afroxtan] P *افروختن* *afroxtan* *v* to illumine; to enlighten.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤੀ [afroxti] P *افروختی* *afroxti* you lit it up.

ਅਫਰੋਜ਼ੀ [afrozi] P *افروزی* *afrozi* you may lighten it. Its root is also *afroxtan*.

ਅਫਲ [aphal] *Skr* *adj* fruitless. 2 *n* a bush. 3 an impotent male. 4 Indar, king of gods, whose testicles got abraded because of a curse by the sage Gautam and he came to be known as fruitless or barren. See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂ [aphlatu], ਅਫਲਾਤੂੰ [aphlatū], ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ [aphlatun] P *افلاطون* *aflatun* *G* ਪਲਾਟੋਨ *E* Plato. A celebrated personality among western philosophers, son of Ariston and Priksoene, he was born in the capital Athens in 428 BC. His real name was Aristocles but because of his broad chest and forehead he came to be known as Platon. Ancient historian Olympiodorus writes that while his parents took him to Mount Himatus to obtain the blessings of gods, honey bees put honey to the infant's lips which earned him the adjective Athenswi (a large black bee), and poets concluded that his tongue spoke words sweeter than honey.

Plato became master of poetics early in his life. One day while passing through a narrow lane, he came across the great sage Socrates whom he had not met earlier. Socrates barred Plato's path with his stick and

said. ‘Blessed boy, please let me know the way to the school of goodness.’ Held in ecstatic awe by Socrates' words, Plato said, ‘I do not know, sir.’ Pointing towards him Socrates said to his companions, ‘This is the swan who in my dream last night sat on my breast and then flew away!’ Plato was twenty years old then. He was so charmed by Socrates that he, considering the latter's company as a path to emancipation, decided to spend the rest of his life at Socrates' feet and be educated by him.

After the death of Socrates, Plato roamed about far and wide and then, around 388 BC, he settled down at the world famous Academy Garden and for 40 years concentrated on philosophic questions, and explained them to his associates and pupils who belonged to both the sexes. They became so famous for their truthfulness that whenever called to the court for evidence, they were not formally sworn to speak the truth.

Plato wrote many celebrated treatises which, fortunately for the scholars, still survive. Easy and correct translations of these treatises have been done in various languages of the West for readers not only of Europe and America but also of India. The Indians respectfully admit that Plato born in Europe was a saint-philosopher of the calibre of Ved Vyas. To call this philosopher a metaphysician and a paragon of education and knowledge would not be an exaggeration. That is why Emerson writes that Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato.

Many principles of Plato are in accordance with the Sikh tenets, even his idea about keeping full-grown hair accord with what was ordained by Guru Gobind Singh (see his book *Timaeus* and his statue). On this topic, the

Sikh scholar Dharam Anant Singh has written a book of over 300 pages entitled 'Plato and the True Enlightener of the Soul'. He wrote this book after consulting Plato's writings in the original Greek. It was published in London by Luzac and Co. in 1912 AD.

Plato died on his birthday in 348 BC when he was exactly 81 years old. Some scholars hold that even at the time of his death, he was busy writing.

The influence of Plato's wisdom and knowledge on people's mind is so deep that while praising any person for his wisdom, he is called aphlatun (Plato). 2 *xa* a quilt, a ragged mattress.

ਅਫ਼ਵ [əfəv] *A* *af* *n* a pardon, forgiveness. See ਆਫ਼ੁ.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਹ [əfvah] *A* *af* *n* plural of ਫ਼ਵਾਹ. (It means mouth, thus əfvah is the talk of many mouths), news, rumour, canard.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਜ [əfvaj] *P* *af* *n* plural of ਫ਼ੋਜ.

ਅਫ਼ਵੁਲਗੁਨਾਹ [əfvulgunah] *P* *af* *adj* one who pardons sins. "kɪ əfvulgunah he."—*japu*.

ਅਫ਼ਤ [əfəʔ] *adj* who cannot be caught, beyond grasp.

ਅਫ਼ਤਾਤਫ਼ਤੀ [əfəʔatəfəʔi] *A* *af* *n* more or less, confusion, disorder, melee.

ਅਫ਼ਕਾ [əfaka] *af* *relief* from pain or sickness.

ਅਫ਼ਤ [əfəʔ] *A* *af* *n* plural of ਆਫ਼ਤ. calamities, tribulations. "hor əfəʔ pəri əʔi dirəʔh."—*GPS*.

ਅਫ਼ਾਰ [əfəʔ], ਅਫ਼ਾਰਾ [əfəʔara] *adj* impetuous, headstrong. "chəʔə hukəʔm əfəʔ."—*sri ə m 5*. an order that no one can check. "bɪn guru kal əfəʔ."—*sri ə m 1*. 'Death is unrestrainable without a spiritual guide' "kəʔɪa hukəʔm əfəʔara."—*sor ə m 5*. 2 *Skt* स्फार unrestrained, spreadout widely. 3 broad. 4 great. "mol əfəʔara səc vəpara."—*vəʔ chəʔ m 3*. 'ta ko bhar

əfəʔ."—*bavən*. 5 force, severity. "bəʔat-hɪ hor əfəʔ."—*sri m 5*. 6 *علم* flatulence caused by eating heavy indigestible food, increase of rheumatic effect, defect in stomach or liver, as a result of which the stomach gets bloated, respiration becomes difficult and nausea is felt.

The medicines, which are prescribed for colic pain, are good for flatulence, but if it persists for long periods and recurs frequently then, the following recipe should be tried.

Take nisoth (a purgative drug) two parts, piper longum four parts and myrobalan five parts, all powdered and sieved, then mix them with gur (raw sugar) and roll into small pills which taken in the morning with fresh clean water permanently remove flatulence.

Alternatively, pistocia lenticus (a fine gum mastagi) 3 masas mixed with one tola gulkand (preserve prepared with rose petals) taken with water along with the use of aniseed and mint is beneficial. 7 getting puffed with pride; self-conceit, vanity. "ek məhəʔɪ tū hohɪ əfəʔaro, ek məhəʔɪ nɪmano."—*gəʔ m 5*. "aki məʔhɪ əfəʔari."—*maru m 1*.

ਅਫ਼ਾਰੀ [əfəʔari], ਅਫ਼ਾਰੇ [əfəʔaro] See ਅਫ਼ਾਰ. 2 *adj* vain, arrogant.

ਅਫ਼ਾਲ [əfəʔal] See ਅਫ਼ਾਲ.

ਅਫ਼ੀਮ [əfəʔim] *Skt* अहिम which is as strong as a serpent's poison. *A* *af* *n* opium *n* an intoxicating and poisonous drug prepared from buds of poppy plant. Physicians use it as medicine to cure several ailments. It has a very dry effect and shrinks the muscles and causes slackness and dullness.

ਅਫ਼ੀਮੀ [əfəʔimi] an opium addict.

ਅਫ਼ੁਟ [əfəʔuʔ] See ਮਫ਼ੁਟ.

ਅਫ਼ੁਰ [əfəʔuʔ] *adj* without thought, desire and doubt; free from volition. 2 sans shudder.

ਅਫ਼ [əphu] See ਅਫਵ.

ਅਫ਼ੁਨਤ [əfunət] *A* فونت foul smell, stink, stench.

ਅਬ [əb] *adv* now, at this time, at present, "ab həri rakhənharu citariā."—*dhəna* 1.1 5. 2 *Skt* *adj* not perverted, always alike. "suhagu hamaro ab huṇi sohio."—*asa* *m* 5. 'our eternal blessing.' 3 *Skt* ਅਦਰ *adv* today. "kal kərətā ab-hi kər ab kərta su 1tal."—*s* *kəbir*. 4 *A* أب *n* father. 5 teacher, guru.

ਅਬਹੀ [əb-hi] *adv* this very moment, now, immediately.

ਅਬਹੀ ਕਬਹੀ [əb-hi kəb-hi] *adv* now and any time; now and not later. "ab-hi kəb-hi kichu nā jana."—*ram* *m* 1.

ਅਬਕੇ [əbke], ਅਬਕੇ [əbke] *adv* this time, this moment. "abke chutke thaur nā thāio."—*gəu* *kəbir*. "abke kəhie namu nā mīlāi."—*maru* *m* 1.

ਅਬਖਰਹ [əbxərəh] *A* بخره plural of ਬੁਖਰ.

ਅਬਖਰਾਤ [əbxərat] plural of ਅਬਖਰਹ.

ਅਬਖੀ [əbkhī] *Dg* *n* a bad time, an ill-omened moment.

ਅਬਗਤ [əbgət] *Skt* अपगत *n* a miserable condition, poverty, misfortune "sadhu binuēse abgati jave."—*g5d* *kəbir*. 2 *Skt* अविगत *adj* imperishable, eternal. 3 *Skt* अवयव *adj* bodyless. "adi purakh abgati abinasi."—*əkal*. 4 See ਅਵਗਤ.

ਅਬਚਲ [əbcəl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਬਚਲਨਗਰ [əbcəlnəgar] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਬਜ [əbəj] *Skt* अबज *n* born of water, lotus. 2 the moon which was born from the sea.

ਅਬਜਦ [əbjəd] *A* ابجد *n* a series of letters beginning with alif, be, jim, dal, etc. 2 an alphabet. 3 a table of letters used for counting numbers beginning with alif, be, jim, dal. The complete table is as under:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

90	100	200	300	400	500
600	700	800	900	1000	

While mentioning dates in years, poets use two such suggestive letters in which these counting letters may also be employed.

ਅਬਤਬ [əbtəb] *n* a dilly-dallying, an evasion. 2 an excuse, pretext. 3 *adv* always. 4 anytime. "ab tēb avəru nā magəu həri pəhi."—*guj* *m* 1. 5 this and the other world.

ਅਬਤਰ [əbtar] *A* بتر *adj* very bad. *Skt* अवतर. 2 with a short tail, with tail cut, tail-less.

ਅਬੱਤਾ [əbətta] See ਅਵਤਾ.

ਅਬਦ [əbəd] metathesis of ਅਦਬ, See ਅਦਬ. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਦ *n* a cloud that provides water. "əmrītvak abəd əmrīti te."—*GPS*. 3 year. 4 camphor. 5 sky. 6 *Skt* अवदज *adj* unspeakable, unutterable. 7 *A* ابد without end, boundless. 8 constant, perpetual, always the same. 9 *A* عبد *n* a slave.

ਅਬਦਾਲ [əbdal] *A* ابدال *adj* changeable, changing. 2 *n* saintly persons of a particular rank similar to the Hindu's dikpals as guardian deities of different directions. The Muslims believe in 70 abdals out of which 40 are in Syria and 30 in other places. Some writers accept only 40 abdals and they believe that the world is intact because of them. When one of them dies, God appoints some other holy person in his place. Thus they go on changing and hence their designation abdal persists. Prominent abdals are called Gaus. Abdal is a plural of bədāl (change) "marphəti mānu marhu abdala."—*maru* *solhe* *m* 5. To transfigure concepts with spiritual exercise is essential for attaining the status of an abdal. In this verse-line abdal has a double meaning; those who kill the fickle mind are also abdals. 3 Abdal is one of the five of Muslim holymen:

gaus, kutab, vali, abdal, and kalandar. Many put kutab in place of kalander. 4 a Muslim community in Kangra district, whose members live on beggary and accompany dead bodies singing to the burial/cremation ground. They also sing about exploits of the valiant warriors.

ਅਬਦਾਲਾ [əbdala] See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [əbdali] *adj* connected with Abdal, "kəɾɪ əbdali bhesva."—*bher namdev*. See ਅਬਦਾਲ 3. 2 *n* Pathans of Saddozai tribe are also called abdali. They are a branch of Durranis and are also called by this name. See ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ and ਦੁਰਾਨੀ.

ਅਬਦੀ [əbdi] *A* ابدی *adj* everlasting, immortal.

ਅਬਦੁਲ [əbdul] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ. "sun əbdul d̪haɖi cal ayo."—*GPS*.

ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦ ਖਾਨ [əbdulsəməd xan] عبدالسمد خان son of Muhammad Amin Khan, a rank-holder who courtier during the reign of Aurangzeb, who was given the title of Diler Jang (valiant-in-battle). During the reign of Farukhsiyar, he was transferred from Kashmir to Lahore as subedar. He launched an invasion on Banda Bahadur at Gurdaspur and by employing deceit made him a prisoner and sent him to Delhi.

During the time of Muhammed Shah, he was subedar of Multan. He died in 1739 AD. In Sikh history he also figures as Samund Khan. Zakariya Khan subedar of Lahore (Khan Bahadur) was his son. See ਬੰਦਾ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਖਾਨ [əbdul xan] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਮਾਨ [əbdul rəhman] companion of the Prophet and religious fighter who accompanied him in numerous battles. He died at Madina in 32 Hijri. According to JSBM, Abadul Rehman initiated nine families.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਿਮ ਖਾਨ [əbadul rəhim xan] عبدالرحيم خان

well known as Khan Khanan, son of Bairam Khan, who was an ally of Akbar. He was born at Lahore in 1556 AD. After the death of Todar Mal, he became Akbar's foremost vazir in 1589. His daughter Jani Begam was married to prince Danial. After Akbar's death he remained in Jahangir's service for 21 years, and died in 1627. His grave is near the mausoleum of Sheikh Nizamudin in Delhi. He was a scholar of many languages and poet with Rahiman and Rahim as his noms-de-plume. His couplets in Hindi are very fascinating:

kəɦɪ rəɦim ya peɽ sō kyō nə bhəyo tu piɥh,
bhukhe man bɪgar hē bhəre bɪgarē d̪iɥh.
sadhu sərəɦe sadhuta, yati yoʃɪta jan,
rəɦimən sace sur ki veri kərə bəkhan.
kəɦɪ rəɦim gətɪ dip ki kul kuput ki soɪ,
bare uɟɪaro kərə bəɖo ədhero hoɪ.
phərɟi ʃəh nə hve səkə gətɪ ɽeɖhi tasir,
rəɦimən sidhi cal te pyado hot vəzɪr.
kəɾət nɪpənəi guɳ bina rəɦimən nɪpən həɟur,
mano ɽəɾət vɪɽəp cəɖh ɪh prəkər həm kur.
khira mukh d̪hər kaɽɪye malɪye nəmək ləɟərɪ,
kəɾve mukh ko caɦɪye rəɦimən yəhi səɟərɪ.
2 a paymaster of Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Khalsa Dal in Doaba killed him and liberated many Hindu girls from his clutches.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ [əbdulla] *adj* God's slave. 2 a musician in Guru Hargobind's retinue who encouraged and roused the bravery of Sikh army by singing ballads of the heroes. See ਅਬਦੁਲ. 3 the eldest son of Abdul Mutallib of Quraish tribe, and father of Prophet Muhammad. He died in 571 AD.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ [əbdulla xan] subedar of Jalandhar who died during a battle against Guru Hargobind fought at Gobindpur (Hargobindpur) in Sammat 1687.

ਅਬਦ [əbadh] *Skṛ* अबद्ध *adj* unbound, free. 2 *Skṛ*

ਅਬਧ. not worthy to be killed, such as a child, a sick person, a woman and a refugee. 3 who cannot be killed by any one. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਧ, unbound, unobstructed, unhealable. "kal phas abadh lage."—*asa rāvdas*.

ਅਬਿਪਿ [əbədhi] See ਅਵਿਪਿ. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਿ *n* bearer of water; sea, ocean.

ਅਬਿਪਿਜਾ [əbədhija] *Skt* ਅਬਿਪਿਜਾ *n* born of sea, Lachhmi. 2 wine, liquor.

ਅਬਧੁਤ [əbədhit] See ਅਵਧੁਤ.

ਅਬਧ [əbədhy] See ਅਬਧ 2.

ਅਬਨਾਸੀ [əbnasi] See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਨੁਸ [əbnus] See ਅਬਨੁਸ. "syah mēno abnushī ko tēru."—*krisān*.

ਅਬਯਕਤ [əbyakt] ਅਵਯਕਤ without body, formless, unembodied. See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. "əbyəkət rup apar."—*akal*.

ਅਬਯਤ [əbyat] *A* ابیات plural of ਬੈਤ, a metre, "əbyat hīdvi."—*sāloh*. 'bet stanzas in Hindi'.

ਅਬਰ [əbər] *adj* which is not ਵਰ (the best); not good, bad. 2 *P* ابر *Skt* ਅੰਬੁ-ਧਰ a cloud. See ਅੰਬੁ.

ਅਬਰਬ [əbrəṣ] *P* ابرص *adj* piebald, dappled speckled, like the sky or a cloud. 2 his cloud.

ਅਬਰਕ [əbrək] See ਅੰਬੁਕ.

ਅਬਰਨ [əbərən] *Skt* ਅਬਰਨ *adj* colourless, without any colour. 2 of bad colour, wrongly coloured. "əbərən bārən gham nāhīham."—*bher a kabir*. 3 without any religion; low; outside the four castes, "gavāt sunāt jāpāt udhare bārən abarna sabb hū."—*dev m 5*. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਰਨ *adj* indescribable. "əbərən bārən sīu mēn hī prīti."—*bher a kabir*. 'love for the indescribable One from the heart's core'. 5 unspeakable, slander "bārən hē abārən ko."—*kālki*. 'will slander.'

ਅਬਰਨ ਬਰਨ [əbərən bārən] See ਅਬਰਨ 4 and ਹਉਮੈ ਗਾਵਨਿ.

ਅਬਰੂ [əbru] *P* ابرو *E* eyebrow *Skt* ਬ੍ਰੂ *n* an eyebrow. 2 See ਅਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਰੇ ਬਹਾਰਾਂ [əbre bəharā] *P* ابر باران rainfall in the spring season.

ਅਬਰੋ [əbro], ਅਬਰੋਇ [əbroi] See ਅਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਲ [əbəl] *adj* lacking strength, weak, "əbəl bāl toṛia."—*maru jēdev*. 'broke the might of the mighty', i.e., weakened the senses. 2 *A* ابل first. "əbəl naū khudā da."—*JSBB*.

ਅਬਲਕ [əblək] *A* ابلک *adj* piebald, speckled (horse), white and black.

ਅਬਲਾ [əbla] *Skt n* a woman. 2 *adj* weak, feeble.

3 *A* ابل lacking in intelligence, foolish.

ਅਬਲੀਸ [əblis] *A* ابليس *n* one who is bereft of God's grace; Satan, devil, "təkəbbār kita əblis nē gəl lanət jīma."—*jēgnama*.

ਅਬਰਵਾਹਾ [əbərvaḥa] *adj* half-asleep, half-awake.

ਅਬਾ [əba] *A* ابا *n* plural of ਅਬੂ (father). *Skt* ਅਵੁਕ. "əbā əbe thāvhu mīṭhṛa."—*sri m 5*.

ਅਬਾਸੀ [əbasi] *n* a yawn. See ਉਬਾਸੀ. 2 flower of bāsa. "januk phul əbasi rāhi."—*cārītr 317*. See ਅੱਬਾਸ 2.

ਅਬਾਹ [əbah] *adj* without arms, armless.

2 without transport; who does not ride a blue jay (as does Lord Vishnu "nāmastē əbahe."—*japu*. 3 without ਬਾਹ (sexual desire). See ਬਾਹ.

ਅਬਾਜਾਰ [əbajar] *P* ابراء *adj* unhappy, ਬ (with) ਅਜਾਰ (hurt).

ਅਬਾਦ [əbad] *adj* without ਵਾਦ (dispute), undisputed. 2 See ਅਬਾਦ.

ਅਬਾਦਾਨ [əbadan] See ਅਬਾਦਾਨ.

ਅਬਾਧ [əbadh] *adj* without restriction, unrestricted, unchecked. 2 unimpeded, unobstructed. 3 See ਅਬਾਧ.

ਅਬਾਧ [əbadhy] *adj* unrestricted, unimpeded.

ਅਬਾਬੀਲ [əbabil] *A* ابل *n* a swallow.

ਅਬਾਰ [əbar] *adj* without slackness or delay. 2 without obstruction, unobstructed "khōḍa abarā."—*gyan*. 3 See ਅਵਾਰ.

ਅਬਿ [əbi] *adv* now, at this time. "əbi kīchu kīrpa kije."—*dhāna m 3*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿ *n* a ram.

3 a billy goat "əbɪ mədh hom kəraɪ."—*gyan*.
 4 the sun. 5 a mountain. 6 a mouse, rat. 7 the
 air. 8 calotropis procera, a wild plant.
 9 modesty, shyness. 10 *adj* good, all right.

ਅਭਿਅਕਤ [əbɪəkət] See ਅਭਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਭਿਖਾਦ [əbɪkhaɪd] *adj* without a conflict.
 "əbɪkhaɪd dev dūrət."—*akal*

ਅਭਿਗਤ [əbɪgət], ਅਭਿਗਤੁ [əbɪgətu] *Skr* ਅਭਿਗਤ.
adj unknowable. "jəb əbɪgət əgocəɪ prəbhu
 eka."—*sukhmāni*. 2 imperishable and
 perpetual. "jo jən janɪ bhəj-hɪ əbɪgət kəu."
 —*suhi kabir*. "əbɪgətu sāmājh ɪana."—*gəu kabir*.

3 See ਅਵਤਰ.

ਅਭਿਗਮ [əbɪgəm] *Skr* ਅਭਿਗਮ. *n* certain acumen,
 sure knowledge. 2 ਅਭਿਗਮ *adj* indestructible.

ਅਭਿਗਮੀ [əbɪgəmi] *adj* having sure knowledge.
 "ədve ələkhpurəkh əbɪgəmi."—*akal*.
 2 imperishable. See ਅਭਿਗਮ 2.

ਅਭਿਚਲ [əbɪtʃəl] *adj* motionless, unmovable,
 permanent. "əbɪtʃəl niv dhəri gur nanək."—*gurm*
m 5.

ਅਭਿਚਲਨਗਰ [əbɪtʃələnəgər] a sacred town related
 with the tenth Guru situated near Nader
 (nāder, नन्दगिरी) city on the bank of Godavari
 river. Here Guru Gobind Singh breathed his
 last on the 5th of the bright half of the lunar
 month of Katak Sammat 1765.

The Sikhs have chosen this name with
 reference to a line in Suhi Chhand "əbɪtʃəl
 nəgər¹ gobɪd guru ka." to the true
 congregation and the highest spiritual state.
 Its other name is Hazoor Sahib and it is now
 accepted as the fourth Takhat of the Khalsa.
 Here the following weapons of Guru Gobind
 Singh are preserved: a quoit, a broad sword,
 a steelbow, a mace, a steel arrow, five golden
 swords and one small sword, six inches long.
 Besides these many more priceless weapons,

¹In Gurbani, Abchal Nagar, means congregation-cum-
 highest spiritual state.

which cannot be seen in the museums of
 capital cities, are beautifully displayed on the
 Guru's throne. They include a blade of Mai
 Bhago's spear whom ignorant people call an
 eight-armed goddess.

ghānachurī

əbɪtʃələnəgər ujaɪgər səgər jəg
 jahər jəhur jəhā jot he jəbər jan,
 khāde hē prēcād khər khərəg kudād dhəre
 khājər tūphəg pūj kərəd krɪpan ban,
 səkti sərohi səf sāg jəmɪdər cəkər
 dhale gən bhale rɪpu ghale chɪpr jəg than,
 cəmkaɪt carō or ghor rup kalɪka ko
 bādna kərət kəvɪ jor panɪ tāhi than.

mānhar

sūdər godavri vɪhin məl cəl jəl
 səɪta sətul gəg kul chəbɪ pavəɪ,
 khəre khəre tərū khəre hərə hərə pat jərə
 pātɪ pātɪ kərə chaɪ səghni ko chavəɪ,
 bolət bɪhəg rəg rəg ke utəg than
 ʃri gobɪd sɪgh ko sɪghasən suhavəɪ,
 jaɪ dərəsavəɪ mānorath ūhavəɪ
 so kamna ko pavəɪ sətəkh sɪgh gavəɪ.

—GPS.

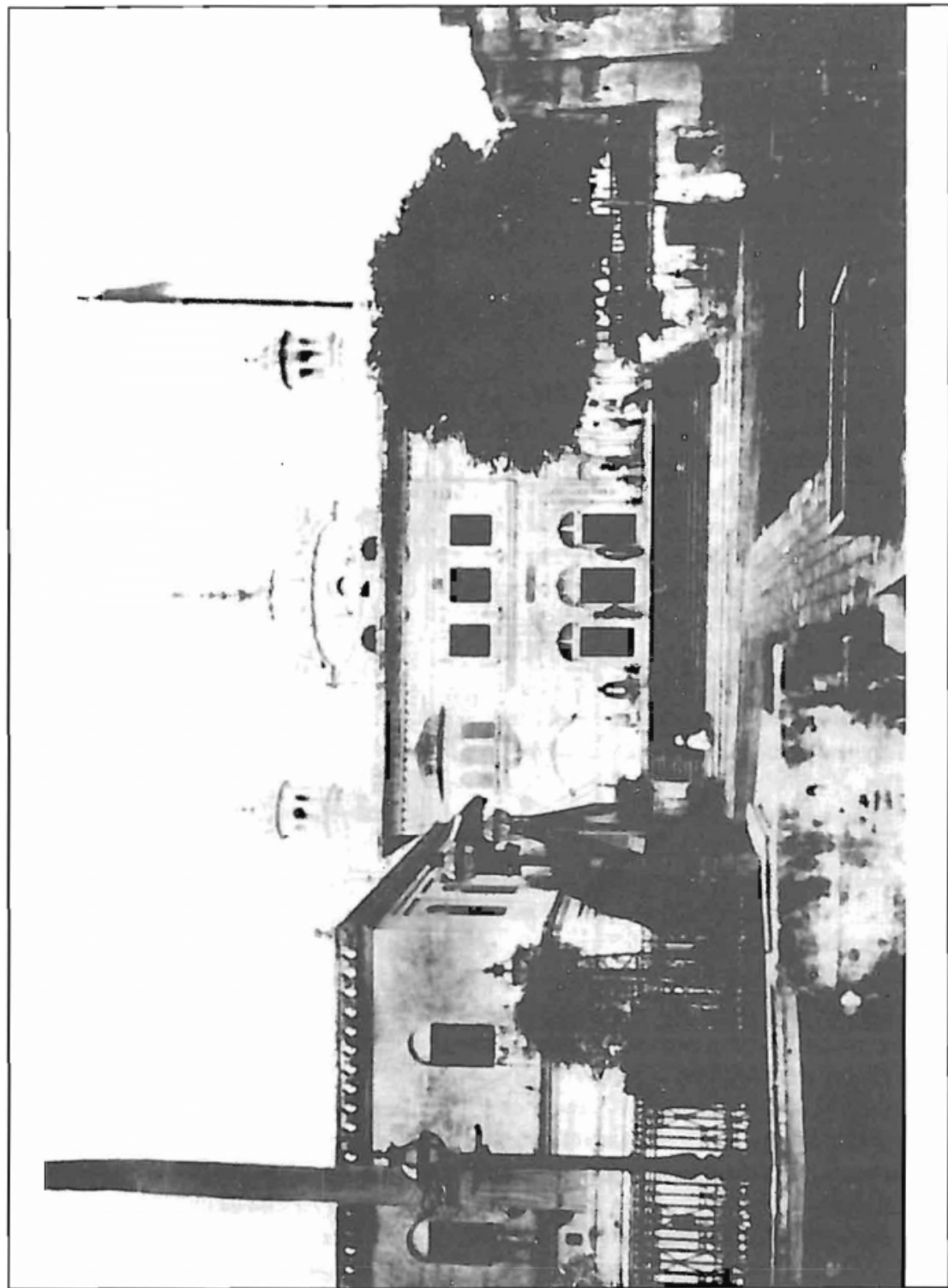
Nander has other gurdwaras as under:

2 Shikarghat in the south of Nander on
 the bank of Godavari where the Guru would
 relax for a while after hunting.

3 Sangat Sahib where soon after his arrival
 at Nander, the Guru addressed his first
 congregation. This place is within the
 precincts of the city.

4 Hira Ghat where he threw a diamond
 into Godavari presented to him by Bahadur
 Shah. This place is in the south of the city.

5 Gobind Bag, about two furlongs from
 the main gurdwara where the Guru
 occasionally went and rested for a while. Now
 this is an agricultural field, though a small
 room is also built there.



TAKHAT SRI BACHAL NAGAR (HAZOOOR SAHIB)

6 Nagina Ghat where the Guru threw a jewel into the river presented by the Sikhs. Some small glittering stones on the river bank are to be seen there. This is in the west of Nander.

7 Banda Than. At this place was the thatched hut of Madho Das Bairagi. The Guru sanctified this place with his visit and baptised Banda as a Sikh. See ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ. This place is in the west of Nander.

8 Shrine of Mata Sahib Kaur near Hira Ghat. She had come to the south from Damdama Sahib along with the Tenth Master, stayed and served the Guru for sometime and went back to Delhi as ordered by him. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

9 Maltekri in the north of Nander. Here the Guru dug out a hidden treasure and made payment to the Pathan employees and again buried the remaining treasure there. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ. ਅਥਿਚਲ ਨਗਰੀ [əbɪcəl nəɡri] Sikh conclave, Sikh congregation. "əbɪcəl nəɡri nanək dev."—asa ə m 5. 2 a spiritual state, stage of spiritual knowledge.

ਅਥਿਚਾਰ [əbɪcar] *n* lack of thinking, ignorance. "rəcio bɪcar əbɪcar."—əkal. 2 *adj* devoid of thinking, thoughtless, foolish "tē əbɪcar jəh! kərtar kahī nā man."—parəs. 3 *adv* without thinking, without calculation "lēcch lēcch turāg ek-hī dijīe əbɪcar."—parəs. 4 *n* *Skt* ਅਭਿਚਾਰ *n* a custom of making a sacrifice or killing of animals according to Atharva Ved. "pəh bed mātṛ əbɪcar."—gyan. 5 According to books on magical incantations there are six əbɪcars : killing, attracting, hindering, hating, extirpating and conjuring.

ਅਥਿਦਿਆ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਥਿੱਦ [əbɪdd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦਯਾ *adj* uneducated, foolish, unwise.

ਅਥਿਦਯਾ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਥਿਨਯ [əbɪnəy] See ਅਵਿਨਯ.

ਅਥਿਨਾਸ [əbɪnas], ਅਥਿਨਾਸਿ [əbɪnasɪ], ਅਥਿਨਾਸੀ [əbɪnasɪ] *Skt* ਅਵਿਨਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* imperishable, immortal, indestructible, "parbrāhṃ purān əbɪnas."—sar m 5. 2 perpetual, eternal. "he acut he parbrāhṃ əbɪnasi əghnas."—bavan. 3 See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਥਿਨਾਸੀਖੇਮ [əbɪnasikhem] *n* perpetual prosperity, eternal liberation, after which there is no bondage. 2 eternal happiness. "əbɪnasi khem cah-hī je nanək sēda simər narain."—todi m 5.

ਅਥਿਨਾਸੀਪੁਰਖ [əbɪnasipurakh] *n* an indestructible or perfect person: God. "əbɪnasi purakhu paɪa pərmesəru."—sohila.

ਅਥਿਬੇਕ [əbɪbek] *Skt* ਅਵਿਵੇਕ *n* thoughtlessness, ignorance. "əbɪbek he tɪh nāū, tēv hiy me jɪh thāū."—parəs.

ਅਥਿਬੇਕੀ [əbɪbeki] *Skt* ਅਵਿਵੇਕਿਨ੍ *devoid* of reasoning and thinking; foolish, ignorant.

ਅਥਿਯਕਤ [əbɪyəkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਥਿਰਥਾ [əbɪrtha] *adj* fruitless. "jənəm əbɪrtha jai."—maru kəbir.

ਅਥਿਲੰਬ [əbɪləb] See ਅਵਿਲੰਬ.

ਅਬੀ [əbi] *adv* now, at this very moment. See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਬੀਨਾ [əbina] *adj* without ਬੀਨਾਈ (eyesight), blind. 2 ignorant person. "səbh phokət dhəram əbɪnɪa."—prəbha beṇi. 'Deeds by the ignorant are ineffective.'

ਅਬੀਨਿਆ [əbɪnɪa] See ਅਬੀਨਾ.

ਅਬੀਰ [əbir] *A* اَبَر *n* gulab; coloured powder of musk, rose, saffron and sandalwood which is very fragrant. See ਅੰਬੀਰ.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbujh] *adj* which is not extinguished; ever lit. 2 *Skt* ਅਬੁਝ *adj* unintelligent, dull, ignorant.

ਅਬੁਝਣਾ [əbujhṇa] *n* remaining lit; (of fire) not dying. 2 ignorance. "bujhṇa əbujhṇa tudh

kia."—asa a m 3.

ਅਬੁਧ [əbudh] See ਅਬੁਧ 2.

ਅਬੁਧਿ [əbuddhi] *Skt* ਅਬੁਧਿ *adj* ignorant, lacking intelligence. 2 *n* ignorance, lack of intelligence.

ਅਬੁਧ [əbujh] See ਅਬੁਧ 2.

ਅਬੁਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela] Paolo di Avitabile, was born in Italy in October 1791 AD. After having served at different places, he became an army officer of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, at Lahore. General Avitabile's cantonment was at Naulakha and his residence was at Buddhu's Kiln. He was of a hefty build and an astute soldier. He raised Vazirabad again in a new design. For some time he was governor of Peshawar. After the decline of the Sikh administration he went away from India, and died in France on 28 March 1850.

ਅਬੁਰ [əbur] *A* ابر *n* the act of going across; crossing, ferrying.

ਅਬੇ [əbe] See ਅਬੀ. 2 *part* vocative. are ! o !

ਅਬੇਅ [əbeə] See ਅਵਗਯ.

ਅਬੇਹ [əbeh] *adj* without hole or gap; unbroken. "əbeh nath əjit."—*əkaL* "ravri deh əbeh ko dekh kē."—*GV* 10.

ਅਬੇਚਲ [əbecəl] *adj* See ਅਬਿਚਲ. "mal hāmara əkhut əbecəl."—*bher* m 5.

ਅਬੇ ਤਬੇ [əbetəbe] See ਅਬਤਬ. 2 *n* an insult. "əbe tēbe ki cakri."—asa a m 1. 3 *adv* always, everyday. "əbetəbe kure hē paja."—*gəu* a m 1.

ਅਬੇਰ [əber] *adv* without delay, at once. 2 *n* delayed time, wrong time. 3 *adv* evening. "ketak kər əber nīksāte."—*GPS*.

ਅਬੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [əber səver] *n* evening and morning, sunrise and sunset. "avhi jai əver səver."—*GPS*.

ਅਬੀ [əbe] See ਅਬੀ. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਗਯ. *adj* imperishable, eternal, always the same. "aje hē. əbe hē."—*japu*.

ਅਬੋਧ [əbodh] *adj* unintelligent, stupid. 2 *n* stupidity, ignorance.

ਅਬੋਲ [əbol] *adj* without voice, silent, "karəṇ kavən əbol."—*dhəna rəvdas*. 2 See ਬੋਲ ਅਬੋਲ.

ਅਬੋਚ [əbōc] *adj* who cannot be deceived, undeceivable. "əs prakar ləkh rīde sādīv əbōc jo."—*NP*.

ਅਬੋਦਤਾ [əbōdta] *n* boundlessness, freedom, salvation. "bōdna ko let hi əbōdta ko det jən."—*NP*.

ਅਬਾਸ [abbas] *A* ابراهيم *n* son of Abdal Mutallab and paternal uncle of Prophet Muhammad. He died on 21 February 653 AD. His grave is in Medina. Abasi family to which caliphs of Baghdad belonged is so known after his name. 2 a flower; plant gulabbas or gulabbās.

ਅਬੁਲ ਫਜਲ [əbul phajal] ابو الفضل son of Sheikh Mubarak and brother of Faizi was minister of emperor Akbar. His title was Allami and he was a great scholar. Born in 1551 AD, he died in 1602 AD. He wrote many important books including Aiyar Danish a translation in Persian of Panch Tantra. His Aini-Akbari is a great book of history describing Akbar's administration.

ਅਬਯ [əby] See ਅਵਗਯ.

ਅਬਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əbyakrit] See ਅਵਗਯਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਬ੍ਰਿਣੀ [əbrini] *Skt* ਅਬ੍ਰਣ *adj* without a wound (ਫੁਣ); unwounded. "jo əbrini thādhe hute brini kiye kətar."—*cārītr* 128.

ਅਭ [əbh] See ਅਭਿ.

ਅਭਯੁ [əbhəu] *adj* fearless, intrepid. 2 *n* fearlessness intrepidity. "guru əmər das pārsie əbhəu ləbhe."—*səveye* m 3 *ke*.

ਅਭਅੰਤ [əbhāt], ਅਭਅੰਤਰ [əbh-ātār] *Skt* ਅਘਨ੍ਤਰ *n* in the middle. 2 heart, mind, conscience. 3 *adv* inside, in the heart. "əgām əgocār rāhīa əbh-āt."—*bher* a *kābir*. "nīrbhəu so əbh-ātār vāsīa."—*maru solhe* m 1.

ਅਭਅੰਤਰਿ [əbh-ātārī] *adj* inner, mental "səcu

kəṛṇi abh-ātari seva.”—gəu ə m 1. 2 *adv* from within, inside. “jəl məhɪ keta rakhie abh-ātari suka.”—asa ə m 1.

ਅਭਕ [əbhəkʃ], ਅਭਖੁ [əbhəkhu] *Skt* ਅਭਕ. *adj* not fit for eating; religiously forbidden food. “lobhi jətu nə janəi bhəkhu əbhəkhu səbh khar.”—sri m 5.

ਅਭਗ [əbhəg] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* unbroken, unbreakable. “tis diban əbhəg.”—var asa. “əbhəg səbha sēg he sadha.”—asa m 5. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਗ. *adj* unfortunate, unlucky.

ਅਭਗਤ [əbhəgət] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* without devotion, irreligious. 2 which has not been divided, unbroken. “əbhəgət he.”—japu. ‘(God) is indivisible’.

ਅਭਗਨ [əbhəgan] See ਅਭਗ 1.

ਅਭਹ [əbhəh] See ਅਭਖੁ.

ਅਭਜ [əbhəj] *adj* who does not run away; firm. 2 who cannot be defeated or overcome. 3 unbreakable. 4 not fit to be consumed.

ਅਭਦੁ [əbhədɪ] *adj* wicked, ungracious. 2 inauspicious. See ਭਦੁ.

ਅਭਪੀਰ [əbhpir] See ਅਭਿ and ਪੀਰ.

ਅਭਭਗਤਿ [əbh-bhəgətɪ], ਅਭਭਗਤੀ [əbh-bhəgti] See ਅਭਿ and ਭਗਤਿ. 2 *n* worship of the manifest deity or saint. “mən mukh te əbh-bhəgətɪ nə hovsɪ.”—prəbha ə m 1. “əbh-bhəgti pɪr age.”—tukha baramaha.

ਅਭਮਾਨ [əbhman] See ਅਭਿਮਾਨ.

ਅਭਯ [əbhəy] *adj* fearless.

ਅਭਯਦਾਨ [əbhəydan] *n* bounty of intrepidity, making the refugee fearless, removing the refugee's fear.

ਅਭਰ [əbhər] *adj* unfilled, empty. “guru ramdas sər əbhər bhəre.”—səvəye m 4 ke. 2 See ਅਭੁ.

ਅਭਰਕ [əbhərək] See ਅਭੁਕ.

ਅਭਰਣ [əbhərən] See ਅਭਰਣ. 2 *adj* which no one wears, uncherished.

ਅਭਰਤ [əbhərət] *adj* which has not been filled; empty. “əbhərət sɪc bhəe subhər sər.”—sar ə

m 1. ‘Empty (minds) are irrigated (with Guru's teaching) and filled to the brim’.

ਅਭਰਨ [əbhərən] an ornament. See ਅਭਰਣ. “har kəjar bəstrə əbhərən kine.”—bɪla pərtal m 5. “əbhərən he.”—japu.

ਅਭਰਾ [əbhəra], ਅਭਰਿਆ [əbhəriɪa] *adj* not filled, empty, partly filled. “əbhəra sər bhəriɪa.”—səvəye m 4 ke. ‘Mind filled (with contentment) is really full’.

ਅਭਰਿਠ [əbhəriṭh], ਅਭਰਿਠਾ [əbhəriṭha] See ਅਭਿਰਿਠਾ.

ਅਭਰਵਾਹਾ [əbhərvaha] See ਅਭਰਵਾਹਾ.

ਅਭਾ [əbha] glory, See ਅਭਾ. “ləse triy vāki əbha.”—kɪsən 2 ਅ (without) ਭਾ (light).

ਅਭਾਉ [əbhaʊ] *n* lack of ਭਾਵ (respect); disrespect, insult, “jə lə bhaʊ əbhaʊ rɪ mane.”—sor m 5. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਾਵ. absence, want, non-existence, “pekhan sunən əbhaʊ.”—NP. 3 destruction. See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਅਭਾਇ [əbhaɪ] See ਅਭਾਉ. 2 *n* hatred. 3 an ill-intentioned attitude. 4 lack of interest. “subhaɪ əbhaɪ jə nɪkəɪ ave situ taka jar.”—maru ə m 5. ‘Interested or disinterested, whoever comes near (fire), loses his cold’.

ਅਭਾਸ [əbhas] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸ *n* a reflection, an image. 2 light. “dəs car lok əbha əbhas.”—brəhəm.

ਅਭਾਖ [əbhakh] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸਕ *adj* silent, reticent. “re ləpəɪ kɪsən əbhakhə.”—prəbha bəni ‘You are mute for saying God's name.’

ਅਭਾਖਣ [əbhakhən] *Skt* ਅਭਾ-ਭਾਸਣ *n* an utterance, a statement. “əvra dekhi nə sune əbhakhə.”—suhɪ rəvdas 2 ਅ (not) ਭਾਸਣ (speaking), silence.

ਅਭਾਖਾ [əbhakha], ਅਭਾਖਿਆ [əbhakhɪa] *n* language not fit to be spoken. The Hindus regarded Greek and Arabic as barbarian languages and directed the people not to use these uncivilised languages. See ਫਿਹਤ ਪਾਸਰ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 4. ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 6. “əbhakhɪa ka kuṭha bəkra khaṇa.”—var asa. The Guru did not consider any language barbarian but only

pointed out to the Hindus¹ and the Muslims the ideas of pollution. Referring to the practice of beating a camel with a stick drawn from its own load, he tells the Muslims that they kill an animal by repeating 'in the name of Allah'. To the Hindus he remonstrates that they forbid others from polluting their kitchen though they themselves eat meat prepared in Allah's name. How strange is their reason. If the Guru had considered Arabic, Persian etc., as foul languages, he would not have employed them in his spiritual utterances.

ਅਭਾਖੇ [əbhakhe] See ਅਭਾਖਣ.

ਅਭਾਖੰ [əbhakhā] See ਅਭਾਖ.

ਅਭਾਗ [əbhag] *adj* who does not get his share. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ *n* misfortune, bad luck. 3 *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. "ram kin jəpsɪ əbhag." ~bher ravdas.

ਅਭਾਗਾ [əbhaga], ਅਭਾਗੀ [əbhagi] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਿਨ੍ *adj* unfortunate, luckless. "jɪs kəu bisrə prənpətɪ dətə, soɪ gən-hu əbhaga." ~dhana m 5. "nam visaria se mənukh mʊr əbhagi." ~asa chāt m 4.

ਅਭਾਗੁ [əbhagu] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ. *n* misfortune, bad luck. "ram nə jəp-hu əbhagu tumara." ~gəu ə m 1.

ਅਭਾਤ [əbhāt] *adj* which has no parallel; unique, peerless. "sobha əbhāt." ~ben.

ਅਭਾਨ [əbhan] *n* disbelief, lack of faith.

ਅਭਾਨੀ [əbhani] See ਅਭਾਨ and ਅਭਾਨੀ.

ਅਭਾਵ [əbhav] *Skt* *n* lack, absence, non-existence. Scholars have accepted five types of it:

a) pragbhav (prak-əbhav): non-existence in the past, as the sword was non-existent before its manufacture from steel as a weapon.

b) prādhvāsa bhav: non-existence of something after its destruction, as when

¹Taking a stick from the load on the back of the camel and beating it with that.

fireworks get burnt into ashes.

c) anyonyabhav: mutual non-existence, of one thing in the form of another, as an ass is not a cow and vice-versa.

d) atyātabhav: non-existence at all times as horns of a rabbit or flower of the sky.

e) samyākabhav: non-existence at any particular time, for example of a pot after it has been taken away. 2 bad or wrong idea or vow. 3 lack of faith.

ਅਭਿ [əbhi] *prep* which prefixed to a word gives the meaning of vis-a-vis (ਸਨਮੁਖ), bad (ਮੰਦ), upon (ਉੱਪਰ), near (ਨੇੜੇ), far (ਦੂਰ), around (ਚੁਫੇਰੇ), well (ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ), without (ਬਿਨਾਂ), desire (ਇੱਛਾ), liking (ਰੁਚਿ), etc. 2 in the Sikh scripture *əbhi* has appeared as a short form for *abhyātār*, which means inside the mind, or conscience. "pritam priti bāni əbhi esi." ~mala ə m 1.

"səbədɪ əbhi sadhare." ~asa chāt m 1. "bin əbhi səbəd nə mājie." ~sri ə m 1. 'Without the word, the mind cannot be rendered pure'.

ਅਭਿਉ [əbhiu], ਅਭਿਓ [əbhiɔ] *Skt* ਅਭਿਯੁ *n* doubt. 2 reasoning, argument. "apa pəd nɪrbān nə cinɪa ɪn bɪdhi əbhiu nə cuke." ~asa kəbir. 3 *adj* ਅ-ਭਯੁ *adj* *adj* without fear, fearless.

ਅਭਿਅ [əbhiə] *adj* without fear, fearless. "əbhəd əbhiə." ~əkal.

ਅਭਿਆਸ [əbhiəs] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਸ *n* practice, repetition for improving performance. "kəɾhi bəd əbhiəs." ~dhana m 1.

ਅਭਿਆਸੀ [əbhiəsi] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਸਿਨ੍ *adj* who practises ascetic discipline or devotion.

ਅਭਿਆਗਤ [əbhiagət] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਗਤ *n* coming face to face. 2 a visitor, guest. 3 a mendicant, sadhu. "əbhiagət eɦɪ nə akɦiənɪ jɪ pəɾghəɦɪ bɦojən kəɦənɪ." ~var ram 1 m 3.

ਅਭਿਅੰਤ [əbhiāt], ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ [əbhiātər] See ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ.

ਅਭਿਸਰਣ [əbhisəraɳ] *Skt* *n* advancing, going forward. 2 getting closer.

ਅਭਿਸਾਰ [əbhɪsar] *n* a battle. 2 method. 3 effort.
ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [əbhɪsarika] *n* In poetics the heroine who makes deliberate effort to go to the lover. It is of two types: (a) *kṛṣṇabhīsarika*: who on a dark night goes dressed in the black, and (b) *śuklabhīsarika*: who goes wearing white clothes on a moonlit night

“set saj saj chālī sāvre kī prīṭī kaj,

cādni me radha mano cādni si hveḡai.”

—*kṛṣṇan*

ਅਭਿਸੇਕ [əbhɪsec], **ਅਭਿਖੇਕ** [əbhɪkhek] *Skt*
ਅਭਿਸੇਕ. *n* the act of sprinkling (water). 2 a ritual bath at coronation when water is sprinkled with kuṣa (sacred grass). 3 sprinkling amrit in the eyes and the hair at the time of baptism.

ਅਭਿਖ [əbhɪkxh] *adj* who does not beg alms.
 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਖ** *n* fame, renown. 3 splendour.
 4 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਖਾਤ** *adj* famous, renowned.

ਅਭਿਗ [əbhɪg] *adj* which does not get wet; dry.
 2 cruel, brutal. 3 **ਅਭਿਗ** *adj* well-acquainted, knowing closely. 4 awakened (soul).

ਅਭਿਗਾਤਮ [əbhɪg-atəm] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਗਾਤਮ** *adj*
 profound scholar, metaphysician. “kai koṭi
 əbhig-atəm nīkor.”—*sukhmani*. ‘Crores of
 profound scholars and crores of novices are
 here’.

ਅਭਿਗਿਆ [əbhɪgia] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਗਿਆ** *n* memory,
 remembrance, recollection.

ਅਭਿਗਤ [əbhɪgy] See **ਅਭਿਗ** 3 and 4.

ਅਭਿਚਾਰ [əbhɪcar] *n* According to the book of
 charms or incantations there are six barbarous
 deeds consisting of killing, attracting,
 stupefying, hating, distracting and bewitching.
 See **ਅਭਿਚਾਰ** 4 and 5.

ਅਭਿਜ [əbhɪj] *adj* which does not get wet.
 2 not compassionate, stone-hearted. 3 See
ਅਭਿਗ 3. “əkhiḡje əbhɪḡje.”—*japu*

ਅਭਿਜਿਤ [əbhɪjit] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਜਿਤ** *n* According to
 astrology, the last stages of the zodiac, along

with the first four phases of the moon, during
 which period victory over the enemy is
 achieved by encountering him from the front.
 That is why it is termed *əbhɪjit*.¹ 2 son of
 Chandarvanshi king, Puru, and father of Ahuk.
 3 *adj* in a contest victor over his enemy.

ਅਭਿਦ [əbhɪd] *adj* **ਅਭਿਦ** which cannot be
 pierced; not fit to be pierced.

ਅਭਿਧਾ [əbhɪdha] *Skt* *n* power to clarify the
 power of the spoken word; word-power to
 reveal its objective.

ਅਭਿਧਾਨ [əbhɪdhan] *Skt* *n* an utterance, speech.
 2 dictionary. **ਅਭਿਧਾਨ**

ਅਭਿਨ [əbhɪn] *adj* who does not feel any
 empathy. “mānmukh əbhɪn nə bhɪḡai.”—*var*
sar m 4. 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਨ** *adj* not different, not
 separate, similar.

ਅਭਿਨਯ [əbhɪnəy] *Skt* *n* the act of revealing
 heart's disposition. 2 The act of revealing; a
 play through bodily gestures, dramatics.

ਅਭਿਨਿਵੇਸ਼ [əbhɪniveʃ] *Skt* *n* an entry, admittance.
 2 concentration. 3 In yog system, mental
 conflict is accepted as distress arising from
 the fear of death.

ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ [əbhɪnəḡḡan] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ** *n* happiness.
 2 contentment. 3 praise “sar mājḡe əbhɪnəḡḡan
 kəḡḡ.”—*GPS*. 4 supplication request. “sur kər
 əbhɪnəḡḡan.”—*GPS*.

ਅਭਿਪੀਰ [əbhɪpir] *n* mind's agony. “prəbhu jāḡe
 əbhɪpir.”—*sri ə m* 1. 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ** enthusiasm,
 courage. 3 desire. 4 See **ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ**.

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰਾਯ [əbhɪpray] *Skt* *n* intention, purport.
 2 import, tenet.

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əbhɪpret] *Skt* *adj* intended. desired.
ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ [əbhɪbəḡḡan] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ** *n* a salutation
 done while standing in front. 2 praise,
 admiration.

ਅਭਿਮਤ [əbhɪmət] *adj* heartily, desired. “jo
¹Some people regard the zodiac (**ਅਭਿਜਿਤ**) as a planet but
 it is not so. See **ਅਭਿਚ**.

abhīmat datar.”—NP. 2 sāmāt. according to opinion.

ਅਭਿਮਤਿ [abhīmatī] *n* pride, arrogance. “to abhīmatī kya phāl tum pavhu.”—NP. 2 desire, inclination. “abhīmatī bat dhāro ur mahi.”—NP. 3 an opinion, counsel.

ਅਭਿਮਨਤੁ [abhīmanyu] *adj* who in his heart bears anger against the enemy. 2 *n* son of Arjun and Krishan’s sister Subhadra. He killed Duryodhan’s son Lakshman on the second day of the battle of Mahabharat, but himself died after displaying valour on the thirteenth day. He was married to Utra, daughter of king of Viratpati. She gave birth to king Parikshit who ascended the throne after the Pandavs.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨ [abhīman] *Skt n* pride, vanity. “abhīman khor khor.”—*brīla m* 5. 2 ego, self, conceit, egotism. “lobh abhīman bāhut hākara.”—*majh a m* 3. 3 *Skt* disrespect, insult. “man abhīman mādhe so sevāk nahi.”—*sri m* 5. “tesa man tesa abhīman.”—*sukhmani*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ [abhīmanīni] *adj* proud (woman). 2 *n* stream.—*sānāma*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨੀ [abhīmani] *adj* (a woman) who is proud. “abhīmani ki jār sār pā jae.”—*gōḍ a m* 5. 2 *n* pride, ego, sense of vanity. “cuki abhīmani.”—*tukha chāt m* 1.

ਅਭਿਮੁਖ [abhīmukh] *Skt adj* face-to-face, confronting. 2 ready to work. 3 *adv* in front, opposite.

ਅਭਿਮੰਤੁ [abhīmāntu] *n* a ceremony performed by reciting mantars. “māntu sō abhīmāntu ke gāhi dhānu chādyo ban.”—*krisān*. 2 the process of conjuring up some god with the aid of mantars.

ਅਭਿਮੰਨੁ [abhīmānu] See ਅਭਿਮਨਤੁ. “jīm bharāt abhīmānu kin.”—*GPS*.

ਅਭਿਰਾਮ [abhirām] *adj* beautiful, attractive. 2 pleasing.

ਅਭਿਰਿਠ [abhirīṭh], ਅਭਿਰਿਠਾ [abhirīṭṭha] *Skt*

ਅਭੀਸ਼ੁ *adj* heartily desired. 2 comfortable. “guruseva jānān abhirīṭṭha.”—*BG*.

ਅਭਿਲਾਖ [abhilakh], ਅਭਿਲਾਖਾ [abhilakha] *Skt* ਅਭਿਲਾਸ. *n* a strong desire, intense longing. 2 an inclination, a disposition.

ਅਭਿਲਾਖੀ [abhilakhi] *Skt* ਅਮਿਲਾਖਿਨੁ *adj* desirous, eager.

ਅਭਿਵਰਜਿਕ [abhivyajak] *Skt* ਅਮਿਵ੍ਯਜ੍ਯਕ *adj* who reveals or enlightens. 2 who teaches or reveals.

ਅਭੀ [abhi] *adv* just now, this very instant. 2 *Skt adj* without ਭੀ (fear), fearless.

ਅਭੀਸ਼ੁ [abhiṣṭ] *Skt adj* keenly desired, heartily longed for. 2 something one is fond of.

ਅਭੀਚ [abhiḥ], ਅਭੀਚੁ [abhicu] See ਅਭਿਜਿਤ 1. “dhān abhiḥ nāchāt hē kam krodh āhākar tīage.”—*BG*. 2 victory in a face-to-face contest. “navānu purābu abhicu gur sātugur dārās bhāia.”—*tukha chāt m* 4. ‘The true Guru Amar Das gave darshan to pilgrims at the holy places, where they went for a holy dip’ meaning thereby that a glimpse of the Guru is better than bathing at holy places. 3 ਅਮੀਸ਼ਿਤ. desired, wanted; the idea being that Sikhs got a much-desired darshan of the Guru on the occasion of the sacred bath.

ਅਭੀਤ [abhit] *adj* without fear, fearless. “nāmāstō abhite.”—*japu*.

ਅਭੀਰ [abhir] *Skt n* a shepherd, herdsman. 2 a four lined matrk metre also called aḥir, each line comprising eleven matras ending in ISI combination.

Example:

ātī sadhu ātī raj,
kārān lāge durkaj,
pāp hīde māhi ṭhān,
kārāt dhārām kār hānī.—*kālki*.

3 *adj* not cowardly; brave, heroic, fearless. “ih gādhoi abhir hē.”—*NP*.

ਅਭੀਰੀ [abhirī], ਅਭੀਰੁ [abhiru], ਅਭੀਲ [abhil] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰੁ *adj* who is not timid; brave. “abhirī bhaje

bhīru hve.”—*kalki*. “bir bāke abhile.”—*GPS*.

અહુલ [abhul], **અહુલુ** [abhulu] *adj* who does not forget or miss, unfailing. “bhulān ādārī sabbhuko abhulu guru kartar.”—*sri a m l*.

અહુ [abhu] *adj* without birth, unborn. “abhu he.”—*japu*. See **હુ**.

અહુખન [abhukhan] *Sk* આહુસન. finery, decorative things. 2 ornaments, items of jewellery.

અહુખી [abhukhi] *adj* whose hunger has come to end; satiated. “abhukhi jese bhukh tē.”—*krisan*. 2 content.

અહુત [abhut] *adj* what has not happened in the past. “abhutā bhyanā.”—*VN*. ‘Such fearful beings have not been there in the past’. 2 અપુરવ્હ which is not sans beginning; without a past. “tēse bisvrup te abhut bhut pragaṭ hve.”—*akal*. 3 existing in the present only. 4 not a function of the elements. “nāmastā abhute.”—*japu*. 5 *n* disappearance, destruction. “kruddh ko abhut hē kī achhe abhinasi hē.”—*gyan*. 6 See **અહુતિ** and **હુતિ**.

અહુતક [abhutak] *Sk* અહોતિક *adj* not born or made from the elements.

અહુતકયાન [abhutbhayan] See **અહુત** 1.

અહુતિ [abhuti] *Sk* *n* non-existence, absence of existence, opposite of increase. See **હુતિ**.

અહુમ [abhum] *Sk* અપૂમ્ *adj* little, meagre, of no consequence. 2 *Sk* અહોમ *adj* not made from earth; unearthly.

અહુલ [abhul] See **અહુલ**. “abhul nā bhule.”—*sar m* 5.

અહે [abhe], **અહેઉ** [abheu], **અહેઅ** [abhea], **અહેઈ** [abheī] *adj* without a difference. “alakh abheu hārī rāhīa sāmā.”—*majh a m* 3. 2 *Sk* અહેય without fear, not fearful, not afraid. “abhe he.”—*japu*.

અહેસ [abhes], **અહેષ** [abhekh] *Sk* અહેસ *adj* without a dress; undisguised. 2 ill-dressed. 3 invisible, non-existing, annihilated. “kijīye abhes une baḍo yāhī kam hē.”—*cāḍī l*. “sabh

dust mar kine abhekh.”—*nārsīgh*. ‘killed all the wicked and annihilated them’.

અહેટ [abhet] *n* lack of meeting, separation. “jām kī abhet det.”—*NP*.

અહેદ [abhed] *adj* whose secret cannot be known, unknowable. 2 without a secret. 3 *n* identification, unity. 4 *Sk* અહેદર impregnable, impermeable.

અહેદ રૂપક [abhed rupak] See **રૂપક**.

અહેદર [abhedy] See **અહેદ** 4.

અહેય [abhey] *adj* without a difference. 2 without fear, fearless. See **અહે**. “ajeyā abheyā anamā āṭhamā.”—*VN*.

અહેવ [abhev] *adj* unsecretive, whose secret cannot be known. “abhev hārī.”—*akal*. 2 *n* non-existence, annihilation. “mān tān nirmāl abhīman abheva.”—*ram a m l*.

અહેવા [abheva] See **અહેવ**.

અહે [abhe] See **અહે**.

અહેદાન [abhedan] *n* a gift of fearlessness. “abhedan pavau purakh date.”—*bīla m* 5.

અહેપટ [abhepat] *n* a dress which renders the wearer fearless; a helmet, an armour. “abhepat rūpu mādh tīh.”—*sāveye m* 3 *ke*.

અહેપદ [abhepad] *n* a state from which there is no fear of falling down. “abhepad dan sīmrān suāmī ko.”—*jet m* 5. 2 salvation, the highest state, the fourth spiritual state.

અહેગી [abhogī] *adj* who renounces pleasures.

અહેજર [abhoyj] *adj* inedible food.

અહેલ [abhol] See **અહુલ**.

અહેતિક [abhōtik] *Sk* *adj* non-material.

અહીંગ [abhāṅg] *Sk* અપદ્ગ *adj* unbreakable. imperishable. 3 *n* a poetic metre in Marathi used by Tukaram and Namdev in their literary works. It has two forms : in the first there are 16 characters in each line and in the second there are 22. 4 *Dg* *adj* fearless, dauntless.

અહીંગી [abhāṅgī] *Sk* અપદ્ગિ *adj* complete, undivided. “abhāṅgī āname.”—*japu*.

ਅਭੰਜ [əbhāj] *Skt* ਅਭੰਜ *adj* unbreakable. 2 unconquerable. 3 without bend, unbending.

ਅਭੰਜਨ [əbhājan] unbreakable, unbroken, imperishable. 2 *Skt* ਅਭੰਜਨ *n* an oily substance for rubbing or pasting over the body.

ਅਭੰਜਨਭੰਜਨ [əbhājanbhājan] *adj* who divides the indivisible ones. 2 who bends those who do not bend before anyone.

ਅਭੰਡ [əbhāṇḍ] *adj* not condemned, not condemnable.

ਅਭੰਤ [əbhānt] *Skt* ਅਭੰਤ *adj* indescribable. "abha abhāt barni nā jai."—*datt*.

ਅਭਯਸਤ [əbhyast] *Skt* *adj* practised.

ਅਭਯਾਸ [əbhyas] See ਅਭਿਆਸ.

ਅਭਯਾਸੀ [əbhyasi] See ਅਭਿਆਸੀ.

ਅਭਯੰਤਰ [əbhyāntar] See ਅਭਿਆੰਤਰ.

ਅਭ੍ਰ [əbhr] *Skt* ਅਭ੍ਰ *vr* to go, wander. 2 *Skt* ਅਭ੍ਰ *n* a carrier of water; a cloud. *P* ੫. 3 mica. 4 the sky. 5 gold. 6 a demon who was in the army of the Yadavs. "rachas abhr huto hāri ki dis."—*krisān*.

ਅਭ੍ਰਕ [əbhrak] *Skt* *n* a glittering mineral like mica or glass that is extracted from the mines. *A* ੩੫.

ਅਭ [əb] *Skt* *vr* ਅਭ੍ਰ to go; to speak; to be sick; to serve; to eat. 2 *Skt* ਅਭ a disease. 3 the cause of a disease, diagnosis. 4 fear. 5 strength, power. 6 *P* ੯ *pron* indicative of first person, singular, I. "nā danam ki imarad rubah pec."—*jafar*.

ਅਮਸਿਆ [əmasia] See ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ.

ਅਮਸੋਸ [əmsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ.

ਅਮਚੂਰ [əmcūr] *n* a dried and powdered form of chopped mangoes.

ਅਮਜਬ [əmajəb] *adj* who follows no religion, irreligious. "nāmastō amajbe."—*japu*. See ਮਜਬ.

ਅਮੱਥ [əmatth] *adj* without a forehead; headless. 2 which cannot be churned, unsubdued.

ਅਮਦਨ [əmdan] *A* ੫ *adv* willfully, deliberately, intentionally.

ਅਮਦਨ [əmədy] *n* something different from wine; elixir, nectar, anything not an intoxicant. "dayo bāt madyō amadyō."—*verah*. 'Mohini distributed wine and nectar.'

ਅਮਨ [əman] *A* ੧ *n* peace, tranquillity.

ਅਮਰ [əmar] *Skt* *n* a god, that does not die. "amār simarkar jāhi samār jāy pavhi āri hār."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* deathless, undying. "āmrit pive amaru su hot."—*sukhmani*. "amār gahu marile."—*maru m* 1. 'Conquer your unconquerable mind i.e. bring it under control.' 3 unmoving, immutable, irrevocable. "teri amaru rājai."—*asa chāt m* 5 *birhār*. 4 short form for Guru Amar Das. "sacu saca satiguru amaru hē."—*var gāu l m* 4. "lāhina tu hē guru amaru tu vicarīa."—*var ram* 3. See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 5 *A* ੧ *n* order, command. "amār hiñā jatha rājānāh."—*sahas m* 5. "sir upari amaru karara."—*maru m* 5. 6 currency; a coin. "amār calavē cām de."—*BG* 7 ੧ *a* ruler. "amaru vepārvahu hē."—*var sar m* 3.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əmar sīgh] grandson of Baba Ala Singh and the younger son of tikka (prince) Sardul Singh. He was born to Rani Hukma on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1805 (1748 AD) and ascended the throne of Patiala at the age of 18. He was a great soldier, expert administrator and staunchly religious person who was initiated into the Sikh faith by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The state of Patiala registered great progress under his reign. During 1767 AD he rescued 20,000 Sikh men and women from the clutches of Ahmad Shah Durrani and earned the popular title of bādichor (liberator of captives). He died on Phagan Badi 8 Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD). 2 See ਰੂਪ ਕੋਰ. 3 a scholar of Sanskrit and author of Amarkosh. 4 eldest son of Rana Partap Singh, king of Mevar. 5 See ਸਲਾਬਤ ਖਾਂ.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਧੂ [əmar siddhu] A village in police

station Muzang of district Lahore. About one furlong east of the village is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind who arrived here from Guru Mangat. Earlier there used to be a simple shrine here. Now with the initiative of Bhai Mohan Singh Akali, Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram constructed the well of the gurdwara in Sammat 1979. There is in the same village seventeen kanals of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This is about 1.5 miles east of Kot Lakhpat railway station.

ਅਮਰਸੀ [əmrəsi] *adj* of the colour of mango juice.

ਅਮਰਹਿਤੁਤਿ [əmrəhībhrātī] *n* an illusion of immortality born out of ignorance. "əmrəhībhrātī choḍ."—BG

ਅਮਰਕ [əmrək] *adj* immortaliser. 2 immortal, unextinguishable. "so dipək əmrək sāsar."—ram kabir. 3 See ਮਰਕ.

ਅਮਰ ਕੋਸ਼ [əmrə koṣ] a dictionary compiled in Sanskrit verses by a Jain scholar Amar Singh. In it, words belonging to different groups are listed in separate parts. Bhai Santokh Singh compiled a Hindi translation of this dictionary for public benefit and named it Namkosh. It contains 2044 couplets. The Bhai has not given the year of its compilation, but has quoted at the end:

"jāmna tət jo buria grēth kārən ləg tahr,
an sudhasər tir pər kəri sāmāpət yahr."

ਅਮਰਖ [əmrək] *Skt* ਅਮਰੀ *n* lack of forgiveness; anger, wrath.

ਅਮਰਖਣ [əmrəkhaṇ] *Skt* ਅਮਰੀਣ *n* lack of forgiveness, indignation. "ətul əmrəkhaṇ dhərāmduje."—əkal.

ਅਮਰਤ [əmrət] *Skt* ਅਮਰਤ *adj* deathless. 2 *Skt* ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. *n* an elixir; an immortalizing substance said to have come from the ocean. 3 See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਮਰਤੁ [əmrətu] *Skt* ਅਮਰਤੁ *n* immortality,

deathlessness. "əmrə das əmrətu chətr guru ramhī diāu."—səveye m 5.

ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [əmrədas sətɡuru] the third preceptor of the Sikhs. He was the son of Tej Bhan (Tejo), a Bhalla Khatri and Mata Sulakkhani (Lachhmi) of village Basarke. Born on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month Vaisakh, 10th Jeth Sammat 1536 corresponding to 5 May 1479 AD. On 11th Magh Sammat 1559, he was married to Mansa Devi to whom were born two daughters, Bibi Bhani and Dani, and two sons, Baba Mohan and Mohari. Amar Das became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev in Sammat 1597 and served him with so much devotion that the latter chose him as his successor on 3rd Vaisakh Sammat 1609.

Occupying the religious throne, he preached Sikhism by sending out preachers far and wide and establishing hospices¹ for prayers and charity. With the introduction of meal-taking by the congregation sitting together in a row, he eradicated differences between the high and the low castes. At Amritsar, he ordered Guru Ram Das to construct a bathing tank. He also added to the splendour of Goindwal, made efforts for help to the sick, and for general welfare got an open well constructed in Sammat 1616 with 84 steps leading down to the water level in it. He breathed his last on Bhaddon Sudi 15th (2 Assu) Sammat 1631 (1 September 1574) at the age of 95 years 3 months and 23 days. "guru əmrədas jini sevio tini dukh dīdr pərhar pər."—səveye m 3 ke.

ਅਮਰਦਾਸਿ [əmrədasī] Guru Amar Das. "guru əmrədasī kərtaru kiāu vāsī."—səveye m 4 ke.

ਅਮਰਨਾਥ [əmrənəth] a spot in Kashmir sacred to Shiv. It is a cave in a range of the Himalayas

¹See twenty two Manjis.

east of Srinagar across Vaitarani stream. There is an interstice at the top through which water drips and turns into a column of ice which the Hindus worship believing it to be the Lingam of Shiv. The place is inaccessible in winter; a fair is held on Savan Sudi 15. It is 15000 feet above sea level. 2 a village in Thana district of Bombay presidency; it has a famous Shiv temple built in Sammat 1108. Shivratri fair is held here. 3 God Indar who is master (ਨਾਥ) of gods (ਅਮਰ).

ਅਮਰਪਤਿ [əmərpəti] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਪਦਾਰਥ [əmərpədarəth] *n* spiritual knowledge. "əmərpədarəth te kirtarəth."—*bher m 1*.

ਅਮਰਪਿੰਡ [əmərpɪɳd] *adj* immortal body like that of gods. "əmərpɪɳd bhæ sadhu sēgɪ."—*bila m 4*.

ਅਮਰਪੁਰ [əmərpur], ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ [əmərpuri], ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ [əmərpuri] *n* the city of gods. 2 the fourth spiritual stage, salvation. 3 a holy congregation. 4 Goindwal. 5 Amritsar.

ਅਮਰਬੇਲ [əmərbel] See ਅੰਬਰ ਵੱਲੀ *n* dodder *cuscuta apidendron*; a parasite plant which grows and spreads on tree branches and lives by sipping their juice, and is also called *vrīkṣadnī* (eater of a tree). See ਅਕਾਸ਼ਬੇਲ.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ [əmərraj] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਕਰ [əmərraj sətṛānt kar] *n* the arrow which killed Ravan, who was the enemy of Indar.—*sānama*.

ਅਮਰਰਿ [əmərrari] *n* the enemy of gods; a demon, monster. "əmərrari dharkhe ləhi kər sāmṛā."—*ram*. 'Demons trembled on seeing the battle.'

ਅਮਰਲੋਕ [əmərlək] *n* paradise, the land of gods. 2 the holy congregation, Sikh society.

ਅਮਰਵਾਰੁਣੀ [əmərvārūṇi] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਅਮਰਾਣੀ [əmərai] *n* a mango grove; a line of mango trees.

ਅਮਰਾਜ [əməraj] *A* امراض *n* plural of ਮਰਜ, diseases. ਅਮਰਾਂਤਕ [əməratək] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the killer of gods; a demon, monster. "əməratək sis ki or huṅ."—*kacch*. 'At the time of churning the ocean, the monster Vasuki turned towards Nag's head'.

ਅਮਰਪਤਿ [əmərpəti] See ਅਮਰਪਤਿ.

ਅਮਰਪਦ [əmərpəd] *n* a stage of spiritual knowledge; state of self-knowledge. "əmərpəd pavē."—*tlīg m 1*. 2 *adj* imperishable. 3 the high spiritual status of Guru Amar Das. "əmərpəd guru ṣgəd hū."—*BG*.

ਅਮਰਪੁਰ [əmərpur], ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ [əmərpuri] See ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ. "əmərpur basa kərhu."—*s kabir*. 2 the congregation of Guru Amar Das. "əkəth kətha əmərpuri."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 3 Goindwal.

ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ [əmərardən] ਯੋ-ਅਮਰ-ਅਦੰਨ demons, the killers of gods. "kop ənək bhəre əmərardən an pəre kərvar ughare."—*cəritr 52*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ ਅਰਿ [əmərardən əri] gods, the enemies of the demons, who are killers of gods.—*sānama*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਿ [əmərrari] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਿ enemies of gods.

ਅਮਰਾਲਯ [əməralay] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਆਲਯ. the house of the gods; paradise.

ਅਮਰਾਵਤਿ [əməravəti], ਅਮਰਾਵਤੀ [əməravti] *n* the city of gods; the capital of Indar. In the Purans, its circumference is mentioned as of 800 miles. "nīrakh lāk əməravəti laji."—*VN*. 2 a town in Guntur district of Madras Presidency. It is situated on the bank of Krishna river, and was once made the capital of Andhra by Suraj Dev, a ruler of Orissa during the 12th century. ਅਮਰਿਓ [əmərio] *adj* deathless. 2 reached, arrived. "kis jati te kis pəd-hi əmərio."—*keda ravdas*.

ਅਮਰੀਕ [əmərik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. "marida əmərik chuḍāra."—*BG 10*.

ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əmərik sɪŋh] of Jambar sub-caste, a resident of village Meghiana. Baptised by Guru Gobind Singh, he displayed great

bravery during the battle of Anandpur.

ਅਮਰੁ [əməru], **ਅਮਰੂ** [əmrū] See **ਅਮਰ**. 2 short name of Guru Amar Dev. "guru əməru tū vicaria."—*var ram* 3. 3 a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

ਅਮਰੂਤ [əmrut], **ਅਮਰੂਦ** [əmrud] *P* ۱۱/۱۱ *n* a fruit and its tree jamphal; *E* guava, *L* psidium guajava. In Persian both these words signify a pear, but many writers have used them for jamphal. In Arabic it is named *جوز*.

ਅਮਰੇਸ [əmrəs], **ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ** [əmrəsʊr], **ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ** [əmrəsʊr] *n* Indar, lord of gods, also called Amritesh.

ਅਮਰੇਤ [əmrət] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**.

ਅਮਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ [əmrō bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev married to Guru Amar Dev's nephew in Basarke village. It was on hearing from her the line, "bhāia mənuru kēcənu phiri hove je guru mīle tīneha."—*maru m* 1, that Guru Amar Das became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. Bibi Amro's memorial shrine is at Basarke village. See **ਬਸਰਕੇ**.

ਅਮਰੰਤਰ [əmrəntar] *adj* immortal, ever living. 2 god-like. "gurumukh əmrəntar."—*BG* 3 (one) who rules over his own conscience.

ਅਮਲ [əməl] This word has been used for **ਅਮਰ**. "bhəlyu əməlu sətɡuru sēɡi nivasu."—*səveye m* 4 *ke*. 'Noble is the company of Guru Amar Dev.' 2 *S n* opium or any inebriant. "əmlən sīu əmli ləptaro."—*sor m* 5. 3 *Skt* असल *adj* without filth; clean. "locən əməl kamaldəl jese."—*NP*. 4 *n* mica. 5 *Skt* अम्ल sourness, acidity. "hənət jəl ag ko əməl sur rag ko."—*krisən*. 'Water kills fire and sourness spoils music.' 6 *adj* sour, acerbic. "mādhur səlvan su əməl bīdʰ pun tīkət kəkhaya."—*GPS*. See **ਬਟਰਸ**. 7 *A* ۱۱/۱۱ *n* an act, action, character. "əməl jī kitra duni vici se dərgəh ogaha."—*s fərid*. 8 a rule, principle. 9 management. 10 government, governance. "turək pəthāni əməlu kia."—*var*

asa. 11 practice. 12 *A* ۱۱ hope, expectation.

ਅਮਲਤਾਸ [əməltas] a plant bearing light yellow flowers and long beanlike fruit containing pulp, medicinally used as a purgative. Its effect is warm and moist. Its name in Arabic is *خرفه* and in Latin Catharto carpus fistula.

ਅਮਲਦਾਰ [əməldar] *P* ۱۱/۱۱ *adjan* administrator, officer, a governor.

ਅਮਲਦਾਰੀ [əməldari] *n* administration, government, rule, reign.

ਅਮਲਨ [əmlən] *adj* ਅ (not)+ ਮਲਿਨ (dirty); not dirty. "əmlən mələn chah nəhīdhup."—*gəu thirti kəbir*. 2 *P* ۱۱/۱۱ *adv* practically; by implementing some rule or principle.

ਅਮਲਾ [əmla] *A* ۱۱/۱۱ plural of **ਅਮਿਲ**, a team of workers; staff. 2 *Skt* अम्ला tamarind. 3 *brjri*, a species of citron or lemon.

ਅਮਲਿਤ [əməlit] *Skt adj* not rubbed, or crushed, or split or trampled; uncrushed.

ਅਮਲੀ [əmli] *S* an opium addict; addicted to any drug. "bīnu əmlə əmli mārīgāia."—*bīla ə m* 4. 2 **ਅਮਿਲ**, a performer of an act, or executor of an order, etc.; an official, a practitioner. See **ਅਮਲ**. 3 *Skt* अम्लिका *L* Tamarindus Indica, *n* imli tree or its sour fruit used in sauces, etc. Its effect is cold and dry; it increases appetite and strengthens head and heart, and its use during cough and common cold should be avoided.

ਅਮਲੂ [əməlu] See **ਅਮਲ**.

ਅਮੜਨਾ [əməɾna] *v* to reach, arrive at. See **ਅੰਮੜਨਾ**.

ਅਮੜੀ [əməɾi] *n* mother. 2 *adj* who has reached or arrived (from the mortal world). See **ਅਮੜਨਾ**.

ਅਮਾ [əma] See **ਅੰਮਾ**. 2 *Skt* अमा *n* noon, new moon; moonless night. 3 a house, home, residence. 4 this world, the earth.

ਅਮਾਉ [əmau] *Skt* अमैय *adj* without measure, immeasurable, boundless. "uce əgəm əmau."—*majh dīnreṇ m* 5. 2 what cannot be contained, does not get absorbed.

ਅਮਾਣ [əmaŋ] *adj* without pride, humble. 2 ਅਤੇਲ. which can't be weighed. 3 deathless. "sei rəhe əmaŋ jina sətiguru bheṭia."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 4 *n* ਅਮਾਨਤ. an entrusted thing. "pərai əmaŋ kiū rəkhie?"—*var sar* m 3. 5 See ਅਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਤ [əmat], ਅਮਾਤੜ [əmaty] *Skt* अमात्य *n* a minister, councillor, advisor. "nrīpəṭi əmat bat mukh bhakhi."—*NP*.

ਅਮਾਤ੍ਰ [əmatr] *adj* without a vowel. 2 unlimited, immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਨ [əman] See ਅਮਾਣ. 2 *n* an insult, disrespect. "nic uc nəhī man əman."—*gəu kəbir thiti*. 3 ਅਮਾਨਤ. money/object placed in trust. "əvər vəsətu tujh pahī əman."—*asa* m 5. 4 *Skt* अमान *adj* immeasurable. "əman hē."—*japu*. 5 humble. 6 unbelievable, unacceptable. "sune su hasy avai əman vak toria."—*NP*. 'Your word is unbelievable.' 7 *P* ان *n* protection. 8 protection given to jazia payers imposed upon non-Muslims during the Muslim rule. 9 See ਈਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət] *A* امانت *n* trust money, anything entrusted to someone for safe custody. 2 protection. 3 sleep. 4 See ਇਮਾਨਤ.

ਅਮਾਨ ਬਖਸ਼ [əman bəxəʃ] *P* امان بخش *adj* provider of refuge, saviour from suffering.

ਅਮਾਨਾ [əmana] See ਅਮਾਨ. 2 *A* امان *n* trust money or anything given in trust for custody. "berī karəṇī pap karta bəsətu rəhi əmana."—*asa* m 5.

ਅਮਾਨੀ [əmani] *Skt* अमानिन् *adj* without pride, humble. 2 renouncer of self-respect. "buri əmani riti."—*GPS*.

ਅਮਾਪ [əmap] *adj* unmeasured. 2 immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਮ [əmam] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਮਾ [əmama] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਯ [əmay] *Skt* *adj* free from illusion. 2 wileless, guileless.

ਅਮਾਰਗ [əmarəg] *n* a wrong path, an evil course.

ਅਮਾਰਗਿ [əmarəgi] *n* on or in a wrong path or an evil course. "marəgu choḍī əmarəgi

par."—*bher namdev*.

ਅਮਾਰੀ [əmari] See ਅੰਬਾਰੀ.

ਅਮਾਲ [əmal] See ਅਮਾਲ.

ਅਮਾਵਸ [əmaʋəs], ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ [əmaʋəsia], ਅਮਾਵਸਯਾ [əmaʋəsya] *Skt* अमावस्या *n* When the moon and the sun are under the same Zodiac sign, it shows the last date of a lunar month counting the 30th of it as the terminal one. "kuṛ əmaʋəs səc cādrāma."—*var majh* m 1. "əmaʋəsia cād gupət gēṇar."—*biṭa thiti* m 1. New moon night stands for ignorance and the moon light for spiritual knowledge.

ਅਮਾਵਣ [əmaʋən], ਅਮਾਵਨ [əmaʋən] *adj* which cannot be contained. 2 beyond measure, uncountable. See ਅੰਮਾਵਣ.

ਅਮਿਉ [əmiu], ਅਮਿਓ [əmio], ਅਮਿਅ [əmiə] *Skt* असृत *n* an elixir, ambrosia (*P* abehāyat). "əmiu harīrəs coīa."—*biṭa chāt* m 5. "əmiəsərovro piū həri həri nama."—*biṭa chāt* m 5.

ਅਮਿਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [əmiədriʃəṭi] *n* a life-providing glance, compassionate look. "əmiədriʃəṭi subh kərə hərə əgh."—*səʋeye* m 2 *ke*.

ਅਮਿਕ [əmik], ਅਮਿਕਾ [əmika] *adj* matchless, immutable, second to none. 2 *Skt* असुक् *adj* that one, so-and-so. 3 *Skt* असूक्त *adj* safe and sound.

ਅਮਿਟ [əmit] *adj* ineradicable, inadvertent.

ਅਮਿਤ [əmit], ਅਮਿਤਾ [əmita] *adj* dateless; limitless, boundless.

ਅਮਿਤੋਜ [əmitoj] *Skt* अमितीजस् *adj* whose strength is boundless. "əmitoj kəhijje."—*japu*.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਸਾ [əmitopsa] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਸਾ. See ਉਪਸਾ and ਅਮਿਤ.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਮਾ [əmitopma] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਮਾ.

ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰ [əmitr] *n* not a friend; an enemy.

ਅਮਿਯ [əmiy] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮਿਲ [əmil] *adj* separate, incompatible. "əmil jan kardayo haṭavən."—*GPS*.

ਅਮੀ [əmi] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮੀਆ [amia] a devotee belonging to Hehar sub-caste who became a disciple of the sixth

Guru and displayd great valour during the battles of Amritsar and Kartarpur.

ਅਮੀਆਲਾ [əmiːlɑ] *adj* where ambrosia is available. 2 *n* the moon; a ray of nectar. "cəɾənkəməl sītə əmiːlə."—BG

ਅਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ [əmiːʃɑh] a village in police station Khalra in Lahore district which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev. A gurdwara of hard bricks was raised here in Sammat 1978. The village has donated 25 bighas of land to it; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. This place is 13 miles south-west of Jallo railway station.

ਅਮੀਕ [əmiːk] *A* عميق *adj* deep, bottomless. "əmiːk hē."—japu.

ਅਮੀਕੁਲ ਦਿਆ ਹੈ [əmiːkʊl ɪmɑ hē].—japu. 'has deep faith; is deeply religious.'

ਅਮੀਨ [əmiːn] *A* أمين *adj* honest to a deep religious faith. 2 *n* an official of revenue department who measures land and makes estimate of the produce. See ਬਿਤਾਲੀ.

ਅਮੀਨਗੜ੍ਹ [əmiːnɡəɾh] *Skt* अभिमन्यु गढ़ an old village on a mound between Thanesar and Taravari where Abhimanyu fell as a martyr. At this place, a raging battle was fought between the Khalsa and the royal army during the time of Banda Bahadur on 11 Maghar Sammat 1767 (November 1710 AD.)

ਅਮੀਰ [əmiːr] *A* امير *n* a sovereign, king. 2 a chief. 3 a rich man. 4 *adj* who gives orders. 5 title of the ruler of Afghanistan; the present Amir Amanullah however calls himself a king.

ਅਮੀਰੀ [əmiːri] *P* امیری *n* sovereignty, mastery, affluence, liberality.

ਅਮੁ [əmu] *Skt* pron your, to you.

ਅਮੁਹਾ [əmuha] *adj* renegade, apostate. 2 imperious, intractable. See ਅਮੁਹਾ.

ਅਮੁਕ [əmuk] See ਅਮਿਕਾ 2.

ਅਮੁਕਤ [əmukət] *adj* not free, bound. 2 See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ [əmutr] *Skt* *adv* in the other world. 2 there, at that place. 3 here, at this place.

4 during the next birth or life between death and the next birth.

ਅਮੁਲ [əmul], **ਅਮੁਲਕ** [əmulək], **ਅਮੁਲਾ** [əmula], **ਅਮੁਲੀਕ** [əmulik] *Skt* ਅਮੁਲਜ *adj* priceless, invaluable. "əmul bhaɪ əmula səmahɪ."—japu. "əmulik lal ihu rəɾən."—sukhmāni. "həɪ ap əmulək hē mulɪ nə paɪa jai."—ənədu.

ਅਮੁ [əmu] See ਅਮੁ. 2 *A* عم a paternal uncle.

ਅਮੁਢ [əmuɾh] *adj* not foolish, wise.

ਅਮੁਰਤ [əmurət], **ਅਮੁਰਤਿ** [əmurətɪ] *Skt* असूत-अमूर्ति *adj* formless, shapeless. 2 *n* the sky. 3 the soul. 4 the air. 5 direction. 6 the transcendent one.

ਅਮੁਲ [əmul] *adj* rootless, groundless. 2 See ਅਮੁਲਜ.

ਅਮੁਲਜ [əmulj] *adj* priceless, invaluable.

ਅਮੁਰੁ [əmurh] See ਅਮੁਰੁ.

ਅਮੇਊ [əmeu] *Skt* अमेय *adj* beyond measure; unlimited, boundless. "nanək apɪ əmeu hē."—var bɪha m 3. 2 which is not contained.

ਅਮੇਜ [əmej] See ਅਮੇਜ. "bhojən meve əmej kərae."—NP. 'with fruit served food'.

ਅਮੇਟ [əmet] *adj* indelible, firm. 2 ineradicable, impersishable.

ਅਮੇਠਨ [əmethən], **ਅਮੇਠਨਾ** [əmethna] *Skt* उद्धेतन *v* to twist, rotate. "sətpət bəθət bhoja əmethət."—NP. 2 to take airs. "ēṭh-hɪ ēṭh əmeth gəvavē."—carrɪr 266.

ਅਮੇਤ [əmet] *adj* boundless. "abha əmet."—datt.

ਅਮੇਧ [əmedh], **ਅਮੇਧ** [əmedhy] *Skt* अमेध *adj* not worthy of sacrifice. 2 impure. 3 *n* an impure substance. 4 *adj* without intellect, brainless, foolish. "se əpəvɪtr əmedh khəla."—var gəu 1 m 4.

ਅਮੇਯ [əmey] See ਅਮੇਯ.

ਅਮੇਲੀ [əmeli] *adj* unsocial, uncooperative. 2 See ਅਮਿਲ.

ਅਮੋਖ [əmogh] *Skt* *adj* who does not fail; unfailing, successful. "əmogh dərsən beṭt əpara."—majh m 5. 2 sure, unfailing. 3 *n* Vishnu. 4 Shiv. 5 Satguru.

ਅਮੋਖਦਰਸਨ [əməgh darsan] *adj* whose glimpse is not fruitless. See ਅਮੋਖ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev, the true preceptor.

ਅਮੋਲ [əmol], ਅਮੋਲਕ [əmolək] See ਅਮੁਲ. "gūṇ əmol jisu ride nā vāṣiā."—*sor m 5*.

ਅਮੋਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əmolək sīgh] a valiant Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, martyred during the battle of Chamkaur.

ਅਮੋਲਵਾ [əmolva], ਅਮੋਲਾ [əmola], ਅਮੋਲੀ [əmoli] See ਅਮੁਲ. "əgəṁ əmola əpər əpār."—*bher m 5*. 2 without price, priceless. "kəṛi dino jəgət səbh gol əmoli."—*gəu purbi m 4*. 'enslaved without recompense.'

ਅਮੋਕ [əmək] *adj* which causes fear and disease. See ਅਮੁਲ. 2 *n* vice, sin. "əməkə kəṭela."—*NP*. "gəg tarəg əməkən bhəg."—*NP*.

ਅਮੋਗਲ [əməgəl] *n* opposite of ਮੰਗਲ; lack of bliss and prosperity; misfortune. 2 castor oil plant. 3 *adj* inauspicious, evil.

ਅਮੋਡ [əməd], ਅਮੋਡਨ [əmədən], ਅਮੋਡ [əməd] *Sk* ਅਸਯਤ *adj* undecorated inelegant. "jotī əmədā bhanu prəbhā."—*VN*. 'The shine of the sword excels the brilliance of the sun.' 2 *Sk* ਆਸਯਤ *adj* radiant, very pretty, glorious. "jəl thəl əməd."—*japu*.

ਅਮੋਤ [əmət] *Sk* ਅਸਤੁ *adj* unadvised, without counsel. 2 unaware. 3 an invitation. See ਅਮੋਤੁ. "səbh ko dayo əmət pukari."—*NP*.

ਅਮੋਤੁ [əmətu] See ਅਮੋਤ. 2 *Sk* ਆਸਤਰਾ *n* a call, an invitation. "səbh in əmətu dino khyati."—*NP*.

ਅਮੋਦ [əməd] *adj* not bad; good. 2 not dull; smart. 3 *adv* at once, soon. "ride vicaryo cələn əməd."—*GPS*.

ਅਮੋਨਾ [əməna] *A* امرنا *n* protection, care. 2 fearlessness. 3 truth. 4 confidence, surety, certainty. "əsbidhi bin mām nəhū əməna."—*NP*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪt] *Sk* अमृत *n* a drink that keeps death away; nectar, ambrosia. 2 potion sanctified by Guru Gobind Singh and served to Sikhs on their initiation into the Khalsa.

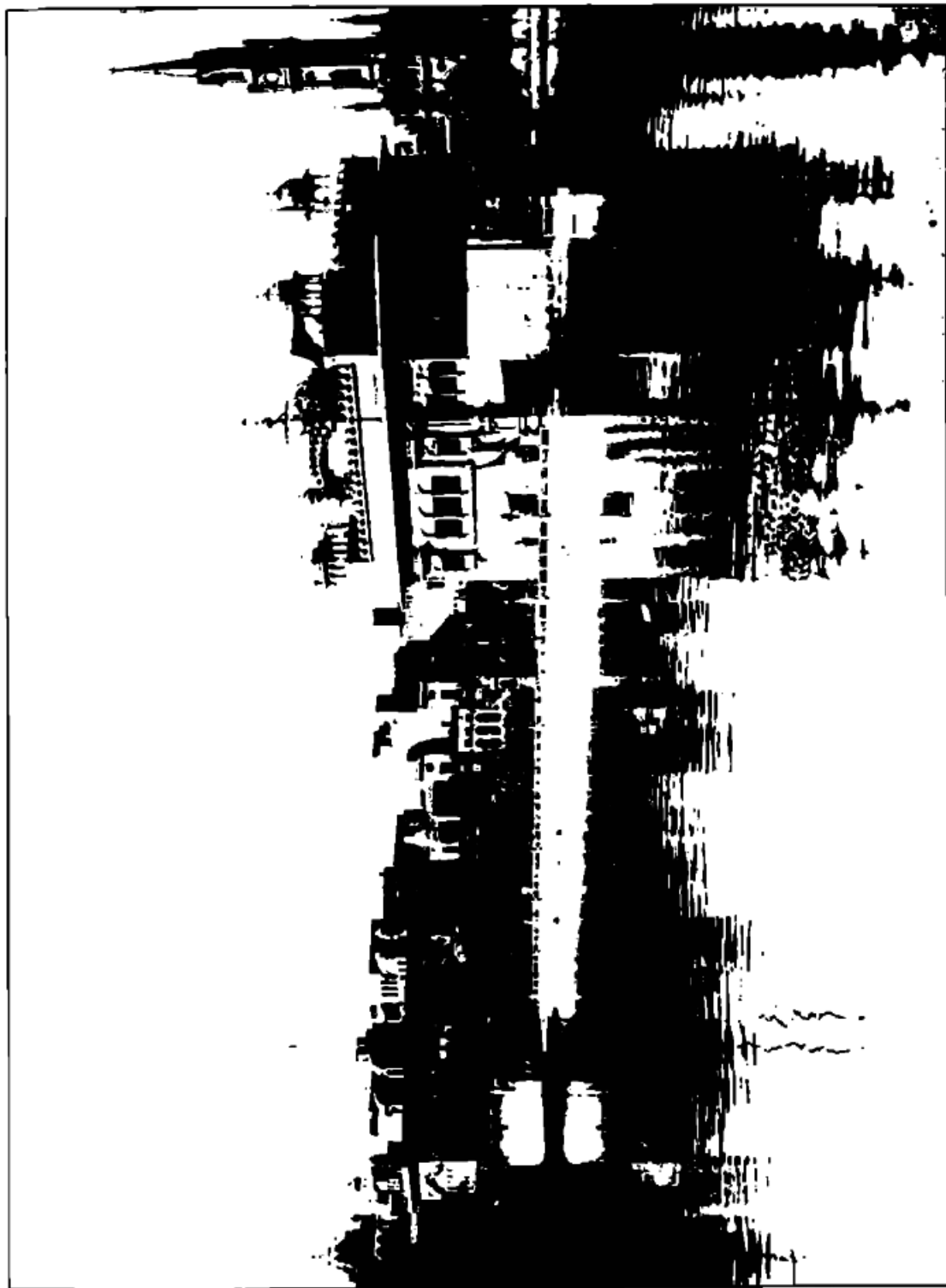
See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ. 3 water. 4 ghee, purified butter. 5 milk. 6 wealth. 7 liberation, salvation. 8 a tasty juice. "jīh prəsadī chətīh əmrɪt khahī."—*sukhmāni*. See ਛਤੀਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 9 god. 10 soul. 11 mercury. 12 corn. 13 a juicy or delicious food. 14 a medicine that heals. 15 *adj* alive, not dead. 16 beautiful, lovely. ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [əmrɪtsər] With permission from Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das got a tank dug near Tung, Gumtala and Sultanwind villages, which was completed by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1645 and named Santokhsar.

Again as directed by the third Guru, a village named Guru ka Chakk was established in Sammat 1631 and residences known as Guru ke Mahal built and to the east of them near Dukh Bhanjani Beri a tank was got dug in Sammat 1634 which remained, incomplete then.¹

Guru Arjan Dev, on ascending the Guru's throne, started completing the village and the tank and called upon traders and workers from far and wide to settle there, and named the settlement as Ramdaspur. Bhai Salo's services in populating this sacred city were commendable. Paving of the tank began in Sammat 1643 when it was named Amritsar.² Slowly the entire settlement came to be known by this name. On 1 Magh Sammat 1645, the fifth Guru laid the foundation of Harimandir in the middle of the tank and, after the completion of the mansion, placed Guru Granth Sahib in it in Sammat 1661. In Amritsar the principal shrine is Harimandir (God's house or temple) where hymns to the Almighty are

¹Guru Ram Das first settled near the tank in about 1574 and obtained a grant for the site with 500 bighas of land from Akbar in 1577 (Imperial Gazetteer of India).

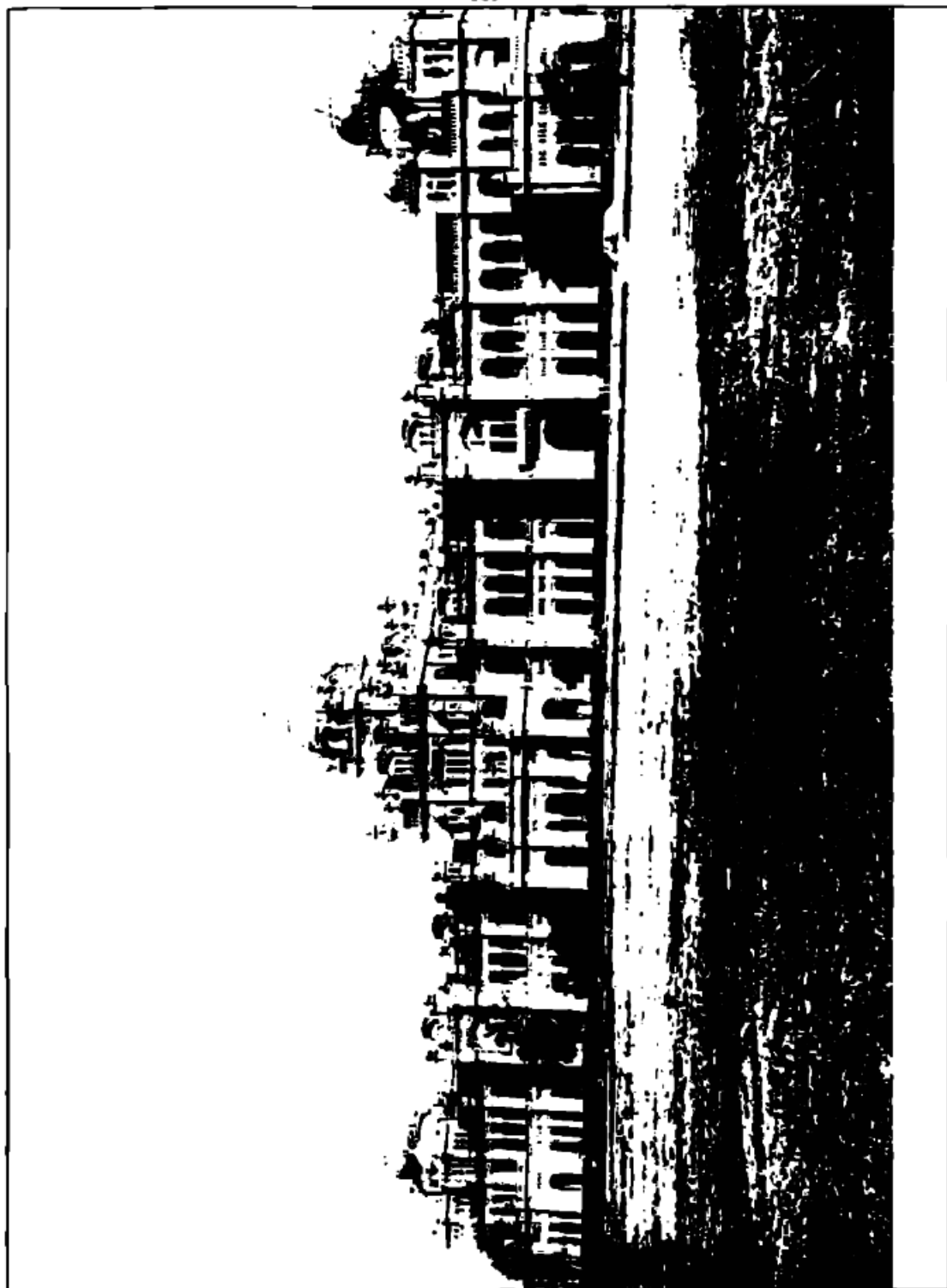
²The Sarovar (tank) is 500 feet long, 490 feet wide and 17 feet deep.



SRI HARIMANDIR – AMRITSAR JI



AMRITSAR CITY



KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR

continuously recited.¹ The annual Baisakhi fair was initiated by the fifth Guru himself and Baba Buddha started the Divali fair in celebration of Guru Hargobind's return from the Gwalior fort.

During Phagun Sammat 1818, Ahmad Shah Durrani got Harimandir blasted the tank with gun powder and filled with earth. Foundation for its rebuilding was laid by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia on 11th Vaisakh Sammat 1821 and the complex was rebuilt within a few years through the efforts Bhai Des Raj.

Water for the tank comes through a *hasli* (narrow canal) constructed by Udasi saints, Pritam Das and Santokh Das, in Sammat 1838 with the help of the villagers. It brought water from river Ravi but now since 1923 it is brought from the Bari Doab canal and put into the *hasli*.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied this holy city in Sammat 1859 and decorated Harimandir with gold and marble. He also got built Rambag garden in the name of Guru Ram Das, and Gobindgarh fort in the name of Guru Gobind Singh during 1805-09 AD. On the road to Lahore, the Khalsa College was built by the Panth (Sikh community) in 1892 AD.²

¹The circumambulatory passage of Harimandir is 13 feet wide and the length of each side is 66 feet. The passage of the bridge from Darshani Deori to Harimandir is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide and is supported by 38 vaults.

²The foundation of Khalsa College was laid by the Governor of Punjab, Sir J.B. Lyall, on March 5, 1892. On April 12, 1904, a huge conference was organised by Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, the ruler of the Nabha State under his own chairmanship in which representatives of the Sikh States took part along with Sir Charles M. Rivaz, the then Governor of Punjab. A large sum of money was collected and donated to bring the college on firm footing. The government of Punjab and the Sikh States rendered a lot of monetary help to this institution.

This sacred city is 33 miles from Lahore, 1232 miles from Calcutta, 1260 miles from Bombay and 816 miles from Karachi. According to the last census, the population of Amritsar city is 1,60,218 including 65,313 Hindus, 71,180 Muslims, 21,474 Sikhs, 1,446 Christians, 5 Buddhists, 738 Jains and 54 Parsis (Persian Zoroastrians).

There are four more sacred tanks in Amritsar :

(a) Santokhsar named after a Sikh, Santokha of Peshawar, was completed by Guru Arjan Dev, though its construction was started by Guru Ram Das. See ਗੁਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਜ 2, a 12 and 13.

(b) Kaulsar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1684 in Kaulan's memory.

(c) Bibeksar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1685 outside the city as a residence for a rationalist Sikh sect, Bibeki Bihangams.

(d) Ramsar was got built by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1659-60. It was here, seated on the bank of the tank, that the Guru composed Sukhmani as well as compiled Guru Granth Sahib.

Other gurdwaras and sacred spots in Amritsar are:

(1) Akal Takhat. See ਅਕਾਲ ਬੁੰਗਾ.

(2) Dehra Atal Rai on the bank of Kaulsar; attached to it are 91 shops and 42 kanals of land in Sultan village and a 58 ghumaons hunting ground reserved in Amritsar tehsil (subdivision). See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

(3) Athsath Tirath. See ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ.

(4) Dharamsala Bhai Salo known as Bhai Salo's Tobha. Here Guru Arjan Dev held congregation on several occasions. See ਸਾਲੇ.

(5) Har Ki Pauri (lit. God's ladder) behind

the Harimandir. Guru Arjan Dev started the excavation of the tank from this point, by taking the first palmful of its water from here.

(6) Guru ke Mahal, residential quarters of the Guru, first got built by Guru Ram Das and completed by Guru Arjan Dev. It is now known as Manji Sahib where Guru Granth Sahib is always placed ready for recitation. Guru Hargobind lived here, and Guru Teg Bahadur was born at this place.

(7) Churasti Atari (a mansion with four ways) at the end of the main street inside the city is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Hargobind near the Guru's residence. The Guru would often come and sit here. Now a small gurdwara with Guru Granth Sahib placed in it is at the corner of the street. A festive gathering is held in it on the first and fifth lunar date.

(8) Tahli Sahib is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Ram Das near Santokhsar tank, to the northwest of it. After Guru Amar Das ordered the construction of a tank, Guru Ram Das used to sit here under a tahli (Indian rosewood) tree to supervise the digging.¹ That tree is still there. It is a small gurdwara with shops attached to it. It is looked after by an Akali Sikh. An annual fair is held here on the first of Phagun.

(9) Thara Sahib (platform) is on the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib, close to Dukhbanjani Beri. Like the adjacent gurdwara, it is dedicated to Guru Amar Das and Guru Arjan Dev. Both of them used to sit here supervising the digging of the tank. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the place paved with baked bricks.

(10) Thara Sahib II is a gurdwara near Takhat Akal Bunga. It is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. When he came from Baba

Bakala to pay obeisance at Darbar Sahib, the priest denied him entry and locked the door fearing that he might occupy it. Five shops and 21 kanal land in Sultanwind village are attached to it. An annual fair is held on the full moon of Magh, and the death anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur is observed.

(11) Damdama Sahib to the north-east of the city near the cattle market is also a shrine of Guru Teg Bahadur, who stayed here for some time after leaving Thara Sahib. Since Sammat 1961 a beautiful gurdwara of baked bricks has been under construction here by Bhai Sant Singh, a lime merchant of Amritsar; residential quarters are in the vicinity. The gurdwara has no landed property. It is one furlong to the west of the railway line and about two miles to the north-east of Amritsar railway station. It can be seen while travelling by train.

(12) Darshani Deodhi (entrance porch) near Guru Bazar inside the city is a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. This was got constructed by him as a portico to Ramdaspur. At that time there was no populated area between it and Darbar Sahib except Guru ka Bazar. It is a small gurdwara with a single priest. Here Guru Granth Sahib is always kept ready for recitation.

(13) Dukhbanjani Beri (jujube tree, the eradicator of sorrow) is a shrine within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib. Here a leper got healthy after having a dip in the tank. This gurdwara gets an annual grant of 24 rupees from Maharaja of Nabha. It is a small shrine with Guru Granth Sahib kept ready for recitation.

(14) Pipali Sahib situated on Amritsar Lahore road about one and a half mile north west of Darbar Sahib, is dedicated to Guru Arjan Dev who reached here to greet the

¹The digging of this tank was completed under the supervision of Guru Arjan Dev.

sangat of Kabul coming to participate in the digging of the tank. Once Guru Hargobind also came here. It is a small shrine. A congregational fair is held here on Basant Panchami.

(15) Ber Baba Buddha ji is within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib is where the savant sat with digging implements and made baskets and distributed them to workers engaged in the actual digging, supervised them, made payment to artisans and disbursed wages to the labourers.

(16) Manji Sahib in Guru ka Bag is near Darbar Sahib where during the digging operation, Guru Arjan Dev held congregation. The gurdwara consists only of a cot (māji) on a high pedestal. The marble dome-shaped pavilion was presented by the Deputy Commissioner Mr Cooper who had brought it from Ram Bag after the mutiny of 1857.

(17) Lachi Beri near Darshani Gate is Bhai Salo's jujube tree. Sitting here he would supervise the work going on. The fruit of this beri is sweet like a litchi. Hence this name is given to this gurdwara. Guru Arjan Dev also spent some time here.¹

(18) Fort Lohgarh is inside the Lohgarh gate. Guru Hargobind got this fort built for the protection of the city, and he fought a defensive battle here against the Mughal army in Sammat 1686. Some traces of the fort are still visible. A jujube tree of that period is also to be found there. Guru Granth Sahib is installed here, and a 2.5 feet long sword is preserved that is said to have belonged to Guru Hargobind.

(19) In Thakurdwara lane of Fort Bhangis,

¹The aged Singhs tell that the valiant defender of the faith, Matab Singh, had tied his horse under this tree before beheading Massa Ranghar.

the following relics are kept in the house of Bhai Ram Saran and Bhai Gyan Chand Brahmins:

These were bestowed upon their ancestor by Guru Har Rai : (1) Guru Har Rai's asa, 5.75 feet long, bestowed upon Bhai Harra, by Guru Har Rai. (2) Guru Gobind Singh's long loose gown and a pair of shoes bestowed on Bhai Natthu son of Bhai Harra at Anandpur. ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [amrit sāsakar] This is the second main ceremony of the Sikhs performed as under:

In a congregation with Guru Granth Sahib open and present there, five sword bearing Singhs (duly baptised and practising the tenets) selected for their perfect conduct, sit in a particular posture, virasən, around a steel trough in which with a double-edged steel dagger, khanda, they churn in turn water sweetened with pātasas.² They keep on reciting Japu Ji, Jap Sahib, Saviyas, Chaupei and Anand, after which they do ārdas, the supplicatory prayer, and then administer amrit thus prepared to those eager to take it one by one in turn.

The person eager to be baptised should have taken a bath and put on clean clothes. While amrit is being prepared, he should keep standing and continue repeating the name of Vahguru, with mind concentrated on Him.

For taking amrit, he too sits in virasən posture. He is given five palmfuls of amrit to drink, then five palmfuls of it are sprinkled

²It has come to be known from the aged Baba Nihal Singh Ji and Bibeka Singh Ji that Guru Gobind Singh Sahib did not use pātasas on 1st Baisakhi 1756 in Keshgarh and the story of Mata Sundri mixing pātasas on that day is a fiction. The practice of mixing pātasas with water started later in Delhi after Mata Sundri ordered Bhai Mani Singh to do so.

on his eyes and another five palmfuls are sprinkled in his hair. The remaining amrit is circulated in the same trough to all the eager ones to sip from the same pot in turn. With each palmful of amrit given to him to drink or sprinkled on his eyes or in hair, the taker of it is made to repeat aloud "vaghuru ji ka khalsa, vaghuru ji ki fāteh." If his earlier name was not given to him from Guru Granth Sahib, a fresh one is now given from this Scripture.

After this the baptised ones are imparted instruction about the conduct of the Khalsa to be henceforth practised by them. The neophytes are made to dine together in the same vessel in order to remove any idea of caste and subcaste.

The same procedure applies in the case of women. To set a different procedure for them would be a sacrilege against 'gurnat'.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਾਲ [əmrɪt kal] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [əmrɪt kṛḍli] See ਤੇਮਰ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗਤਿ [əmrɪt gətɪ] a matrik and vārṇik metre characterized by a stanza of four lines, each line having 12 matras, ending in III combination.

Example:

sumatɪ mähā rɪkhi rəghuvər.
dūdabhi bajət dər dər.
jəg ki əsu dhunɪ ghər ghər.
pur rəhi dhunɪ surpur.—ramav.

2 Its second form is tvərɪt gətɪ which has four lines each structured as: III, ISI, III, S.

Example:

sumatɪ mähā munɪ sunɪye,
tən mən šri nɪj gunɪye,
mən mäh hoy su kahɪye,
dhən səb apən ləhiye.—ram cādrīka.

3 In its third form there are ten characters in each line, fifth and tenth ones being guru. This characteristic applies to the second form as well.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗੁਣ [əmrɪt guṇ] adj salvation providing trait.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਘਟ [əmrɪt ghəṭ] a pot of nectar. 2 a four line matrik metre, each line having 29 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 13th matra.

Example:

ram jana mɪlɪ bhāɪa' ənəḍa,
hərɪ niki kəthə sunaɪ,
durmətɪ melu gəi səbh nikəlɪ,
sətsəgətɪ mɪlɪ budhɪ paɪ. ...—ram m 4.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [əmrɪt jəl] n water, animated by the Guru's words, renders to the ceremony of the Khalsa the power of immortalising the recipient. 2 the name of God. 3 water of the sacred tank of Amritsar.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰ [əmrɪt dhār], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰਾ [əmrɪt dhara] n unbroken concentration on God. 2 as believed by the followers of Yog, flow of elixir in the forehead is caused with the force of prāṇayam (restraining breath). It is also known as əmrɪt varuṇi (spiritual liquor) 3 a medicine prepared by mixing sap of parsley, mint and camphor taken in equal measures. It is a very good drug to cure ailments of the stomach.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ [əmrɪtdhəri] adj (a Sikh) who has taken amrit by undergoing the baptismal ceremony. 2 a river of elixir. 3 a flow of elixir. 4 a melody sung in God's praise. 5 a spiritual discourse. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhunɪ], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhvənɪ] Skt ਅਸੂਰ ਧੁਨਿ melodious singing of God's praise. 2 a matrik metre, having six lines, the first two lines forming a couplet, each of the remaining four lines having 24 matras each with a pause after every eighth syllable; the initial phrase comes at the end of the last line and the last phrase of the

¹It is pronounced bhaya here.

couplet comes at the beginning of the third line. This form is used in heroic poetry as well.

Example:

thəl thəl dəl khəlbhəl pəryo,
loth uləth pəlēth, /
jəsvəri ko phirət he, hathi hətth prəməth, – /
hətth prəməthəth, thəkət nə pəthəth,
thit jəhi juthəth, /
thəl thəl guthəth, thirət nə səthəth,
thar thar guthəth, /
thəkət nə kithəth, thir thir citthəth,
bapu uplatthəth, /
thuriyən mətthəth, thəkət pərtthəth,
mə dəl thəl thəl.—GPS.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਨੀਰ [əmr̥it nir] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [əmr̥it phəl] *Skt* *n* a mango. 2 a custard apple. 3 a banana. 4 a grape. 5 a pear. 6 a pomegranate. 7 *adj* juicy fruit. “bən trin tribhəvən maulia əmr̥it phəl pai.”—*bəśāt* var.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬੂੰਦ [əmr̥it būd] *n* a drop of rain falling in a particular lunar mansion. 2 rain of God's name. “həri əmr̥it būd suhəvni mīli sadhu pəvinharu.”—*baramaha majh*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਇ [əmr̥it rai], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਯ [əmr̥it ray] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. He was the son of Chhailrai Bhatt of Lahore. At the instance of the Guru, he translated the court-chapter of Mahabharat into Hindi verse. Here is his translation:

mənhər

jāhi or jāū ətɪ adər təhā te paū,
tere gun gən ko əgau gəne šes ju,
hir cir mukta je dīn prətī dan det,
tīnə dekh dekh əbhilakhət dhəneš ju,
gunīn me guni kəvī əmr̥it pədhəya tero,
jəb tīnə hero pyar kije əmreš ju,
šri guru gobīd sīgh chirmīdhī par bhāi,
kirətī tīhari tumə kəhīkə sādes ju.
priya prem so sīgari hasy so vinod bhari
dinən pə kəruṇanusari sukh dino he,

kine ətɪ rūd mūd rudr rəs bhəryo jhūd
phəjan sudharən me bir rəs kino he,
dāk sun lāk bhəybhit sətru bam nīda
vikrəm prəbəl ədbhut rəs lino he,
brəhmgyan səm rəs əmr̥it viraje sādā
šri guru gobīd rai nəvo rəs bhino he.
prithme he jayo prithu ben nr̥ip lə khilayo
cum cum mukh dē dādhičī sukh dino he,
bəlī raj mən bhayo həričād lə lədayo
cələn sikhayo kəl kərən prəbino he,
vikrəm pədhayo bhoj bhojan kərayo jəg
dev pəhīrayo jəg əbhīlakh lino he,
šri guru gobīd rai əmr̥it sudrīštī hi te
tē to prətīpal chitīpal ‘jās’ kino he.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmr̥it vela] *n* early morning comprising 90 minutes before the appearance of dawn. 2 time of salvation, heavenly time.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [əmr̥ita] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਾ *n* a creeper plant, gilo; *Menispermum glabrum*. 2 myrobalan. 3 fruit of piper longum, magh pīpālī. 4 dubb, *Panicum detylon*. 5 rəsət, a dried extract of the barbery root.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਸੁ [əmr̥itāsu] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਾਂਸੁ whose rays have amrit (nectar); the moon.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmr̥ita mr̥it] *adj* which lends taste to elixir; quintessence of nectar. “əmr̥itamr̥it he.”—*japu*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ਼ [əmr̥iteš] *n* god, the master of nectar. 2 Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਦਭਵ [əmr̥itodbhəv] *adj* born from nectar. 2 *n* Amritsar, the pilgrimage centre. See ਉਦਕਭੁਕ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਤ੍ਵ [əmr̥ityu] *adj* deathless, immortal.

ਅਯ [əy] *Skt* अय *vr* to go, run. 2 *Skt* अयस् *n* fire. 3 iron. “bənhi hem əy parəs sath.”—*GPS*. 4 a weapon. “əy dharən he.”—*kalki*.

ਅਯਸ [ayəs] *Skt* अयस *n* opprobrium. 2 *adj* infamous, ignominious.

ਅਯਸਕਾਂਤ [əyaskāt] *Skt* अयस्कान्त *n* a magnet. See ਚੁੰਬਕ.

ਅਯਦਹਾ [əydəha] See ਅਜਦਹਾ.

ਅਯਨ [əyən] *Skt n* a house, home, place of residence. 2 a period of six months: the movement respectively of the sun to the north and the south of the equator.¹ 3 a route, path. 4 See ਐਨ.

ਅਯਾ [əyā] *A* عَیَّان *adj* clear, wide, free from delusion or illusion.

ਅਯਾਸ [əyas] *Skt n* an endeavour, effort. 2 *adj* untiring. 3 *A* عَیَّاس *n* a sensualist, philanderer.

ਅਯਾਗ [əyag] *T* عَیَّان *n* a cup, especially of wine. 2 *Skt* without a religious sacrifice.

ਅਯਾਚੀ [əyaci] *Skt* अयाचिन् *adj* who does not beg; contented.

ਅਯਾਨਪ [əyanəp] *n* state of ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਯਾਨਾ [əyana] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. "nahī ram əyana."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* a child.

ਅਯਾਮ [əyam] *A* عَیَّام *plural* of ਯੋਮ (day).

ਅਯਾਰਦਾਨਿਸ਼ [əyardanış] See ਅੱਥੁਲਫਜਲ. 2 See ਅੱਯਾਰ.

ਅਯਾਲ [əyal] *P* عَیَّال *n* the mane of a horse or a lion. 2 *A* عَیَّال *n* family. 3 progeny. 4 one responsible for bringing up; a servant etc.

ਅਯਾਲੀ [əyali] See ਅਜਾਲੀ.

ਅਯਿ [əyɪ] *Skt part* a polite word for addressing e! he!.

ਅਯੁਕਤ [əyukət] *Skt* अयुक्त *adj* unsuitable, unfit. 2 not joined, separate.

ਅਯੁਤ [əyut] *Skt n* ten thousand. "əyut bəṛəkh trete cīt dhārhi."—*NP*.

ਅਯੁਧਾ [əyudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਯੋਐਐ [əyoəjə] a combination of vowels ਅ-ਏ-ਊ-ਅੰ-ਅ: for practising children by rote learning. Similarly the Guru's dictum. "əyoəjə səbh jəg aīa kakhe ghəjə kal bhəīa."—*asa pəti m* 3.

ਅਯੋਗ [əyog] *Skt n* separation, difference. 2 a wrong time, bad time. 3 See ਅਯੋਗਜ.

ਅਯੋਗਜ [əyogy] *Skt adj* unsuitable, unfit,

¹Summer solstice (from 10 Poh to 9 Harh) and winter solstice (from 10 Harh to 9 Poh).

unworthy, improper. 2 worthless, unintelligent. ਅਯੋਧਨ [əyodhən] *Skt* ਆਯੋਧਨ. *n* a battle, war. 2 a battlefield. 3 See ਅਯੋਧਨ.

ਅਯੋਧ [əyodhy] *adj* which cannot be won, which cannot be fought against.

ਅਯੋਧਯਾ [əyodhya]² a principal town of Kaushal country on the bank of Saryu river in Faizabad district of United Provinces. It is counted among the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. Ram Chandar was born here and it was for a long time the capital of the Suryavanshi kings. Balmik has written that it was founded by Manu and that it was 12 yojan long and 2 yojan wide. There are three gurdwaras in Ayodhya.

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's, gurdwara, not well-known now.

(b) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara near Dashrath's memorial shrine on the bank of Saryu river.

(c) a gurdwara near Vashishth kund where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a while on his way from Patna to Punjab.

ਅਯੋਨਿ [əyonɪ] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth and death. 2 *n* God.

ਅਯੋ [əyɔ] *Skt pron* this.

ਅਯਾਰ [əyyar] *A* عَیَّار *clever, smart*. 2 deceitful, its root is ਐਰ, (horse-trot).

ਅਰ [ər] *part* a conjunction; and. See ਅਰੁ. 2 *Skt* ਅਰ *n* the spoke of a wheel. 3 a corner. 4 moss, fungus. 5 some ignorant writers have used ਅਰ instead of ਅਜ in Sastarnammala. For example — "ər ənujənini." (page 941) instead of "əj ənujənini." 6 obstinacy, stubbornness. 7 obstruction, disturbance. "kīh sikh ko karəj ər jai."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥ [ərəθ] *A* عَرْش *n* a throne. 2 God's throne. 3 a paradise, the world of gods. "xudavəḍ

²From Ayodhya, the word Avadh came into being for the areas extending beyond the city into the countryside.

bəxʃəɖ o ɛʃ əraʃ.”-jəfər. 4 the sky. 5 a roof, ceiling. 6 *Skt* अरस *adj* without sap, tasteless. 7 अर्श *n* piles.

ਅਰਸਹੁ ਕੁਰਸਹੁ [ərəs-hu kurəs-hu], ਅਰਸ ਕੁਰਸ [ərəs kurəs] See ਕੁਰਸ.

ਅਰਸਤੂ [ərastu], ਅਰਸਤੂੰ [ərastū] ارسطو *E* Aristotle *G* Aristoteles, one of the ancient philosophers of Greece, born in 384 BC at the new Greek settlement of Stagira. His father Nicomachus was the royal physician. Aristotle lost his parents while still young. At the age of 17, he reached the Greek capital Athens, became a pupil of Plato and received education there for 20 years. After the death of Plato, he left Athens and went to his friend Hermias who was an independent ruler of Attornius. Here he married Pythia, the sister of King Hermias. After some time Hermias got caught in the designs laid by the Persians, and Aristotle alongwith his wife went to Mitilini. After two years he was sent for by King Philippos¹ of Macedonia and appointed tutor of his son Alexander. Aristotle stayed at this honorable post for eight years. When Alexander left for Asia with the aim of conquering the world, Aristotle went to Athens where he taught philosophy at the Lycium for 13 years. He used to teach while walking around with his pupils, for which they came to be known as peripatetics.

Aristotle wrote celebrated treatises on different subjects. According to one writer he wrote 1000 treatises.² His books, accepted in Corpus Aristotelicum as authentic, prove that he was really a wonderful man. His books on logic, ethics, politics, economics, poetics, rhetoric, natural history of animals, physics,

¹See ਫੈਲਸਫ਼ੀ.

²See Zeller's Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics Vol I, P. 49.

metaphysics and other topics are the goals scholars aspire for. They decorate the libraries of rich persons.

In Europe, Aristotle is known as the master of the wise. His books have been translated in to almost all European languages, and students need to study them with diligence for selection to higher posts and positions in universities and academies. Aristotle died in 322 BC. at the age of 62 years. “bol ərastū mətɪ vɪcrɪo.”-cəɪɪtr 217.

ਅਰਸਾ [ərsa] *A* ارسا *n* a period, time span, duration. 2 delay. 3 a plain, an open ground. ਅਰਸਾਤ [ərsat] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12.

ਅਰਹਟ [ərhət] *Skt* अरहत *n* a persian wheel; a circular appliance for lifting water from a well.

ਅਰਹਰ [ərhər] *n* a type of grain/lentil.

ਅਰਹੰਤ [ərhāt] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. “dhər ərhāt dev ko rupa.”-ərhāt.

ਅਰਕ [ərak] *Skt* अर्क *vr* to heat up, admire. 2 *Skt* अर्क *n* the sun. “kəməɖ bəɖən praci dɪsɪ jɪh ko vak ərak pəɪmana.”-NP. 3 ਅੱਕ. a wild plant, Calotropis. “ərak jəvas pat bɪn bhəɪu.”-tulsi. 4 Indar. 5 copper. 6 fire. 7 a pandit, scholar. 8 elder brother. 9 twelve (because the suns are believed to be twelve in number) 10 *A* ارق perspiration, sweat. 11 sap flowing from a pipe. 12 essence, quintessence.

ਅਰਕ ਸੁਤ [əɾaksut], ਅਰਕਜ [ərkəj] *n* son of the sun; Dharamraj; the god of death. 2 Saturday. 3 Karan. 4 Sugriv.

ਅਰਕ ਬਾਦਿਯਾ [ərak baɖɪyā] *P* ارق باييا *n* aniseed water. It has the same properties as aniseed. See ਸੌਂਫ.

ਅਰਕਾਨ [ərkan] See ਯਰਕਾਨ.

ਅਰਕੀ [ərki] *adj* pertaining to the sun; of the sun. 2 *n* son of the sun, Saturn. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 See ਸੰਕਰਖਣ 3.

ਅਰਖਨ [ərkhan] See ਆਕਰਖਣ. 2 *Skt* आर्खन् order

or gradation of saint-scholars.

ਅਰਬੇਦੁ [ærkheu] *Skt* आर्षेय *n* the conduct of saint-scholars. "gurumukh as niras mæti ærkheu hæ."—BG. आर्षेय मति.

ਅਰਗਜਾ [ærgəja] *n* a scented product prepared by mixing odorous substances for rubbing on the body so as to render it fragrant. "mr̥ig mād gura coa cādan kusum dāl sṛgāl sugādhī ke ærgəja subas hæ."—BGK. 'Musk, gloss of musk, perfume, sandalwood, saffron and rose-petals are ingredients of ærgəja.'

ਅਰਗਲ [ærgəl], **ਅਰਗਲਾ** [ærgəla] *Skt* अर्गल *n* a wooden bolt attached to the inner side of a door to work as a locking system. 2 a click or pawl. 3 according to books on magic, the act of stopping by means of a charm or spell. See ਕੀਲ.

ਅਰਗਈ [ærgai] *Pkt* *n* silence. "jyō tæg age æg ærgai."—NP. 'as an ignorant person gets mute in front of a metaphysician.'

ਅਰਗਾਨਾ [ærgana] *Pkt* *v* to get silent, become mute.

ਅਰਗਾਰ [ærgar], **ਅਰਗਾਰੰ** [ærgarā] *adj* अरि-गालक. the destroyer of the enemy.

ਅਰਘ [æragh] *Skt* अर्घ *n* a libation, offering, worship. 2 price, cost. 3 water, milk, kusha (soft grass), curd, mustardseed, rice and barley, which are offered to the god. 4 the act of giving water to the god. 5 a pot made in the shape of cow's ear for offering water to the god. 6 a jewel. "æragh garābh nr̥ip triyān ko bhed nā payo jāi."—cārītr I. 'The secret of jewels (their exact spot in sea), what is there in the womb, the mystery of the king and the woman cannot be known'.

ਅਰਘਾ [ærga] See ਅਰਘ 5.

ਅਰਚ [ærac] *Skt* अर्च *vr* to worship, serve, honour, spruce, praise, establish.

ਅਰਚਨ [ærən], **ਅਰਚਾ** [ærca] *Skt* अर्चन, अर्चा *n* worship. 2 respect. See ਅਰਚ *vr*. "puja ærca

ahī nā tori."—guj rāvdas.

ਅਰਚਾਰ [ærar] *Skt* अर्चार् *adj* fit to be worshipped. 2 honourable; worthy of esteem. "agər di ikk ærcar pagər di puja jəb kupp-hī."—parās. 'when honourable worship gives rise to anger'.

ਅਰਚਿ [æraci] *Skt* अर्चि *n* a ray. 2 a flame.

ਅਰਚੈ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ [ærce ke ghəri] in the company of worshippers. "ærce ke ghəri rāhe udas, pærce ke ghəri kære nivas."—ratanmala. 'Getting tired of worldly people, a spiritual person puts up with seekers of divine knowledge.'

ਅਰਚੇਨ [ærchen] *adj* अरि-कण्ठ. destroyer of enemies. "ærchen ben mähā bali."—ben.

ਅਰਜ [ærj] *Skt* अर्ज *vr* to produce, collect, earn prepare, strive. 2 *A* عرض *n* a request, supplication. "yək ærj guphtam pes to."—tīlāg m I. 3 breadth. 4 *P* ارج longing, aspiration. "sæca ærju sæci ærdas."—asa m I. 5 *ج* rate. 6 price, value. 7 admiration.

ਅਰਜਦਾਸੁ [ærjadast] *P* عرضداشت *n* an application; a written request. See ਅਰਦਾਸ.

ਅਰਜਨ [ærjən] *Skt* अर्जन *n* earning See ਅਰਜ *vr*. 2 collecting. "sri ærjən ærjən kəri ærjən bani jes."—PP. 3 *Skt* अर्जुन. an evergreen hard wood tree also called jāmala, flowering during March-April, also named *L Terminalia Arjuna*. 4 middle brother of the Pandavas, who was an unrivalled archer of his era. According to the Mahabharat, he was born to Kunti as a result of her union with Indar. In the forty fourth chapter of Virat section, it is mentioned that he was named Arjun because of his transparent actions. In Dasam Granth, Arjun is mentioned as the twenty second incarnation:

kātha briddh kās kārō vicara?

baīsvō ærjən ævtara.—nār.

5 Sahasar Bahu, son of Kritviray, also called Sahasararjun. He was a famous king of the Haihay dynasty. See ਸਹਸੁਵਾਹੁ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ. 6 a white oleander. 7 a peacock. 8 Indar. 9 the

fifth Guru of the Sikhs, Arjan Dev, son of Guru Ramdas and Bibi Bhani, was born on 19 Vaisakh (vaisakh Vadi 7) Sammat 1620 (15 April 1563 AD) at Goindval. On 23 Harh Sammat 1636, he was married to Ganga Devi daughter of Kishan Chand of village Mau. She gave birth to their brave son Guru Hargobind.

Guru Arjan Sahib sat on the pontifical throne on 2 Assu Sammat 1638 (1 September 1581 AD) He preached the Sikh faith in a very effective manner and framed the rule for contributing one tenth of one's honourably earned income to the common cause. In Sammat 1645 he got Santokhsar tank paved, and during the same year founded Harimandir. In 1647 Sammat he got a bathing tank constructed at Taran Taran. In Sammat 1651, he established Kartarpur town in Jalandhar district. During Sammat 1659-60, he got Ramsar constructed and in Sammat 1661 he compiled Guru Granth Sahib. At the same time he installed the holy book in Harimandir and appointed Baba Buddha as its granthi.

For safeguarding the rules of Gurmat (the religious code) and teaching the Sikhs to be firm in their faith, he was martyred on the bank of Ravi river on Jeth Vadi 4 (2 Harh) Sammat 1663 (30 May 1606 AD). The sacred shrine raised over his cremation site is now a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

The fifth Guru lived for 43 years 1 month and 15 days, out of which he remained at the helm for 24 years and nine months. The Bhat panegyrist sang,

“guru arjun sirī chātr apī pāramesārī diāu.” and “muratī pāc pramāṇ purakhu guru arjunu pīkh-hu nāyān.”—*sāveye m 5 ke*. ‘God himself spread a canopy over the head of Guru Arjun’ and ‘Look at Guru Arjan for the model of a man’ 10 *adj* white, bright. 11 *clean*,

chaste.

Bhai Santokh Singh has combined the words *arjan* and *arjun*: So here, they are explicated together.

*arjan*¹ sunat su dasan ko dan det
moh ke vidarbe ko vak sar *arjan*,²
*arjan*³ yās vistiran sātikh sīgh
jāhā tāhā janīyat mano taru *arjan*,⁴
*arjan*⁵ bhāe gān mokhpād lāe tīn
syamghan tēn hoy tore yāmālarjan,⁶
*arjan*⁷ janyojā ketō hē vīthar tero
eso rup dhar aī rajē guru *arjan*.—GPS.

ਅਰਜਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [*arjan satiguru*] See ਅਰਜਨ 9.

ਅਰਜਨ ਪਿਤਾ [*arjan pita*] Arjun's father, Indar.

ਅਰਜਨੁ [*arjanu*] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜ ਬੇਗੀ [*araj begi*] *P* عرض بگی *n* an officer during the Mughal rule who received petitions from the people and forwarded them to the king. “khāro arajbegi tīs thanē.”—GPS.

In ladies' palace such an official was called Urda Begni.

ਅਰਜਮੰਦ [*arajmānd*] *P* ارجمند *adj* who petitions. 2 *good*. 3 *honoured, honourable*. 4 *respectable, honourable*.

ਅਰਜਾ [*arja*] See ਆਰਜਾ.

ਅਰਜ਼ਾ [*arzā*] *P* ارزا *adj* cheap.

ਅਰਜਾਪਿ [*arjadhi*], ਅਰਜਾਧੇ [*arjadhe*] *n* life, period or duration of being alive. “pāl khīnī chijē arjadhe.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਰਜਨੀ [*arjani*], ਅਰਜਨੀ ਮਲ [*arjani māl*] son of Baba Mohri and grandson of Guru Amar Das, who after death was brought back to life by the Guru's blessing.

¹arjā (petitions).

²Arjun (one of the pādāvs).

³white, bright.

⁴Arjun (tree).

⁵clean, whose conscience is clear.

⁶See ਜਲਾਰਜਨ (pair of trees).

⁷width or expanse.

ਅਰਜਾਰੀ [ərjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰੀ. 2 *P* ۱۱۱۱ *adj* afflicted with grief; grieved. "istri ərjari hoi mārən prāyāt."—*JSBM*.

ਅਰਜੀ [ərji] *A* ۱۱۱ *n* an application, a petition. 2 *adj* apparent, visible. "kalika kal hi jiu ərji he."—*cāḍi I*.

ਅਰਜੀਦਨ [ərjidən] *P* ۱۱۱ *v* to quote price; to evaluate.

ਅਰਜੁ [ərju] See ਅਰਜ.

ਅਰਜੁਨ [ərjun] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੁਨਾਯੁਧ [ərjunayudh] *n* Arjun's weapon, the arrow.—*sānama*. 2 a bow, especially gādiv (Arjun's bow).

ਅਰਜੁਨੁ [ərjunu] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੀਈ [ərjoi] *n* a request. See ਅਰਜ. "əviloko mām dis ərjoi."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਜਿ ਉਰਜਿ ਕੈ [ərjhi urjhi kə] *adv* having been entangled. "ərjhi urjhi kə pəcimua."—*s kabir*.

ਅਰਣ [ərən] See ਅਰੁਣ. 2 *Skt* ਅਣ *n* a wave, ripple. 3 flow. 4 a letter, an alphabet, a character.

ਅਰਣਵ [ərənəv] *n* a body of water; sea. "ərənəv bhav nas ko."—*NP*.

ਅਰਣਾ [ərənə] *n* ਆਰਨਾ a (forest) dweller; a male buffalo. See ਅਰਨਾ 3. 2 *adj* wild.

ਅਰਣਿ [ərənɪ], ਅਰਣੀ [ərni] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a tree *L* *Premna Spinosa*. 3 a wooden contraption used to make fire for oblation. "mathan gyan əgnī ko ərni."—*GPS*. They would take two pieces of wood, one placed horizontally and the other fixed vertically in it. Then wrapping a cord around the horizontal one, they rotated it vigorously and the friction produced fire. This fire was considered pure in the Veds and its use in religious oblation was regarded as sublime. 4 In Shastarnam Mala, ਅਰਣੀ has been used for the hostile army.

ਅਰਣੇਸ [ərənəs] See ਅਰੁਣੇਸ.

ਅਰਣੇਦਯ [ərənoday] See ਅਰੁਣੇਦਯ.

ਅਰਣਜ [ərənɟ] See ਅਰੰਨ.

ਅਰਥ [ərəth] *Skt* ਅर्थ *vr* to beg, desire, explore, encircle. 2 *Skt* अर्थ *n* meaning, purport, sense. "dhəryo ərəth jo sēbəd mājhara, bar bar ur kərhu vicara."—*GPS*. 3 purpose, motive, aim. "puchia dhadhi sēdi kē kitu ərəth tū aia?"—*var śri m 4*. "tirəth udəmu sətiguru kia sēbh lok udhrən ərtha."—*tukha chāt m 4*. 4 wealth material. "ərəth dhəram kam mokh ka data."—*brīla m 5*. 5 a cause, reason. 6 five topics! speech, touch, sight, taste and smell. 7 a result, effect. 8 wealth, property, dignity. "ərəth drəbu dekh kachu sēgi nahi cālā."—*dhāna m 9*. 9 *adj* ਅ-ਰਥ, without a chariot.

ਅਰਥ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ərəth śāstra] *Skt* अर्थशास्त्र *n* science of wealth, or economics; study of skill and trade. 2 title of Chanikya's book on political economy. See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ and ਚਾਣਕਿਯ.

ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [ərəth citr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (B). ਅਰਥਨਾ [ərəthna] *Skt* अर्थना. *v* to beg, ask for, solicit. "əsən hin bāsā nēgən kərət ərəthna jn."—*NP*.

ਅਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ [ərəth prəhelika] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅਰਥ ਮੱਲ [ərəth mall] eldest son of Baba Mohri Ji, and grandson of Guru Amar Das. "təb-hi ərəth māl cāl kər ayo."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥ ਵਾਦ [ərəth vad] *Skt* अर्थवाद. *n* a motivating sentence, for example, describing comforts of heaven to persuade people to perform oblations and fire sacrifices, or mentioning the birth of a son or wealth as reward for austerities.

ਅਰਥਾਉ [ərəthau], ਅਰਥਾਇ [ərəthai] See ਅਰਥ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. *n* a principle; purpose, intent. "es sēbəd ko jo ərthave."—*sidhgosāḥi*. "isu pād jo ərthai leḥ so guru hāmara."—*gəu ə m 1*. 2 *S* ਅਰਥਾਇ an example, a citation, an instance.

ਅਰਥਾਤ [ərəthāt] *Skt* अर्थात् *part* that is, meaning, or, namely. 2 in reality; really.

ਅਰਥਾਂਤਰ ਨਾਸ [ərəthātar nyas] abandonment of

difference in meaning, a literary figure in which a common utterance is confirmed by a special phrase, or a special phrase is confirmed by a common one.

Example:

"nic uc hve jat hē, gurughar ki yāhi ritī."

"sāṭiguru sāgati te jati pati mīṭ jat,

dekho! mardana puji bhayo guru sāg te."

Look! Mardana became worthy of worship because of his being in the Guru's company. This is a common practice as regards the Guru's company, but Mardana's example or case is a special one of being worthy of worship. This is *arthātār nyās*.

sakat sāgu nā kije durhi jāie bhagī,

basanu karo parsie tau kachu lage dago.

—s kabir.

Here company of the worshipper of maya is a special case but blotch being caused by a black utensil is a common occurrence.

(b) a second form of *arthātār nyās* is to confirm a specific statement with its reference to a common one.

Example :

"sikkhān seva guru karē, vadīyān ki yāhi ritī."

"sāṭiguru amār ne datu ki sāhari lat,

vade sāda chīma or nāmarta dhārēt hē."

ਅਰਥਾਨਾ [arthana] *v* to interpret; to tell the meaning of. 2 to understand the meaning of a sentence.

ਅਰਥਪੱਤੀ [arthapatti] *Skt* अर्थपत्ति *n* understanding the unsaid meaning; an instance of verification when one statement automatically proves another, as 'it rains' automatically proves that the sky is overcast. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. 2 a figure of meaning in poetry. See ਕਾਵਯਾਰਥਾ ਪੱਤੀ.

ਅਰਥਾਵ [arthav] See ਅਰਥਾਉ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. 2 *n* a bodily gesture conveying a mental condition. 3 a feat, performance or show of skill. "sāstrā praharēt surān pē kār hathān ko arthav

dikhavē."—*krisān*.

ਅਰਥਾਵਿੱਤਿ [arthavrittī] See ਦੀਪਕ (d)

ਅਰਥੀ [arthī] *Skt* अर्थी *n* a bier; a hearse. 2 *Skt* अर्थिन् *adj* suppliant, petitioner. "jāb ihu dhavē māia arthī."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਅਰਥੀਆ [arthīā], ਅਰਥੀਯ [arthīy] See ਅਰਥੀ. 2 "raje khan umrav ... sabbhī hārī ke arthīe."—*var bīla m 4*. "jo arthīy pādārthan darsān ko avē."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥੇਉ [arthēu] See ਅਰਥਾਇ. "gurumukh bhau bhagatī arthēu."—*BG*

ਅਰਦ [arad] *Skt* अर्द *vr* to beg; to go; to inflict pain; to kill.

ਅਰਦਨ [aradān] *Skt* *adj* without teeth (ਰਦਨ), toothless. 2 *Skt* अर्दन *n* crushing, grinding. "nāmo sroṇvirjardāni dhumrhāti."—*cāḍi 2*. "rakatbij sūbhādīk aradān?"—*GPS*. 3 to kill; to destroy. 4 to bet, to crave.

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ardali] *E* orderly. *n* a batman, servant; one who carries out orders.

ਅਰਦਾਸ [ardas], ਅਰਦਾਸਿ [ardasi] *Skt* अर्द (beg) आस (hope) *vr* to pray, request. 2 *P* عرضاء *n* a request, supplication. "ardas bina jo kaj sidhave."—*tānama*. "ardasī suni bhagat apūne ki."—*sor m 5*. In the Sikh religion, ardas (prayer) is addressed only to the Creator and it is said after the recitation of scriptural texts or for the smooth completion of various mundane tasks. It is performed standing with both hands folded together. "sukh data bhe bhājno tisu agē kārī ardasi."—*śrī m 5*.

"ape jānē kārē apī ape anē rasī,

tisē agē nanka khālī-ī kicē ardasi."

—*maru var 1 m 2*.

"dūī kār jorī kārū ardasi."—*bher m 5*.

"tū thakur tum pāhi ardasi,

jiu pīdū sabbh terī rasī,

tum mat pīta hām barīk tere,

tumri krīpa māhi sukh ghānere,

koī nā jānē tumra ōtu,

uce te uca bhāgvātu,
sāgāl sāmāgri tumrē sutrī dhari,
tum te hoī su āgrakari,
tumrī gātī mīti tum hi jani,
nanak das sādā kurbani.”—*sukhmānī*

ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ [ardasia] *n* someone, generally a granthi, leading the Sikh supplicatory prayer.
2 one who performs a prayer.

ਅਰਦਾਗ [ardag] *Skt* ਅਦਿਤ *adj* crushed, pulverised.
2 begged, asked for. “deu sadhu sāgātī ardagi.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਰਦਾਗਿਓ [ardagiyo] begged, supplicated, asked for. See ਅਰਦ and ਅਰਦਾਗ.

ਅਰਦਿਤ [ardit] crushed, trampled See ਅਰਦਨ 2.
“bhājēt ardītē āghā.”—*datt*. 2 (something) asked for.

ਅਰਧ [aradh] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਯੁ *part* under, below. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ. 2 *Skt* ਅਰਧ *adj* half. “aradh sārīr kṛtāie.”—*śrī m 1*. 3 the middle, centre. “ādho uradh ardhā.”—*japu*. 4 *Skt* ਅਰਧਿ *worthy* of completion. 5 obtainable, procurable, fit to be had. “aradh rījak sabb jgāt ko.”—*sānāma*. 6 *Skt* ਆਰਾਧ, adoration, adorable. See ਅਰਧਿ. 7 soul. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ 4.

ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ [aradh uradh] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਯੁ: ਉਪ੍ਰ *this* and the next world. 2 the earth and the sky. “aradh uradh dou tāhī nahi.”—*gāu kabir*. 3 low and high. 4 creatures and God. “tāu aradh-hī uradh mīlīa sukh pava.”—*gāu kabir bavan*.

ਅਰਧ ਸਰੀਰੀ [aradh sārīrī] one's better half, wife. “aradh sārīrī narī nā choḍē.”—*asa kabir*. “lok ved guṇ gyan vicc aradh sārīrī mokh duari.”—*BG*

ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ [aradhsira] *Skt* ਅਰਧਾਵਭੇਦਕ. *A* *ਭੇਦ* Hemisrania (headache in half the head) Its causes are : eating meals without vegetable dishes; eating before digesting the earlier meal; taking too much ice and liquor; excessive copulation, carrying heavy load on

the head, excessive menstrual discharge. Its symptoms are headache in half the head, severe headache, excessive palpitation of the heart, weakening of eyesight, and heaviness in the eyes. Its treatment comprises:

(1) Opium and gum of acacia tree should be rubbed into a paste which should be plastered over the temples and the aching half of the head.

(2) About one ratti of saffron should be roasted in purified butter and rubbed on the aching part.

(3) Purified butter and raw sugar mixed in warm milk should be taken.

(4) One should drink castor oil mixed in hot milk.

(5) Grains of rice which ripen in 60 days should be soaked and when dry should be finely ground and taken as snuff.

(6) Oil of costus species, warmed in hot water, should be applied as paste.

(7) Chebiolic myrobalan, buleric myrobalan, emblic myrobalan, wormwood and bark of margosa tree should be combined and thoroughly boiled in water with raw sugar mixed in it and taken as a drink.

(8) One should eat ten leaves of basil with hot milk.

(9) One should daub emblica ribes and black sesame seeds ground in water.

(10) One should drink water of raw coconut.

If hemisrania pain starts after sunrise, and increases as the sun goes up, but stops at sunset, it is called suryavārat. To cure this, two rattis of quinine and the same amount of burnt alum be ground together finely and taken with water at day-break, thrice after every two hours. “aradhsira āru hrīdesāghat.”—*cārītr 405*.

ਅਰਧ ਕੁੰਡੀ [əɾədh kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਡੀ 6.

ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ [əɾədh chādr] *Sk* ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the moon on the eighth day of the lunar month. 2 a kind of arrow with its tip shaped like a half-moon. “tərkəʃ te sər kəryo nɪ kasən əɾədh sucədrakar səman.”—*GPS*. 3 a semi-moon-like mark on the peacock’s feathers. 4 half-moon-like clasp of hand and thumb around the neck of some one being driven out of a place. 5 a symbol representing gemination. See ਅਧਿਕ. 6 a mark made by a nail pressed against a soft surface. ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੀ [əɾədh chādraɪni] *n* goddess Durga who carries the sign of a semi-moon on her forehead. “nəmo əɾədh cādraɪni cādrucur.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਅਰਧਨ [əɾ dhən] See ਆਰਧਨ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [əɾədh nəgsərūpi] See ਨਗ ਸਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਰਾਜ [əɾədh nəraj] See ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ [əɾədh narīʃ], ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ [əɾədh narīʃvər] *Sk* ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ *n* that form of Shiv in which his left side is that of a woman and right side that of a man. See ਵਾਮ ਮਾਰਗ.

ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀ ਨਟੇਸ਼ੁਰ [əɾədhnari nəʃəʃvər] per Vedic medicine, a cure for pain in half the body.

ਅਰਧ ਪਾਧਰੀ [əɾədh padhri] See ਪਾਧਰੀ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਭੁਜੰਗ [əɾədh bhujəṅg] See ਸੰਖਨਾਰੀ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਗ [əɾdhāṅg] See ਅਧਰੰਗ and ਅਰਧੰਗ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਗੀ [əɾdhāṅgi] *Sk* ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਰਧ ਸਰੀਰੀ. 2 ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ *n* Shiv. See ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਭ [əɾdhābh], ਅਰਧਾਂਭਾ [əɾdhābha] *adj* ਅੰਭ-ਆਰਾਧਤ worthy of worship by gods and ancestors. See ਅੰਭ “jəpɪ mən rəm namu əɾdhābha.”—*prābha* m 4. 2 *Sk* ਅਧਾਂਭਿਕਾ *n* one who has assumed Parvati (Amba) in half his body; Shiv, Mahadev.

ਅਰਧਿ [əɾədhɪ] *Sk* ਆਰਾਧਤ *adj* worthy of worship. “əɾədhɪ kau əɾdhɪa.”—*maru jēdev*.

ਅਰਧਿਆ [əɾdhɪa] worshipped, adored. See ਅਰਧਨ, ਅਰਧਿ and ਚੰਦ ਸਤ.

ਅਰਧੀ [əɾdhi] a worshipper. See ਅਲਿਪਤ.

ਅਰਧੇ ਅਰਧ [əɾdho əɾədh] *adv* exactly half.

ਅਰਧੇ ਅਰਧਿ [əɾdho əɾədhɪ] *adv* half and half, in two equal parts, that is, in the centre or middle. “dutiə əɾdho əɾədhɪ səmaɪa.”—*ram* m 5. ‘In dvapar, half the religion prevailed.’ ਅਰਧੰਗ [əɾdhəṅg] *Sk* ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਧਰੰਗ. 2 *n* Shiv who has his body half male and half female. 3 *adj* half part, in two parts, bipartite. “əɾdhəṅg kərə bhəʃ koʃɪ.”—*cəɾɪtr* 1.

ਅਰਧੰਗਕ [əɾdhəṅgək] *n* one who has made half his body female; Shiv; Rudar. “kədhə hənəṅg əɾdhəṅgək ke ətək te.”—*cəɾɪtr* 109.

ਅਰਧੰਗੀ [əɾdhəṅgi] *n* wife. 2 Shiv. “nacyo hənəp təhə əɾdhəṅgi.”—*cəɾɪtr* 125.

ਅਰਨ [əɾən] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ. 2 *v* to take a firm stand; to clash. “nəhɪ əɾən ko əɾən dehɪge əɾən kəhɪ rən əɾən səman.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਨਵ [əɾnəv] See ਅਰਣਵ.

ਅਰਨਾ [əɾna] See ਅੜਨਾ. “həmre sāṅ tumaro ərna.”—*GPS*. “əɾɪ sō əɾke atɪ yuddh məchayo.”—*kɪɾsən*. 2 to get entangled. “əɾɪo preṁ ki khori.”—*sar* m 5. 3 *n* a bison; a forest buffalo. “moh rəhi jəmuna khəṅ ɔ hərəjəcch səbhe ərna əru gūḍa.”—*kɪɾsən*.

ਅਰਨੀ [əɾni] See ਅਰਣੀ.

ਅਰਨੌਲੀ [əɾnoli] This is a branch of the princely state founded by Bhai Bhagtu in Karnal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh’s elder son Bhai Desu Singh established his state at Kaithal and the younger Sukkha Singh set up his separate state at Arnauli. The wealthy sardars of Sukkha Singh are also descendants of Sukkha Singh. See ਭਗਤੂ ਭਾਈ.

ਅਰਨੜ [əɾny] See ਅਰੰਨ.

ਅਰਪਣ [əɾpən], ਅਰਪਨ [əɾpan] *Sk* ਅਰਪਣ. an offering, a present, donation. “əɾəpɪ sadhu kau əpna jiu.”—*sukhməni*. “əɾpɪa tə sisu suthan gur pəhɪ.”—*gəu chāt* m 5.

ਅਰਪੰਚ [əɾpənc] *n* something to which is made a

dedication of a tightened bowstring; a bow.
"bhōhan ki arpāc kasi hē."—*krīṣan*.

ਅਰਬ [arəb] *Sk* **ਅਰਬ** *vr* to kill, murder; to go. 2 *A* **أرب** *n* a country to the west of India; a desert country across the Arabian Sea. Prophet Muhammad was born there and lived in Mecca. The principal religious place Kaaba is also in Mecca. Arabia is divided into five parts.

Tihamah, Hijaz, Najad, Aruz and Yemen.
"məhadin tēb prābhu upraja, arəb des ko kino raja."—*VN*. 3 *adj* Arabian, of Arabia, such as an Arabian horse. 4 the Arabian sea. 5 *Sk* **ਅਰਬੁਦ** *n* ten crores, one hundred million.
"bhōdār dārəb arəb khərəb."—*ram pāṭal m 5*.

ਅਰਬਾ [arəb-a] *A* **أربا** four. See **ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ**.

ਅਰਬਦ [arəbəd] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ**. 2 *Sk* **आरब्ध** *adj* commenced, begun. "arəbəd nərəbəd dhōdhukara."—*maru solhe m 1*. "There was utter darkness in the beginning." See **ਨਰਬਦ**.

ਅਰਬਨੀ [arəbənī], **ਅਰਬਨੀ** [arəbənī] *n* an army or cavalry having Arabian horses; an Arab horse-cavalry.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਬਲ [arəbəl], **ਅਰਬਲਾ** [arəbəla] a short form for **ਆਰਬਲਾ**. age, life. "jīm dehi arəbəl chin."—*aj*. "mohi arəbəla nrīp ki janhu."—*cārītr 305*.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰੀ [arəbəlarī] *n* the enemy of youth; old age, senility.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰੀ ਅਰਿ [arəbəlarī ari] enemy of old age, amrit, ambrosia.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਬਾ [arba] See **ਅਰਬਾ**.

ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ [arba nasər] *A* **اربع عناصر** four elements: fire, air, water and earth. "arba nasər ka tən hē."—*JSBM*. "khak bad atis a ab ko rəlau hē."—*əkal*.²

ਅਰਬਿਦ [arəbīd] *Sk* **अरविंद** *n* something whose petals are spread like spokes of a wheel, or which bursts open during the day, a lotus. 2 a

¹which human beings cannot state.

²In Gurbani and in Sanskrit akash, is the fifth element. Here translation of Arabic-Persian books is given.

stork, crane. 3 a poetic form. See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 17.

ਅਰਬੀ [arəbi] *adj* Arabian horse. 2 an inhabitant of Arabia. 3 the language of Arabia, Arabic. 4 See **ਅਰਵੀ**.

ਅਰਬੁਦ [arəbud] *Sk* **अरबुद** *n* ten crores, one hundred million. 2 a mountain range in Rajputana (Rajasthan); Aravali. 3 Mount Abu. 4 a cloud. 5 per Vedic lore, a disease of the body; a tumour. 6 an eye-disease.

ਅਰਬੰਗ [arəbōg] See **ਅਰਬੰਗ** "kou ave arəbōg əb toko mar javəi."—*NP*.

ਅਰਬਜਰਿ [arəbyərī] *n* the enemy of the Arabian horse, a tiger or lion.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਭ [arəbh] *Sk* **अर्भ** *n* a child. 2 winter. 3 a student, learner.

ਅਰਭਕ [arəbhək] *Sk* **अर्भक** *adj* small, young. 2 a child, lad. "arəbhək rup sikkh hē sāsar maddh."—*BGK*. 3 foolish, unwise. 4 weak, feeble.

ਅਰਮਨ [ərman], **ਅਰਮਨੀ** [ərmanī] See **ਇਰਮਨ** and **ਇਰਮਨੀ**.

ਅਰਮਾਨ [ərman] *P* **ارمان** *Sk* **अर्ध-ਮਨ** *n* a desire, wish, longing. "kəri avaj əb au ərman jīh."—*gurusobha*. 2 a regret, repentance. "rajən ko ərman rəhe jəg."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਰਾਨਾ [ər-rana] *v* to give a hoarse cry, give a shriek. 2 to challenge, roar. "sən kətocīn ki təbe gher lai ər-rai."—*VN*. "log pre ər-rai."—*cārītr 23*.

ਅਰਲ ਬਰਲ [ərəl bərəl] *adj* **अ-रल** and **वि-रल**, topsy turvy; nonsense; absurd. 2 *n* a nonsense talk. "osu ərəl bərəl muh-hu nīkəle."—*var sor m 4*.

ਅਰਲਾ [ərəla] *Sk* **अरल** *n* a variety of longish pumpkin. "bahu ajanu su ərla mano."—*GPS*. 2 See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

ਅਰਲੀ [ərli] See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

ਅਰਵਲ [ərval] a sub-caste of Jats living mostly in Dera Gazi Khan.

ਅਰਵਲੀ [ərvalī] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ** 2.

ਅਰਵਾਚੀਨ [ərvacin] *Skt* ਅਵਾਚੀਨ. *adj* new, modern.
 ਅਰਵਿੰਦ [ərvīd] See ਅਰਵਿੰਦ.
 ਅਰਵੀ [arvi] or ਅਰਬੀ *n* a variety of arum calocasia; it is like sweet potato which grows with autumn crops and is cooked like a vegetable; it has broad-leaves, which are used as disposable plates.
 ਅਰਵਾਉਣਾ [əṛvauṇa] See ਅਰਵਾਨਾ. “əṛvau bil-lave nīdek.”—*asa m 5*.
 ਅਰਵਾਖੋਲ [əṛvakhol] *n* a contrivance to lock the gate of a cattle-shed. 2 a winding passage through which one has to pass by bending or twisting his body.
 ਅਰਵੀ [ərai] *n* ਰਾਂਦੀ a community mostly engaged in growing and selling green vegetables. Its members are also called Maliar in Pothohar and Dhani areas.
 ਅਰਕ [ərak] *A* اراك *n* a tree of Arabia, whose leaves are eaten by camels. 2 See ਇਰਾਕ.
 ਅਰਾਕੀ [əraḱi] *n* camel; the eater of leaves of the arak tree. 2 See ਇਰਾਕੀ.
 ਅਰਾਗ [ərag] *Skt adj* without ਰਾਗ (love), devoid of love. 2 without colour.
 ਅਰਾਜੀ [əraji] *A* ارض *n* plural of ਅਰਜ (land), lands, fields. 2 cultivable field.
 ਅਰਾਤੀ [əraṭi] *Skt* ਅਰਾਤਿ *n* an enemy, foe. “ar sāk nāhī nīkāt arati.”—*GPS*.
 ਅਰਾਦਾ [ərada] See ਇਰਾਦਾ. “jōg arada kərət bulād.”—*GPS*.
 ਅਰਾਧ [əradh] See ਅਰਾਧਨ, ਅਰਾਧਨ and ਅਰਾਧਤ.
 ਅਰਾਧਨ [əradhan], ਅਰਾਧਨਾ [əradhna] *Skt* ਅਰਾਧਨ *n* service, worship, devotion. “həri həri nam aradhna.”—*maru a m 5*.
 ਅਰਾਧਿ [əradhi] having worshipped. “tis-hi aradhi sēda sukh hoī.”—*ram m 5*. 2 See ਅਰਾਧਤ.
 ਅਰਾਨਾ [ərana] *v* to give a loud cry, involve in. “ūkhāl kanh arai.”—*krīṣṇ*.
 ਅਰਾਪਉ [ərapau] See ਅਰਾਪਨ.
 ਅਰਾਪਨ [ərapən] *Skt* ਅਪਣਿ *n* giving, entrusting,

offering. “hiu arapau,”—*sar chāt m 5*. ‘I offer my heart’.
 ਅਰਾਮ [əram] a garden. See ਆਰਾਮ “bityo jāb ek jam kriṭe aram bīkhe.”—*GPS*. ‘Three hours were spent having a walk in the garden’.
 ਅਰਾਰ [ərar] *adj* without bickering or dispute. 2 without a fight. 3 stubborn, obdurate.
 ਅਰਾਲਕ [əralak], ਅਰਾਲਿਕ [əralik] *Skt* ਆਰਾਲਿਕ *adj* walking aslant. 2 *n* a cook. “ayās din aralik tai.”—*NP*.
 ਅਰਾਵਨ [əravən] *v* to entangle, hook. 2 *n* an obstruction, a hitch. 3 a hindrance, an obstacle. “māhā kuṭīl bāhu par aravən.”—*NP*.
 ਅਰਾਵਨੀ [əravni] *n* an obstacle, riddle. 2 an entanglement, obstruction.
 ਅਰਿ [əri] *Skt n* an enemy, a foe. 2 a weapon.
 ਅਰਿਓ [ərio] got entangled. 2 got caught up. See ਅਰਨਾ. “ərio prem ki khorī.”—*sar m 5*.
 ਅਰਿਆਰ [əriar], ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [əriara] *adj* who resists, or contests. 2 stubborn, mulish. 3 ਅਰਿ of ਅਰਿ, an enemy of an enemy; a destroyer of the enemy. “əriar aī.”—*sānama*.
 ਅਰਿਸਟ [ərisat], ਅਰਿਸ੍ਟ [əriṣṭ] *Skt* an obstruction. 2 a calamity, distress. 3 sorrow, agony. 4 a crow. 5 a margosa tree. 6 a demon whom Kāns sent in the form of a bull to kill Kṛishan but who himself got killed. He was called Vrikkhabhasur. 7 a soapwart. 8 son of Vishvamitar born to the daughter of King Yajati. “tis te ek putr upjava, nam arisṭ jāhī ko gava.”—*GPS*. 9 *Dg* a mud house.
 ਅਰਿਸ੍ਵਾਸੁਰ [əriṣṭasur] ਅਰਿਸ੍ਵ-ਅਸੁਰ See ਅਰਿਸ੍ਵ 6.
 ਅਰਿਖੇਉ [ərikheu] See ਅਰਖੇਉ.
 ਅਰਿਜਨਨਿ [ərijanani] See ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ.
 ਅਰਿਜਿਤ [ərijit] See ਸੰਤ੍ਰਿਜਿਤ.
 ਅਰਿੰਡ [əriṇḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ.
 ਅਰਿਣ [əriṇ], ਅਰਿਣਤ [əriṇat] *Skt* ਅਰੁਣ *adj* who does not have any debt to pay; free of debt.
 ਅਰਿਣੀ [əriṇi] See ਅਰਿਣ. 2 ਅਰਿ-ਅਨੀ an army of the enemy.—*sānama*.

ਅਰਿੰਦ [ərɪd] *n* an enemy. 2 a short form for ਅਰਿੰਦਮ (destroyer of enemy). "gəmnə ərɪd su gubɪd ne chudai din."—GPS.

ਅਰਿੰਦਮ [ərɪdɪm] *Skt* ਅਰਿੰਦਮ *adj* who destroys the enemy. "sunət ərɪdɪm tɪt ko gae."—GPS.

ਅਰਿੰਦੇਵ [ərɪdev] See ਦੇਵ ਅਰਿ.

ਅਰਿਯਾਰ [ərɪyar] See ਅਰਿਆਰ.

ਅਰਿੱਲ [ərɪll], ਅਰਿੱਲਾ [ərɪlla] See ਅਰਿੱਲ.

ਅਰੀ [əri] See ਅਰੀ. 2 See ਅਰਿ. 3 See ਅਲੀ. "əri ɪ̃ ka kəri, kəri kəri ki ritɪ. nāh nāh toko bhəli, bhəli nāh sō priti."—*anonymous*. 4 a vocative for a woman. "əri bai! gobɪd namu mat visre."—*guj trilocan*.

ਅਰੀਅਲ [əriəl] See ਅਰੀਅਲ. "ətɪ əriəl nəhɪ cəlɦɪ əgare."—GPS.

ਅਰੀਠਾ [əriṭha] *Skt* ਅਰਿਸ੍ਠ *n* a soap nut, seed pod.

ਅਰੀਲ [ərɪl] See ਅਰੀਅਲ.

ਅਰੁ [əru] *part* and, as well as; a conjunction. "maɪa phas bədh nəhɪ phare ərɪ mənɪ sūnɪ nə luke."—*asa kabir*.

ਅਰੁਚਿ [əruɪ] *Skt* lack of inclination; disinclination. 2 lassitude, hatred. 3 a disease in which hunger disappears. See ਅਜੀਰਣ.

ਅਰੁਜ [əruj] *adj* free from disease (ਰੁਜ); healthy.

ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ [ərujənənɪ] *cpd* Chandarbhaga river; related to whom is the moon, who dispels disease.—*sanama*.

ਅਰੁੱਝਨ [ərujʰən] *v* to get entangled. 2 to ride. 3 to get busy, be involved.

ਅਰੁਣ [əruṇ] *Skt* *n* sun's chariot. 2 sun's charioteer, son of Kashyap and Vinita and elder brother of Garur. He is a cripple in the lower part of the body, because his mother in her anxiety to see him had broken the egg while yet raw. Therefore he is also called ਅਰੁਣ.¹ In the Purans, he is described as deep red in colour, and that the pre-dawn redness is his. Arun's wife is named Shyeni; Sampati and Jatayu are their sons. "kəɾəm kəri ərɪn pɪgula ri."—*dhana*

¹ਅਨ (without) ਉਰੁ (thighs), without thighs.

trilocan. 3 vermilion. 4 *adj* blood-red.

ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ [əruṇɕuṛ] *Skt* *n* one having a red plume; a rooster. "əruṇɕuṛ ko tən səɪ bhəyo."—*sanama*. 'The moon turned a cock.'

ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ [əruṇ barɪni] *cpd* Sarasvati river with red (ਅਰੁਣ) water (ਵਾਰਿ).—*sanama*.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [əruṇa] a tributary of Sarasvati which joins the latter near Pehoa. 2 a madder. 3 a potable red weed; colai; deracea. 4 seed of *Abrus precatorius*. 5 a red coloured cow. 6 *Skt* ਅਰੁਣਾ worship. "ghəṭi pāc lə ərɪnə kərke."—*NP*.

ਅਰੁਣੇਸ਼ [əruṇeʃ] *n* Arun's master, the sun.

ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯਿ [əruṇodədhɪ] *n* Red Sea separating Egypt and Arabia.

ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯ [əruṇodəy] *n* the sunrise; the time when the sun appears; the redness before sunrise; dawn, morning, See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁੰਧਤੀ [əruṇḍhəti] *Skt* ਅਰੁੰਧਤੀ *n* daughter of saint Karadam and wife of ascetic Vashishth. 2 a small star seen near the Great Bear; according to the Purans, one who cannot see Arundhati star dies within 40 days. 3 tip of the tongue.

ਅਰੁੱਧ [əruḍdh] *adj* ਅ (not) ਰੁੱਧ (busy), unobstructed.

ਅਰੁਨ [əruṇ] See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁਨ ਬਾਰਿਨਿਨ [əruṇ barɪnin] See ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ. the land of Sarasvati river (Arun Barini).—*sanama*.

ਅਰੁਜ [əruj] *A* رُج *n* rise; progress; increase. 2 height, elevation. 3 See ਉਰੁਜ 2.

ਅਰੁਝਨ [ərujʰən] *n* a complication, tangle. 2 an obstruction, impediment. 3 *v* to be busy with something, be involved. "ʃah səg kɪm bak ərujhe."—*GPS*.

ਅਰੁਢ [əruḍh] See ਅਰੁੜ and ਆਰੁਢ.

ਅਰੁਪ [ərup] *adj* formless, shapeless. 2 ill-shaped, ugly.

ਅਰੁਪਾ [ərupa] a *vərnɪk* metre, also called *kəriṛa*, characterized by four lines, each line being

organised as ISS, S.

Example:

sabē jage, bhrāmā bhage,
hāṭhā tyage pāgā lage.—ramav.

2 If we double the length of the verses, and organise the structure as ISS, S, ISS, S then it is known as *ṣuddhga*.

Example:

jape joi tere soi.
bhrāmā khoi nrībhā hoi. ...

ਅਰੁਤ [əruṭ], ਅਰੁਤਾ [əruṭa] *adj* mounted, ascended.

2 firm, steady. "manu cātāu bhāto aruṭa."
—jet m 4. 3 S ਅਰੁਤ a python, dragon.

ਅਰੁਤੀ [əruṭi] *n* a heap of garbage, waste and animal manure.

ਅਰੇ [əre] *part* a vocative for addressing a man of lower rank than one's own. "he!" "o".

ਅਰੇਕ [ərek] *adj* of ਅਰਿ (enemy), of the enemy. "pātaka tuk tak arek."—cāḍi 2. 2 ਅਰਿ-ਏਕ many an enemy; enemies. "arek su mar mar pukar hi."—cāḍi 2.

ਅਰੇਖ [ərekḥ] *adj* without a line, without direction, sea animals and products lying haphazardly; formless. "arekḥ he."—japu. 2 ਅਰੇਖ which cannot be written.

ਅਰੇਣੁ [əreṇu] *adj* without ਰੇਣੁ (dust), gritless. 2 *n* god; according to the Purans, gods do not put their feet on the earth and this raises no dust. 3 the sky.

ਅਰੇਲ [ərel] *adj* not pushed, without a push; stationary. See ਰੇਲ.

ਅਰੈਤ [əret], ਅਰੈਲ [ərel] *adj* who opposes, who fights. "dāl sō aret dhae turag nacyake."—krisan. 2 obstinate.

ਅਰੋਹਨ [ərohan] See ਅਰੋਹਣ.

ਅਰੋਕ [ərok] *adj* without let; unrestrained, impetuous.

ਅਰੋਗ [ərog] *adj* free from disease; healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਤ [ərogat] *adj* not sick; healthy. "arogāt bhāe sarira."—vād chāt m 4.

ਅਰੋਗਤਾ [ərogtā] *n* absence of disease, sound health.

ਅਰੋਗੀ [ərogi] *Skt* अरोगिन् *adj* not sick; hale and hearty, healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਯ [ərogy] See ਅਰੋਗ. "arogyā maharogyā."—sahas m 5.

ਅਰੋਧਨ [ərodhan] *Skt* अर्द्ध v to stop, impede; to encircle. "ros arodhan krurbrīte."—akal.

ਅਰੋਪਨ [əropān], ਅਰੋਪਨਾ [əropna] See ਅਰੋਪਨ.

ਅਰੋਰਾ [əroṛa], ਅਰੋਰਾ [əroṛa] a trading community risen from Khatris, so named because of having migrated from village Aror in Rohri sub-division of Sakkhar district of Sindh.¹

2 Dg a fighter, brave warrior.

ਅਰੰਗ [əṛāṅg] *adj* colourless. 2 of bad or poor colour.

ਅਰੰਜ [əṛāṅj] *adj* free from sorrow, grief or anger; happy, glad. "arājul aradhe."—akal. 'who renders free from grief those who worship (God)'. 2 colourless, See ਰੰਜ.

ਅਰੰਜਿਤ [əṛāṅjit] See ਸਤ੍ਰੰਜਿਤ. 2 not coloured or dyed. See ਰੰਜਨ.

ਅਰੰਜੁਲ [əṛāṅjul] See ਅਰੰਜ 1.

ਅਰੰਡ [əṛāṇḍ] See ਇਰੰਡ. 2 *adj* who is not a widow; happily married, her husband being alive.

ਅਰੰਤ [əṛāṇt] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. 2 ਅਰੰਤ, who sticks and stays, opposes, or encounters. See ਅਤਨਾ.

ਅਰੰਨ [əṛāṇn], ਅਰੰਨਜ [əṛāṇny] *Skt* अरण्य *n* a forest.

ਅਰੰਨਯਕ [əṛāṇnyak] See ਅਰਨਯਕ.

ਅਰੰਭ [əṛāṇbh] See ਅਰੰਭ.

ਅਰੁ [ərh]² ਅਰੁ *v* to worship, respect, be capable. 2 *Skt* अर्ह worthy of worship *adj* 3 capable, fit. 4 *n* the Creator. 5 Indar. 6 price, cost. 7 worship. 8 gold. 9 speed.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [ərhṇa] *Skt* अर्हणा *n* worship, adoration. 2 capability, intelligence, sagacity.

ਅਰੁਤ [ərhāt], ਅਰੁੰਤ [ərhāt] *Skt* अर्हन्त *adj* worthy of worship. 2 *n* Jin, god of the Jains. 3 Buddhist

¹The remains of this village are now five miles southeast of Rohari in Sakkhar district.

²See ਅਰੁ.

sage who has attained nirvan or liberation through knowledge.

ਅਰਯਾਰਾ [aryara] See ਅਰਿਆਰਾ.

ਅਲ [əl] *Skt* अल् *vr* to spruce; to adorn; to push aside; to forbid; to warn; to be powerful; to worship. 2 अल् *part* complete, entire. "hoa ohi əl jəgət mē."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 3 *Skt* अल *n* poison. See अलमल. 4 a scorpion's sting. 5 orpiment. 6 a lock of hair. 7 See अलि. 8 *S* an obstacle; a hindrance, disruption.

ਅਲਉਤੀ [ələuti] *Skt* अलिम्पक *n* a tree, *Bassia latifolia* or *Madhuca indica*, mähua, bearing sweet yellow flowers used for making country liquor also named mähua. "aləuti ka jese bhāta brəḍa jini pia tini janīa."—*gəu kəbir*. 'Only he who has taken mähua drink, knows the exhilaration it brings.' See ਬਰੇਡਾ.

ਅਲਸ [ələs] *Skt* adj slothful, lazy, lacking in zeal.

ਅਲਸਹਰ [ələs-hər] *n* a remover of sloth; amrit, nectar.—*sənama*.

ਅਲਸਾਉਣਾ [əlsauna], ਅਲਸਾਨਾ [əlsana] *v* to feel sloth; to get lethargic. 2 to be dull or drowsy. "nam jəpət gobīd nəhī əlsaie."—*asa chāt* *m* 5.

ਅਲਸੀ [əlsi] *Skt* अलसी *n* linseed; flax seed, its plant and fruit. In the Purans, Vishnu's complexion is described like that of a linseed flower.² Linseed oil is used in paints and its powder is employed in bandaging boils. Many people eat balls of linseed flour mixed with butter and sugar. This is believed to relieve lumbar pain. Its Latin name is *Linum usitatissimum*.

ਅਲਸੇਟ [əlseṭ] *n* a complexity, complication. 2 an accusation, stigma.

ਅਲਸੁ [ələst] *A* اَلَسْتُ This word appears in one of the lines of Quran where it means 'God asked Adam's progeny, "Am I not your God?"' They

replied "Yes, why not". In Bhai Nand Lal's works this word means 'We are engrossed in our resolve to believe in God as our nurturer and sustainer'.

انہی کے گریز ازل سے ہے
ایں قاعدہ پر چوریا ایشا

—*diga*.

ਅਲਹ [ələh] *adj* invisible. "ələh ləhəu təu kīa kəhəu."—*gəu kəbir bavan*. 2 *A* اَلِه *n* God. "ələh ram jivəu tere nai."—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਅਲਹੁਦਾ [ələhəda] *A* اَلِهْدِه *adj* separate, different, apart.

ਅਲਹੁਮਦ [ələhməd] *A* اَلِہْمْد *n* the name of the opening clause of Quran which commences with this word, literally meaning praise. This clause is recited for the soul of the dead, and also during namaz (Muslim prayer).

ਅਲਹਿ [ələhi], ਅਲਹੁ [ələhu] See ਅਲਹ. "ələhu ek məsiti basət hē."—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਅਲਕ [ələk] *n* a strand of hair falling on or along the cheek; a lock. 2 on the Himalayas, a beautiful city according to Megh Dut. See ਅਲਕਾ 2.

ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ [ələk cukauni] *v* to spoil or remove decoration, pull hair; its transformation is ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ. See ਅਲਕ.

ਅਲਕ ਨੰਦਾ [ələk nāda] a stream in Garhwal which joins with the Ganga forty miles upward Lachhman Jhula near Devprayag. Vaishnavites believe that Ganga fell from paradise on Shiv's head at this spot. 2 a virgin girl.

ਅਲਕ ਭੁਜੰਗੀ [ələk bhujāgi] *adj* whose locks of hair are like snakes. 2 *n* Shiv, who instead of strands of hair has snakes hanging from his head.

ਅਲਕਾ [əlkā] *Skt* *n* a ten year old girl. 2 Kuber's city said to be in the Himalayas. 3 fat. 4 a gāṇik metre also called kusum vicitra. It has four lines, each line having this arrangement: III, ISS, III, ISS.

Example:

caṭpəṭ seṇḍ khəṭpəṭ bhaje,

¹Traditional scholars by ələuti mean sugar.

²rosy with tinge of blue.

jhatpəṭ jujhyo ləkh rəṇ raje,
səṭpəṭ bhaje əṭpəṭ surə,
jhatpəṭ bisri ghəṭpəṭ hurə.—ramav.

ਅਲਕਾਉਣਾ [əlkauṇa] to be or feel lazy, lethargic or sluggish. “nam let əlkara.”—asa m 5. “əpne kaj kau ki u əlkaie?”—sor m 5.

ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪ [əlkadhīp], **ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [əlkadhīpəti], **ਅਲਕਾਪਤਿ** [əlkapəti] *n* master of the city of Alkapuri, Kuber, and treasurer of gods. See ਕੁਬੇਰ.

ਅਲਕਾਬ [əlkab] *A* **الکاب** *n* plural of ਲਕਬ, titles; distinctive appellations.

ਅਲਕਾਮ [əlkam] See ਅਲ and ਕਾਮ. *adj* complete work; whose all desires have been fulfilled.

ਅਲਕਿਸ [əlkis], **ਅਲਕਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [əlkidr], **ਅਲਕੇਸ** [əlkes] *n* ਅਲਕਾ-ਈਸ, ਅਲਕਾ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. master of Alkapuri, Kuber. “əlkis kə jəgdis.”—cərrtr 224.

ਅਲਖ [ələkh] *Skt* ਅਲਕ. *adj* invisible, imperceptible. “əgəṁ əgocəṛ ələkh əpara.”—bīla m 1. 2 without sign or symbol, indefinable. 3 yogis’ term for mutual politeness.

ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ [ələkh cukauni] See ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ.

ਅਲਖ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ [ələkh jəgauna] *v* to give a loud call to draw attention of people for alms. 2 to beg by giving a loud call, ‘ələkh’!

ਅਲਖੁ [ələkhu] See ਅਲਖ.

ਅਲਗ [əlag], **ਅਲਗਉ** [əlagu] *adj* ਅ-ਲਗੁ which is not attached or engaged; uncommon, strange, rare. “əlgau joi madhukarəu.”—var maru 1 m 1. See ਮਧੁਕਤਉ.

ਅਲਗਾਜਸ [əlgəyas] *A* **الغياث** *n* a loud call or cry for justice.

ਅਲਗਰਜ [əlgəraj] *A* **الغرض** *adj* careless, negligent; without desire. 2 lazy, sluggish. 3 selfish.

ਅਲਗੋ [əlgo] See ਅਲਗਉ.

ਅਲਗੋਜ਼ਾ [əlgəza] *P* **الغزوة** *n* a kind of musical instrument made of wood. It gives out a musical sound when wind is blown into it. It is popular in the Western Punjab. It is a pipe blown at the top keeping it vertical, not

horizontal like the flute.

ਅਲੱਛ [əlachh] See ਅਲਖ. 2 without blemish. “rijh rijh əcchra ələcch sur ko brē.”—kalki. 3 ਅਲਕ. indescrivable, invisible. See ਲਕੜ.

ਅਲਜ [ələj] *adj* shameless; brazen faced. “ələj əsubh subh kərəm kəṁavən.”—NP.

ਅਲਤਾ [əltā] *Skt* ਅਲਤੁ *n* a red dye prepared from lac used on marital occasions and during the Holi festival. “əltā gən əbir gulal.”—GPS.

ਅਲਤਾਫ [əltāf] *A* **الطاف** plural of ਲਤਾਫ, kindnesses. “be ədab xalist əz əltāfe rəbb.”—jīdgi

ਅਲੱਧ [ələddh] *adj* ਅ-ਲਧ. rare, scarce, uncommon. 2 not found.

ਅਲਪ [ələp] *Skt* ਅਲਪ *adj* a little, petty. “ələp sukh əvit cācəl.”—səhəs m 5. 2 ਅਲਿਪਤ unsmeared, unaffected. “ələp mārā jəl kəṁəl rəhtəh.”—səhəs m 5. “rəht bīkar ələp mārā te.”—sar m 5. 3 a literary figure meant to suggest rather than describe.

Example of ələp :

“nome səṭiguru de prəṭəṇ di
sīkkhā jəd sudh pai,
bhayo rumāc ṭuṭṭiā tənīā,
nənā chāhībər lai.”

The bodies of the Sikhs are inferior to their minds which cannot subsume them. “kākən kəri he chap sou he ḍhəl ḍhəlat.”—hanu. Sita’s arm is more delicately described than the ring. **ਅਲਪਹੀਅਉ** [əlpəhiəu], **ਅਲਪਹੀਆ** [əlpəhia] *adj* unconnected, unengrossed. “lep nāhi əlpəhiəu.”—jet m 5. 2 feeble heart. 3 feeble hearted.

ਅਲਪਗ [əlpəg], **ਅਲਪਗੜ** [əlpəgy] *Skt* ਅਲਪਗ *adj* having little knowledge, ignorant.

ਅਲਪਟੀ [əlpəti] *n* a pouch in a soldier’s belt containing gun powder or cartridges.

ਅਲਪ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [ələp pran] *Skt* *n* unaspirated sounds, the pronunciation of which needs little force; soft sounds k, g, ṅ, c, j, ṇ, t, d, n, t, d, n, p, b, m, y, r, l, and v; against them are mahapran

sounds (aspirated sounds) kh, gh, ch, jh, th, dh, th, dh, ph, bh, and r. 2 *adj* feeble.

ਅਲਪ ਬੁੱਧਿ [əlap buddhi], ਅਲਪ ਮਤਿ [əlap mati] *adj* of little intelligence; unintelligent, foolish.

ਅਲ ਪਲਾਲ [əlapal] *n* a false show, an ostentation. 2 an insubstantial action. See ਅਲ and ਪਲਾਲ. "gali əlapaliā."—*gāu var 2 m 5*.

ਅਲਪਾ [əlapa] See ਮਾਂਗਾ.

ਅਲਪਾਇ [əlapai] *adj* unengrossed, unconnected. See ਅਲਿਪਾਇ.

ਅਲਪਾਹਾਰੀ [əlapahari] *Skt* अल्पाहारिन् *adj* who eats less, detached, alone.

ਅਲਪਾਤਾ [əlapata] *Skt* अलिप्त *adj* detached, alone. See ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ.

ਅਲਪਾਰੀ [əlapari] See ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ.

ਅਲਫ [əlaf] *A* الف *n* the first letter of Persian and Arabic alphabet. 2 indicator of figure one in arithmetic. See ਅਬਜਦ. 3 abbreviated name of Allah (God). 4 indicating Monday in astrology and astronomy. 5 a horse standing straight on hind legs.

ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ [əlaf xan] Alifkhan, an army commander of Aurangzeb, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh at Nadaun in Sammat 1747. This battle is mentioned in Chapter IX of Vichitar Natak. 2 another Mughal army chief. See ਸੈਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਲਫਾ [əlapa] See ਅਲਫੀ.

ਅਲਫਾਜ [əlapaj] *A* الفاء *n* plural of ਲਫਜ਼.

ਅਲਫੀ [əlahi] *A* الفى *adj* upright like the letter əlaf. 2 *n* a long gown without arms worn by holy men; a khafani. It symbolises the oneness of God.

ਅਲਬੱਤਾ [əlbatta] *A* البتة *part* of course, no doubt, without doubt. 2 yes. 3 but.

ਅਲਬਾਲ [əbal] See ਅਲਬਾਲ.

ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ [əbalait] *Skt* आलवालित *adj* surrounded, encircled. "bal rahē əbalait jal."—*NP*. See ਅਲਬਾਲ.

ਅਲਬੇਲਾ [əbela] *adj* carefree, having no worry.

2 foppish, crooked.

ਅਲਭ [əlabh], ਅਲਭੁ [əlabhu], ਅਲਭਾ [əlabhy] *adj* not obtainable, rare. "isu jag mahi nam əlabhu he."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਲਮ [əlam] *adj* suffering, afflicted. 2 *A* علم a standard. 3 *adj* standing upright. 4 raised. "samsar əlam kine dhae sabhi sipaha."—*səloh 5* See ਅਲੰ.

ਅਲਮਸਤ [əlmast] *P* المست *adj* inebriated, drunk. 2 carefree, lost in love. "harirəsu pive əlməsət matvara."—*asa m 5*. 3 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Shri Chand, known also as Kamalia and Godria. Almast was born in the house of a Gaurh Brahman in Sammat 1610. Balu Hasana was his younger brother. After becoming a follower of Baba Gurditta, he became the head of a sub-sect of Udasis. Guru Hargobind went to Nanakmatta to the aid of Almast.

pun əlməsət sadhu ko dhir,

dekari bhale guru bar bir.—*GPS*.

This pious person died at Nanakmata in Sammat 1700. See ਉਦਾਸੀ.

ਅਲਮ ਬਰਕਸ਼ੀਦਨ [əlam bərkəsidən] *P* علم برکشیدن *v* to raise a spear high. 2 to raise a flag.

ਅਲਮਲ [əlməl] poison and dirt. See ਅਲ and ਮਲ. "əlməl khai sirī chai pai."—*var asa*. 'Ghoris disgraced themselves by indulging in drink and dirt.'

ਅਲਮਾਸ [əlmas] *P* الماس *n* a diamond, a hard substance.

ਅਲਮਾਰੀ [əlmari] *Pg* almerio or almirah *n* a chest of drawers.

ਅਲਮੇਰਾ [əlmora], ਅਲਮੋਰਾ [əlmora] a city and capital of Kumaon region of the United Provinces. It was the capital of the kings of Chand dynasty in the sixteenth century. The British occupied it in 1815 AD. There is a story in the third chapter of the second half of Janamsakhi and Guru Nanak Prakash that

a king had captured Bhai Bala for offering him as a sacrifice to goddess Chandi. He was the ruler of this place. Guru Nanak Dev preached the name of God to the king and the people of Almora and made them his disciples. There used to be a gurdwara here and the people were devoted to Guru Nanak Dev. Due to the negligence of Sikh preachers, the gurdwara as well as the Sikh faith have vanished away from this region.

ਅਲਰਕ [əlarək] *Skt* ਅਲਰਕ son of Madalsa and king Kuvalyashv' (Ritdhvaj). He was a great spiritual scholar also known as Bhumishth. See ਕੁਵਲਯਾਸ਼ੁ and ਮੰਦਾਲਸਾ. 2 a mad dog, rabid dog. 3 rabies, hydrophobia. 4 a white-coloured coral tree. See ਮੰਦਾਰ.

ਅਲਲ [əlal] *Skt* ਅ-ਲਲ *adj* not playful or brisk; firm, resolute. "cau əl-līa."—BG. 2 See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਲਲਾਚੀਨ [əl-lacin] *Skt* *n* a sea adjoining China. 2 per Janamsakhi, a mountain on the Chinese sea coast. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has described the anal bird as al-lachin. "əl-lacin bīhag jīh thanā."—NP. See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਲਵਾਨ [əlvān] *A* ألوان *n* a woollen sheet, a mantle of Pashmina wool. ਅਲਵਾਨ is a plural of ਲੋਨ (colour). Alvan used to be multi-coloured, hence this name. In the Western Punjab it is called ਹਲਵਾਨ which is red-coloured.

ਅਲੜ [əlaɾ] See ਅਲੁੜ.

ਅਲਾ [əla] *A* الله *n* God "soi ləge səcu jīsu tū dehi əla."—asa m 5.

ਅਲਾਉ [əlau] *Skt* ਅਲਾਪ *n* a statement, speech, conversation. "mānmukh phika əlau."—sor m 3. See ਅਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਉਣਾ [əlauna] See ਅਲਾਪਨਾ. "kāhe pharid səheliho! səhu əlaesi."—suhī. meaning that 'With God's call shall reach the message.'

ਅਲਾਉਦੀਨ [əlauddin] *A* علاؤدين *adj* who uplifts 'He was king of Pritshthanpur (Jhusi).

religion. 2 king of the Khilji dynasty who ruled at Delhi from Sammat 1353 to 1373. He got the dome-like gate near Qutab Minar built in Delhi in 1310 AD.

Kings bearing this name of Sayyad and Bahmani dynasties have also been there in Gaur and Bengal.

ਅਲਾਇਆ [əlaɪa] *adj* said, spoken. 2 sung.

ਅਲਾਸ [əlas] *n* See ਉਲਾਸ. 2 *Skt* a disease of the tongue.

ਅਲਾਸੀ [əlasī] *adj* ਆ-ਲਾਸੀ. a female performer especially of lasy dance. "jula jāyēti əlasi ənēdi."—cēdi 2. See ਲਾਸੜ.

ਅਲਾਹ [əlah] *adj* without gain or profit; profitless. 2 *n* Allah, God. "əlah pakāpak hē."—tīlīg kabir. "bhagətī nīrali əlah di."—asa ə m 3.

ਅਲਾਹਣ [əlahən], **ਅਲਾਹਣਾ** [əlahəna] *v* to say, speak, utter. 2 to sing; to dilate upon the tunes. 3 to praise, sing praise.

ਅਲਾਹਣੀ [əlahni] *n* a song of praise especially for the dead. See Guru Nanak Dev's instructive hymn under the title of Alahini commencing. "dhōnu sirēda səca patsisahu."

ਅਲਾਹਾਬਾਦ [əlahabad] See ਪੁਯਾਗ.

ਅਲਾਹਿ [əlahi] See ਅਲਾਹ.

ਅਲਾਕਾ [əlaka] *A* علاقه *relation, connection.* 2 See ਇਲਾਕਾ.

ਅਲਾਤ [əlat] *Skt* ਅਲਾਤ *n* a spark, flame, firebrand. 2 an ember, a burning coal.

ਅਲਾਤ ਚਕ੍ਰ [əlat cəkr] *n* red circle created in the air by whirling a firebrand. "cəkr əlat ki bat bəghurən."—cēdi 1. 2 According to music, a dance in which the dancer whirls with the right arm extended.

ਅਲਾਨੀਯਹ [əlanīyah] *A* علانیه *adv* openly, publically.

ਅਲਾਪ [əlap] See ਅਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਪੀ [əlapī] *Skt* अलापिन् *adj* a singer of the prelude.

ਅਲਾਮ [əlam] *A* علم *adj* knowing all, omniscient.

2 a highly knowledgeable scholar; a savant. "kī akāl əlamē."—*japu*. "kī əlaməsc.—*gyan*.
ਅਲਾਮਤ [əlamət] *A* علامت *n* a characteristic.
 2 mark, spot.
ਅਲਾਮੀ [əlamī] *A* علامی *adj* very clever, expert in war tactics. "rakhəs bəde əlamī bhəjj nə jan̄de."—*cōdi* 3. 2 See **ਅੰਬੁਲਫਜਲ**.
ਅਲਾਲਤ [əlalət] *A* علة illness, sickness, indisposition.
ਅਲਾਵਣ [əlavən], **ਅਲਾਵਨ** [əlavən] *Skt* आलपन. *v* to deliver a discourse. "mukh əlavən thothra."—*maru var* 2 *m* 5. "nəhī tum kije kəchu əlavən."—*GPS*.
ਅਲਾਵਾ [əlava] *A* علاوه *adv* besides, in addition to, without that.
ਅਲਿ [əli] *Skt* *n* a large black bee, bumblebee. "jese əli kəmla bīn rəhī nə səkē."—*asa m* 4. 2 Indian cuckoo. 3 wine. 4 See **ਅਲੀ**.
ਅਲਿਕ [əlik] *Skt* आलिक *n* a forehead, brow. 2 See **ਅਲਕਾ**.
ਅਲਿਕਿਸ [əlikis] Mount Kuber. See **ਅਲਕੇਸ਼**.
ਅਲਿਖ [əlikh] See **ਅਲੇਖ**.
ਅਲਿੰਗਨ [əliŋən] See **ਅਲਿੰਗਨ**. "cəhīr əliŋən śrī kərtara."—*NP*.
ਅਲਿਨਿ [əlini], **ਅਲਿਨੀ** [əlini] *Skt* अलिनि *n* a female black bee. "kəməl bədən te nīkasi na əlini gīra."—*NP*.
ਅਲਿਪ [əlip], **ਅਲਿਪਤ** [əlipət] *Skt* अलिप *adj* unsmeared, undaubed. "jo əlip rəhe mən mahi."—*sar m* 5. "əlipət bədhən rəhīr kərtā."—*bīha chēt m* 5.
ਅਲਿਪਤ ਗੁਫਾ [əlipət gupha] *n* pure conscience. 2 a clear head. 3 a scholar's family-life. "əlipət gupha məhī rəh-hī nīrāre."—*ram ə m* 1.
ਅਲਿਪਤਾ [əlipatā] unsmeared, pure. See **ਅਲਿਪਤ**.
ਅਲਿ ਪਨਚ [əli pənəc] *n* whose bowstring consists of black bees, Kamdev; god of love. "jənu əli pənəc kach tənū kacha."—*rəghu*.
ਅਲਿਪਨਾ [əlipna] *adj* unengrossed, unsullied, unattached, pure. "nənək thakur sēda

əlipna."—*bavən*.
ਅਲਿਪਾਇ [əlipai], **ਅਲਿਪਤ** [əlipat], **ਅਲਿਪਤਾ** [əlipatā], **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ** [əlipari] *adj* unattached, unsullied, pure. "brəhəmgīani əlipai."—*maru m* 5. "jīu jəl kəmla əlipari."—*sar m* 5. "ghəṭī ghəṭī purən hē əlipatā."—*sar chēt m* 5. "əlipat ərdhi."—*parəs* one who worships Brahma.
ਅਲਿਫ [əlif] See **ਅਲਫ**.
ਅਲਿਫ ਖਾਨ [əlif xan] See **ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ**.
ਅਲਿਲ [əli] See **ਅਨਲ** 4.
ਅਲੀ [əli] *Skt* आली. *n* a female friend. "kəvī syam kəhe sōg radhe əli."—*krisən* 2 a row, line, class. 3 *Skt* अलिनी a black bee. "əli əl gūjat əli əl gūjat hē."—*asa chēt m* 5. 4 a bumble bee. 5 *A* علي husband of prophet Muhammad's daughter Fatima. See **ਖਲੀਫਾ**.
ਅਲੀਆ [əlia] *Skt* अलीक *adj* who lies. 2 *n* untruth. "jagat rəhe nə əlia bhakhē."—*ram beṇī*. 'should be on guard, and not tell a lie'.
ਅਲੀ ਖੇਰ [əli xer] a village in Patiala state tehsil Barnala, thana Mansa. It is three miles away from Bhandar. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara is there to which the state donates Rs. 25 per year. The railway station is 11 miles away from Mansa.
ਅਲੀਕ [əlik] *adj* without a line; undistinguished. "əlik hē."—*japu*. 2 *Skt* a lie, falsehood. 3 *A* علي very intelligent.
ਅਲੀਣ [əlin], **ਅਲੀਣਾ** [əliṇa], **ਅਲੀਨ** [əlin] *adj* unengrossed, separate, extraordinary, peculiar. 2 engrossed, absorbed, rapt. "puja car pəkhāḍ əliṇa."—*BG*.
ਅਲੀ ਬਖਸ਼ [əli bəkhəṣ] an officer in Shahjahan's army who was killed by Bhai Nanu during the battle of Hargobindpur.
ਅਲੀਮ [əlim] *A* عالم *adj* knowledgeable, wise, scholarly.
ਅਲੀ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ [əli muhəmməd] an army commander of Saharanpur. Leaving the city undefended,

he escaped in Sammat 1767 on hearing that Dal Khalsa was coming to attack him.

ਅਲੀਲ [əlil] *A* علیل *adj* sick, indisposed. See ਅਲਾਲਤ.

ਅਲੀਵਣ [əlivən], ਅਲੀਵਣਾ [əlivṇa] *v* to be rapt, absorbed, or engrossed. "səhij əlivṇa."—BG

ਅਲੀਵਾਲ [əlival] a village on the bank of Satluj in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana where a battle took place between the Sikhs and the British on 28 January 1846.

ਅਲੀਰ [əlir] See ਅਲੀਰ.

ਅਲੁਮਲੁ [əluməlu] See ਅਲ 3.

ਅਲੁਹਾ [əluha] *adj* unburnt, unscorched. 2 new. 3 young. "ali ənup subes əluhən."—səloh

ਅਲੁਚਾ [əluca] See ਆਲੁਚਾ. 2 *adj* not villainous; good, gentle.

ਅਲੁਣਾ [əluṇa], ਅਲੁਣੀ [əluṇi] *adj* without salt. 2 uninteresting, insipid, dull. "sɪl jog əluṇi cəṭie."—var ram m 3. 3 inglorious, inelegant. "phɪt əluṇi deh."—var bṛha m 5.

ਅਲੁਣੀ ਸਿਲਾ [əluṇi sɪla] See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੁਣੀ.

ਅਲੁਦਾ [əluda] See ਆਲੁਦਾ.

ਅਲੁਫਾ [əluṇa] *A* علف *n* pay, salary. 2 stipend.

ਅਲੁਰ [əluṛ], ਅਲੁਰਾ [əluṛa] a town in Nellore district of Madras. "nam əlura tāko sohe."—cərritr 339.

ਅਲੁਲ ਜਲੁਲ [əluḷ jəluḷ] *S* unmethodical, rude or foolish talk.

ਅਲੁਲਾ [əluḷa] *Pkt n* a ripple, wave. 2 a bubble. 3 sudden bursting into fire, combustion. 4 *adj* unflickering, not frivolous, calm. "raj ke dhəram əluḷe."—əkal. 5 not crippled, able-bodied.

ਅਲੇ [əle] *part* "əre!" a vocative. 2 *suf* indicating a vocative verb as in "təjiale səsarə" and "pekhiale dhəram rao."—sri trilocan.

ਅਲੇਸ [əles] *adj* without viscosity, not sticky. 2 unattached, unengrossed, without company. 3 See ਲੇਸ.

ਅਲੇਖ [əlekḥ] *adj* which cannot be written.

"əlekḥ he."—japu. 2 ਅਲੇਖ, ਅਲਖ. invisible. 3 Yogis shout ələkh when asking for alms. It was with this call that Ravan approached Sita. "bhekh əlekḥ ucar ke ravən."—ramav. 'Ravan in disguise saying ələkh approached Sita'. 4 unaccountable "tāte jənəm əlekḥe."—asa kəbir. 5 who has no fate recorded on his forehead; free from bonds of Karma. "əlekḥ həri."—əkal. "God without any bonds."

ਅਲੇਖੀ [əlekḥi] See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲੇਪ [əlep] *adj* unattached, unengrossed, unsullied.

ਅਲੇਲ [əlel] *n* a line. 2 a current, a stream. "chuṭi hē sis pe sɪn əlelē."—kalki. 3 *adj* adolescent, inexperienced.

ਅਲੇਅ [əloə] Look, see ! See ਅਲੇਅਨ and ਅਲੇਇਨ. 2 full of wonder. "məgər pachē kəchu nə sūjhe ehu pəḍəm əloə."—dhəna m 1. 'It is a rare posture.'

ਅਲੇਅਨ [əloən] *Skt* अवलोकन. *n* the act of seeing, looking.

ਅਲੇਇ [əloɪ] See ਅਲੇਇਨ. 2 *Skt* अलौकिक *adj* strange. 3 *adv* having seen, after seeing.

ਅਲੇਇਅਤਾ [əloɪəʈa] *adj* seen. "nən əloɪəʈa hərt janiəʈa."—ram chāt m 5.

ਅਲੇਇਆ [əloɪa] saw. See ਅਲੇਇਨ.

ਅਲੇਇਨ [əloɪn] *n* seeing, beholding. "ənəd rup səbh nən əloɪa."—asa m 1. "dusər nahi əloie."—dev m 5.

ਅਲੇਈਐ [əloie] Let us see. See ਅਲੇਇਨ.

ਅਲੇਹ [əloh] *adj* without iron i.e. without a weapon. "gəyo kən birə su yāte əlohə."—VN. 'Who is that valiant who has not suffered the weapon of death?'

ਅਲੋਕ [əlok] *Skt* आलोक. *n* light, a miracle. 2 a glimpse, look. "sūdər bəḍən əlok."—sar surdas. 3 *Skt* अलोक *adj* not within sight; invisible. "əlok he."—japu. 4 *n* desolate, lonely. 5 the other world. "lok əlok gəvar duranən."—ramav. 'O, evil faced Kekai, you

have lost both the worlds'. 6 *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਨ. unworldly, strange.

ਅਲੋਕਨ [əlokən] *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਨ *v* to see; to peep. "it ut dāh dīs əlokən."—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਅਲੋਗ [əlog], ਅਲੋਗਨੀ [əlogrui], ਅਲੋਗੀ [əlogi] *adj* not of this world; strange, uncanny. 2 untouched, unattached, unengrossed. "surəḡ pəvitra mirət pəvitra, pəial pəvitr əlogni."—*ram m 5*. "nanək log əlogi ri səkhi."—*asavri m 5*.

ਅਲੋਨਾ [əlonə] *adj* See ਅਲੁਣਾ.

ਅਲੋਪ [əlop] *Skt* ਲੋਪ *adj* invisible, hidden. "hoi əlop bhāvani devā raj de."—*cōḍi 3*. 2 ਅ not (ਲੋਪ) secret; evident, manifest.

ਅਲੋਲ [əlol] *adj* not ਲੋਲ (frivolous or frolicsome); serious, settled.

ਅਲੋਵਣਾ [əlovṇa], ਅਲੋਵਨ [əlovan] *v* to see, behold, observe, watch. "nen əlovəu sadhjanō."—*gəu ə m 5*. "ətəri bahəri iku nen əlovṇa."—*var guj 4 m 5*.

ਅਲੋਕਿਕ [əlokik] *adj* not of this world; other worldly, unworldly. 2 strange, wonderful.

ਅਲੰ [ələ] *Skt* ਅਲम् *part* all, entire. 2 only. 3 able, capable. 4 *n* an ornament.

ਅਲੰਕ [ələk] short form for ਅਲੰਕਾਰ. 2 ਅਲੰਕ upto Lanka (Ceylon). 3 the celestial sphere, firmament, sky. "selhɪ dābət el pərət ələk pər."—*GPS*.

ਅਲੰਕਾਰ [ələkar] *Skt* ਅਲङ्कार *n* an ornament. "ələkar mɪli thəli hoi hē."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 literary figure of speech which adds to the beauty of a poetic expression without obvious ornamentation.¹ This is of two kinds:

śabādalākar or ornamentation of words as in a rhyme and alliteration, and əthalākar or ornamentation of meaning such as a simile, metaphor, allegory. Where these two types are merged together, it becomes ubhyalākar or a double-edged ornament. In this book they

¹ਅਲङਕਾਰੋਤੀਤਿ ਅਲङਕਾਰ.

have been shown in the alphabetical order.

ਅਲੰਕੀ [ələki], ਅਲੰਕੇ [ələke] *Skt* ਅਲङ्ਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* adorned, ornate. "ələkar ələke."—*japu*. 'An ornament was adorned'.

ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [ələkrit] See ਅਲੰਕੀ. "ələkritə sudehyā."—*VN*.

ਅਲੰਖ [ələkh] *adj* what cannot be written. 2 what cannot be seen; invisible, imperceptible. "sacə səbədɪ ələkh."—*səva m 3*.

ਅਲੰਗ [ələg] *adj* unattached, unengrossed. 2 *Pkt n* direction, side. 3 *adj* without lameness. See ਲੰਗ.

ਅਲੰਘ [ələgh], ਅਲੰਘਤ [ələghy] *adj* impassable; difficult to cross.

ਅਲੰਬ [ələb] *Skt* ਅਲੰਬ *n* a support, stay, shelter. 2 a refuge.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [ələbən], ਅਲੰਬਨੁ. [ələbənʊ] *Skt* ਅਲੰਬਨ *n* stay, support. "həsət ələbənʊ dehu prəbhū."—*gəu m 5*. 2 See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬੁਸਾ [ələbʊsa] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

ਅਲੁੜ [əlhəɾ] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless. 2 ignorant. 3 inexperienced. 5 ਅਲੜ.

ਅੱਲ [əll] *Skt* ਅਲਾਬੁ or ਅਰਲੁ *n* a longish variety of pumpkin; a gourd. 2 *A Jɪ* sub-caste. See ਆਲ. name of a dynasty.

ਅੱਲਾ [əlla] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 *n* God. See ਅਲਾ.

ਅੱਲਾਸ਼ਾਹ [əllaʃah], ਅੱਲਾਯਾਰ [əllayar] a Pathan trader of horses in Delhi and Lahore. Bhai Paro Parmahans of Dalla village met him one day on the bank of Beas and impelled him to see Guru Amar Das. Not only did he turn a Sikh but also became extremely pious. The third Guru assigned him the duty of preaching Sikhism.

ਅਵ [əv] *Skt* ਅਵ् *vr* to protect (the word ਓਅੰ evolved from this root); to please; to go about; to be loved; to satisfy; to understand; to enter; to wish; to adopt. 2 *Skt* ਉਪ a prefix indicating determination, disrespect, dearth, fall, etc. See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ, ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਵਤਰਣ etc.

ਅਵਤਿਯਾ [əvəɪyā], ਅਵਟੀਆ [əvəɪa] *adj* who comes or arrives. “yadu bir ke dham əvəɪyā.”—*kṛisān*.

ਅਵਸ [əvəs] *Skt* ਅਵਸ *adj* helpless, powerless. 2 See ਅਵਸਜ. 3 ਅਵਸ *n* help, aid. 4 grace, kindness, beneficence.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [əvəsthā] *Skt* ਅਵਸਥਾ *n* condition, state, circumstance. 2 age. 3 four conditions: wakefulness, dreaming, profound sleep and state of blessedness. 4 stages of age: childhood, youth and old age.

ਅਵਸਰ [əvsər] *Skt* *n* a chance, an opportunity, occasion. 2 leisure, recess, respite. 3 rain. 4 a poetic embellishment describing timely execution of work as the right use of time.

Example:

jəb ləgu jəra rogu nəhi aɪa,
jəb ləgu kalɪ grəsi nəhi kəɪa,
jəb ləgu bɪkəl bəhi nəhi bəni,
bəhɪ lehi re mən! sarɪgpani,
əb nə bəhɪsɪ bəhɪsɪ kəb bəhi?
əvə ətu, nə bəhɪa jai.—*bher kəbɪr*.
kal kəɪtə əb-hɪ kəɪ, əb kəɪtə su ɪtal,
pache kachu nə hoɪga jəb sɪɪ əvə kal.

—*s kəbɪr*.

ਅਵਸਰਪਿਣੀ [əvsəɪpɪɳi] See ਉਤ ਸਰਪਿਣੀ.

ਅਵਸਾਨ [əvsən] *Skt* *n* ਔਸਾਨ sense, wit, presence of mind. “əvsən ke dɪveya ho.”—*akal*. “sətrun ke əvsən gəe chut.”—*kṛisān*. 2 *Skt* rest, repose. 3 limit, extent. 4 death. 5 end, conclusion. 6 evening, sunset.

ਅਵਸਾਰੀ [əvsəri] *adj* worthless. 2 unappreciated. “vəṇəspəɪɪ rəhe ujaɪ ədər əvsəri.”—*BG*. 3 *Skt* ਅਪਸਾਰਿਨ੍ which decreases, or comes to an end, come to end.

ਅਵਸੇਖ [əvsekʰ] *Skt* ਅਵਸੇਖ *adj* remainder, balance. 2 *n* end, a conclusion.

ਅਵਸੇਚਨ [əvsecən] *Skt* *n* watering, irrigating. 2 getting wet with sweat, perspiring profusely. 3 extracting blood from the body: phlebotomy.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [əvəsthā] See ਅਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਚਤੁਸ਼੍ਯ [əvəsthā cətuṣṭəy] *n* four stages of life: childhood, boyhood, youth and old age. 2 See ਅਵਸਥਾ and ਚਾਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਤ੍ਰਯ [əvəsthā trəy] three states: waking, dreaming and deep dreamfree sleep.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦ੍ਵਯ [əvəsthā dvəy] two states, prosperity and poverty. 2 knowledge and ignorance. 3 pain and pleasure, etc.

ਅਵਸਥਿਤਿ [əvəsthɪtɪ] *Skt* *n* a halt, stop.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯ [əvəṣy] *Skt* *part* surely, certainly; without doubt.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕ [əvəṣyak] *adj* necessary. See ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕ.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ [əvəṣyakta] necessity. See ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ.

ਅਵਹਾਰ [əvhar] See ਅਉਹਾਰ.

ਅਵਹਿਤ [əvhit] *Skt* *adj* alert, attentive.

ਅਵਹਿੱਥ [əvəhitth], ਅਵਹਿੱਥਾ [əvəhittha] *Skt* ਅਵਹਿੱਥਾ *n* poetic device of cleverly hiding, joy because of modesty and fear.

ਅਵਹੇਰਣ [əvherən] *v* to see, look at, behold. 2 to insult. See ਅਉਹੇਰਣ. 3 See ਅਵਹੇਲਣ.

ਅਵਹੇਲਣ [əvhelən] *Skt* *n* an insult, a disrespect. 2 disobedience, contravention of order. “əvhelən nəhi tɪn ko kɪje.”—*NP*.

ਅਵਕਾਸ਼ [əvkaʃ] *Skt* *n* a place, post. 2 the sky. 3 a distance, space, gap. 4 leisure, respite.

ਅਵਕੀਰਣ [əvkiɾən] *Skt* ਅਵਕੀਰਣ *adj* spread. 2 scattered. 3 extended. “nər əvkiɾən jəhɪkəhə.”—*GPS*.

ਅਵਖਦ [əvkhəd], ਅਵਖਦੁ [əvkhədu], ਅਵਖਧ [əvkhədh], ਅਵਖਧੁ [əvkhədhɪ] *Skt* ਔਸਧ. *n* a medicine, drug. See ਅਉਖਦ. “həri həri namu əvkhədu mukhɪpəɪa.”—*sor m* 5. “əvkhədh səbhe kitɪən, nɪdək ka daru nəhi.”—*var gəu* 1 *m* 5. “rog mɪtə həri əvkhədhɪ laɪ.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਵਗਣ [əvgən] See ਅਵਗਣ. “guṇəh vasi əvgən nəse.”—*asa chāt m* 1. 2 *Skt* to insult.

ਅਵਗਣਿ [əvgənɪ] *adv* because of faults and foibles. “əvgənɪ muṭhe coṭa khahi.”—*asa m* 3.

ਅਵਗਣਿਆਰਿ [əvgəṇɪari] *adj* having demerits, sinful, vicious. "kaməṇɪ kami nə avəi khoṇi əvgəṇɪari."—*sri ə m 1*. 2 insulting, degrading. See ਅਵਗਣ 2.

ਅਵਗਣ [əvgat] *Skt adj* known. 2 fallen, apostate. 3 *Skt* ਅਵਗਣ *adj* unknown. "vahguru jo əvgat he us di gatɪ şəbəd kar ləkhde hen."—*JSBM*. "əvgat lila sətɡuru kerɪ."—*GPS*. 4 indestructible. 5 *Skt* ਅਵਗਣ *invisible*, formless. 6 *n* Kamdev, god of love. 7 the Creator. 8 soul.

ਅਵਗਣਿ [əvgatɪ] *Skt n* intellect, understanding. 2 fall (as against rise) "teri gatɪ əvgatɪ nəhi janie."—*bəsət m 1*. 'Your rise and fall is beyond comprehension.' 3 low speed.

ਅਵਗਣਿ ਬਾਣਿ [əvgatɪ baɪɪ], ਅਵਗਣਿ ਬਾਨਿ [əvgatɪ baɪɪ] speech of the unspeaking One; God's unsaid utterance. 2 immortal word meditated upon with complete concentration. "əvgatɪ baɪɪ choṇɪ mɪɪtməṇṇəɪ təu pache pəchutəna."—*sri beṇi*.

ਅਵਗਣ [əvgən] See ਅਵਗਣ. "əvgən kaɪɪ kie prəbh əpune."—*prəbha m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਗਣ *n* counting, reckoning. "ɪɾa pɪgla sukhman bəde e əvgən kət jahi?"—*gəu kabir*. 'Where do they go (after death)?'

ਅਵਗਣਹਾਰਾ [əvgəṇhara], ਅਵਗਣੀਆਰ [əvgəniar], ਅਵਗਣੀਆਰਾ [əvgəniara] *adj* having faults or demerits; vicious, sinful. "əvgəniare pathər bhare."—*kan m 4*.

ਅਵਗਮ [əvgəm] *Skt n* sure knowledge, factual information.

ਅਵਗਾਹਨ [əvgahən], ਅਵਗਾਹਨੁ [əvgahənu] *Skt n* a bath taken by dipping in water; an ablution by immersion. "bhāɪɪ bhāɪɪ bən bən əvgahe."—*majh m 5*. 2 churning. 3 an investigation, search. "səgəl dev hare əvgaɪɪ."—*sukhməni*.

ਅਵਗਿਆ [əvəɡɪa] See ਅਵਗਣ. "jo jo kərə əvəɡɪa jən ki hoɪ gəɪa tət char."—*dhəna m 5*.

ਅਵਗੁਣ [əvguṇ] opposite of virtue; a fault, vice. 2 a sin. 3 a crime.

ਅਵਗੁਣਿ [əvguṇɪ] because of demerit, due to vices.

ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əvguṇɪara], ਅਵਗੁਣੀਆਰੀ [əvguṇɪari] *adj* vicious, devoid of virtue, "əvguṇiari kət visari."—*dhəna chāt m 1*.

ਅਵਗੁਣੀ [əvguṇi] *adj* having faults; accused, criminal. 2 full of drawbacks. "əvguṇi bhəpur he."—*oṅkar*. 3 with or because of demerits.

ਅਵਗੁਣੁ [əvguṇu] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "guṇu əvguṇu mərə kichu nə bicari."—*vəṇ chāt m 5*.

ਅਵਗੁਨ [əvgun], ਅਵਗੁਨੀ [əvguni] See ਅਵਗੁਣ and ਅਵਗੁਣੀ.

ਅਵਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ [əvguniara] *adj* having a flaw. "əvguniare manse bhəlo nə kəhi he koɪ."—*s kabir*.

ਅਵਗਣਾ [əvəɡya] *Skt* अवज्ञा *n* an insult. 2 a defeat, setback, reverse. 3 disobedience. 4 a literary figure of meaning, used for renouncing or denouncing even a good thing by mentioning some of its demerits. This is also known as *tirəskar* (lit. reproach).

Example:

kit hi kami nə dhəulhər
jɪtu həri bisrae, ...
jalɪjau ehə bəṇpəna
marə ləṇṇə, ...
eso raju nə kite kajɪ
jɪtu nəhi triṇṇə, ...
paṭ pəṭəbərə birthɪa jɪh rəɪ lobhae.

—*suh m 5*.

va sone ko jarɪye jāsō ṭuṭe kan.—*vrɪd*.

ਅਵਘਟ [əvghət], ਅਵਘਟ [əvghat] *adj* a difficult way, rough path. "ɪk əvghət ghaṭi ram ki."—*s kabir*. 2 difficult, inaccessible. "əvghət gəliā bhɪɾiā."—*maru m 4*. "əvghət utər sərəvər məjən kərə."—*BGK*. "əvghət sərəvəri nave."—*asa ə m 1*. 3 See ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ.

ਅਵਧਾਰ [əvghat] *Skt n* an injury, a wound, concussion.

ਅਵਚਨੀਯ [əvəcniy] *Skt adj* unspeakable, unutterable, beyond words. 2 not fit to be spoken.

ਅਵਚਿੰਨ [əvchīn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* separated, parted. 2 without an attribute; an adjective or epithet. 3 See ਅਵਚਿੰਨ and ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ.

ਅਵਚੇਦ [əvched] *Skt* अवच्छेद *n* a secret, separation, a difference. 2 a division, partition. 3 an investigation, a scrutiny, critical research.

ਅਵਚੇਦਕ [əvchedak] *Skt* अवच्छेदक *adj* who divides, or separates. 2 who investigates.

ਅਵਚੇਦਯ [əvchedy] *Skt* अवच्छेद्य *adj* differentiable.

ਅਵਚਿੰਨ [əvchīn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* covered. 2 spread.

ਅਵਧਾਰ [əvjhar] See ਅਧਿਧਾਰ. 2 *adj* which does not drop or fall off, infallible.

ਅਵਧੇਰਾ [əvjhera] *n* a dispute, controversy. 2 an enigma, a complication. "citr bācitr ihe avjhera."—*gāu kabir bavan*.

ਅਵਟ [əvət], ਅਵਟਣ [əvəṭṭan], ਅਵਟਨ [əvəṭṭan], ਅਵਟਣ [əvəṭṭan] *v* to boil on constant low heat. "sām nirhī ki avəṭṭhō."—*kṛisān*. 2 to melt, mould. "kānak avəṭ sāce jenu dhara."—*dīlip*. 3 *n* heat of fire. "sāhe avəṭṭan egg da."—*BG*.

ਅਵਣੇਸ਼ [əvneṣ] *Skt* अवनीश *n* the master of the earth, a king. "avneṣ anin sudharhige."—*kalki*.

ਅਵਤ [əvat] See ਅਵਤਰ.

ਅਵਤਰ [əvatar] *adj* without a son; childless. 2 *Skt* अवतरण *n* going across, crossing. 3 imitation. 4 a ladder. 5 birth; assumption of body.

ਅਵਤਰਕ [əvatarak] *Skt* अवतरक *n* lack of estimation or guess. "kāhā tarak avtarak."—*akal*.

ਅਵਤਰਣ [əvataran], ਅਵਤਰਨਾ [əvatarṇa] See ਅਵਤਰ 2 and 5.

ਅਵਤਰਿ [əvatarī] *adv* having been born, having

taken birth. "avtarī aī kāhā tum kina."—*suhi kabir*.

ਅਵਤਰਿਉ [əvatarīu], ਅਵਤਰਨਉ [əvatarṇu] took birth, was born. "nanak kulī nīmālu avtarīu."—*savēye m 3 ke*.

ਅਵਤਾ [əvata] *adj* आवत caught in a vortex. 2 *S* अवत. opposite, contrary, reverse. "phirhī avata lōī."—*gāu var 2 m 5*. 3 wayward, crude. 4 headstrong.

ਅਵਤਾਰ [əvatar] *Skt n* birth, especially human. "manukha avtar durlabh."—*asa rāvdas*. 2 taking birth, being born. 3 descending. 4 birth of a god in bodily form. See ਚੌਥੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ. "avtar na janhī ṭt, pārmesār parbrāhām bīṭt."—*ram m 5*. 5 a four line matrīk metre, each line having 23 matras with two pauses at the 13th and subsequent 10th matra, the last two matras being lāghu and guru. This metre is found in Dasam Granth where the writer has erroneously given it the title of a couplet by mistake as:

"asthān mukh le kṛisn tīh, upār soi gāe, dhār tātē brīj lok sabbh, god uṭhār lāe."—*kṛisān*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀ [əvatarī] who takes birth. 2 who descends. 3 in taking birth. "kṛisānu sādā avtarī rudhā."—*vād m 3*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀਸਵਤਾਰ [əvatarīsavtar] *adj* अवतार-दीप्ति-अवतार chief incarnation. "avtarīsavtar dhārā ke bhar utarān."—*kalki*.

ਅਵਤੀਸ [əvtās] *Skt n* an ornament. 2 a crown. 3 a bridegroom. 4 a king. 5 a knoll on a high mountain. 6 a pinnacle of a temple.

ਅਵਦ [əvad] See ਅਵਦਯ. 2 *adj* अवद्य which cannot be described.

ਅਵਦਾਤ [əvdat] *Skt adj* white. 2 clean. 3 beautiful. 4 superb, grand. "bās-hī vipr īk tāhī avdat."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਦਾਨ [əvdan] *Skt n* a virtuous action, meritorious work. 2 good moral character.

3 refutation, demolition.

ਅਵਦਰ [əvədy] *Skt* adj criticised, condemnable.

2 sinful, mean, vile.

ਅਵਧ [əvadh] *n* Koshal country. 2 a principal town of Koshal, Ayodhya. 3 See ਅਵਧਿ. "dīn dīn əvadh ghəʃətu he."—*sri kabir*. 4 See ਅਵਧੜ.

ਅਵਧਾਨ [əvdhan] *Skt* *n* concentration of mind, meditation. 2 attention, vigilance. 3 pregnancy, conception. "tāko pəti mərgəyo jəb tāhi rəhyo əvdhan."—*cəritr 15*.

ਅਵਧਿ [əvadhɪ] *Skt* *n* boundary, border. 2 appointed time. 3 age. 4 time of death.

ਅਵਧਿਸ [əvdhis] *n* ਅਵਧ-ਈਸ਼. king of Avadh, Dashrath. "əvdhis gaj-hfge."—*ramav*.

ਅਵਧੂਤ [əvdhut] *Skt* *adj* made to tremble, exorcised. 2 destroyed. 3 *n* a person freed from vices through exorcism; a sadhu, saint. 4 a renouncer, a recluse, an ascetic. See ਅਉਧੂ.

ਅਵਧੂਤਾਨੀ [əvdhutāni] a female saint, renouncer or recluse. They rub ashes on their bodies and wear robes of monks. The first female monk was Ganga Giri after whom the sect started. They are initiated only by nuns because monks cannot initiate them. The nuns do not have the right to sit in a line formed by the monks.

ਅਵਧੇਸ [əvdhes], ਅਵਧੇਸਰ [əvdhesər] king of Avadh, Dasharath. 2 Lord Ram Chandar.

ਅਵਧੜ [əvədhy] *Skt* *adj* not fit to be slaughtered. See ਅਬਧੜ.

ਅਵਨ [əvən] *Skt* *n* protection, defence. 2 the act of pleasing some one.

ਅਵਨਤ [əvnət] *Skt* *adj* bent, humble. 2 fallen, outcaste.

ਅਵਨਤਿ [əvnəti] *Skt* *n* humility, bowing. 2 fall, downfall, degeneration.

ਅਵਨਿ [əvəni] *Skt* *n* the earth; land, ground, soil.

ਅਵਨਿ ਸੁਤਾ [əvəni suta], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [əvəni kumari], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੰਨਯਾ [əvəni kanya] *n* born of

the earth, Sita. See ਸੀਤਾ.

ਅਵਨਿਪ [əvnɪp], ਅਵਨਿਪਾਲ [əvənɪpal], ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ [əvniʃ], ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ੁਰ [əvniʃvər], ਅਵਨੀਪ [əvnɪp], ਅਵਨੇਸ਼ [əvneʃ], ਅਵਨੇਸ਼ਰ [əvnəʃvər] *n* the master of the earth, its nourisher, God and husband: a king. "sunət rɪs-hɪ bhejə əvnɪp."—*GPS*. "kəbər jyō jərkəbər ki dʰɪg təyō əvnəʃvər tɪr suhae."—*əj*.

ਅਵਮਾਨ [əvman] *Skt* *n* a disregard, an insult.

ਅਵਯਵ [əvyəv] *Skt* *n* a limb. 2 a part, segment.

ਅਵਰ [əvər] *Skt* *adj* not grand; low, mean. 2 inferior. "ɪdhi sɪdhi əvra sad."—*jəpu*.

3 close, contiguous. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਰ first. 5 last, previous. 6 second. "jʰur mərhi dohagnɪ jɪni əvri ləga nehu."—*var mālā m* 2. 7 who opposes; who contends.

ਅਵਰਣ [əvəraɳ] *Skt* ਅਵਣ. *n* a slander. 2 *adj* colourless. 3 outcaste. 4 beyond words and letters. 5 अवर्ण्य indescrivable. 6 See ਆਵਰਣ.

ਅਵਰਤ [əvrət] *Skt* *adj* devoid of love. 2 separate. 3 static. 4 See ਆਵਰਤ. 5 See ਆਵਿਰਤ.

ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ [əvəratəethəh] *Skt* ਆਵਰਤਏਥਾ: say again and again. "əvəratəethəh sudh əchəraṇəh."—*sahas m* 5.

ਅਵਰਦਾ [əvərda] *n* age, life. "həri dʰiəiə səgəl əvərda."—*majh m* 5. "həu həu kərət bihar əvərda."—*sorəth m* 5. 2 See ਆਵਰਦ. 3 See ਆਵੁਰਦਾ.

ਅਵਰਨ [əvrən] See ਅਵਰਣ. 2 *adj* ਅਮਰ-ਨ, not immortal; mortal. "kɪ iʰu mən əvrən səda əvinasi."—*mālā m* 3. 'Is this conscience mortal, or ever indestructible?'

ਅਵਰਿ [əvəri] *part* other, another. "əvəri nɪraphəl kama."—*suhi m* 1.

ਅਵਰੀਤ [əvrit], ਅਵਰੀਤਾ [əvrita] *adj* ਅ-ਵ੍ਰਿਤ. not covered; free from the defect of cover or screen; whose veil of ignorance is removed. "həu bəlɪhari səjna mɪtə əvrita."—*suhi chāit m* 1. 2 contrary custom. 3 opposite motion, reverse routine.

ਅਵਰੁ [əvəru] *part* and, other, another. "kəhe prabhū əvəru, əvəru kīchu kije."—*bxla a m 4*.
2 *pron* stranger, other than self. "əvər updesə apī nā kərə."—*sukhmāni*. **3** See ਅਵਰ.

ਅਵਰੇਖਨ [əvrekhan], ਅਵਰੇਖਨਾ [əvrekhnā] *v* to engrave, carve, draw. **2** to write. **3** to see, watch. **4** to guess, estimate. "rajən māhī raja əvrekha."—*rəghu*.

ਅਵਰੇਵ [əvrev] *Skt n* a zig-zag gait. **2** an ironical statement; which conveys an oblique meaning.
 ਅਵਰੋਹਣ [əvrohan] *Skt n* a descent, fall. **2** going downward, descending.

ਅਵਰੋਹੀ [əvrohi] *Skt* अवरोहिन् *n* a musical tone in which tunes are set in descending pitch. **2** *adj* descending.

ਅਵਰੋਧ [əvrodh] *Skt n* an obstacle, impediment. **2** an encirclement, a siege.

ਅਵਰੋਗ [əvrōg] emperor Aurangzeb. See ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ.
 "əvrōg kur karyo bəḍ bada."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਲ [əval] *A* اصل *n* origin, beginning. **2** *adj* first, topmost, foremost.

ਅਵਲਾ [əvla] See ਅਬਲਾ. **2** See ਅਵੱਲਾ.

ਅਵਲਿ [əvali] *adv* in the beginning. "əvali ələh nur upāṣa."—*prabh kabir*. **2** See ਆਵਲਿ.

ਅਵਲੀ [əvli] *Skt* अवलि *n* a multitude, crowd, group. **2** line, row, file. "əvli su hirən ki jəṭi si."—*NP*.

ਅਵਲੇਹਨ [əvlehən] *Skt n* lapping with tongue. **2** a thing to be lapped.

ਅਵਲੋਕਨ [əvlokn], ਅਵਲੋਕਨ [əvlokan] *Skt* अवलोकन *seeing, viewing*. "kəṛī kīṛpa prabhū nādəṛī əvlokən."—*asa m 5*. "əvlokya brāhām bhəṛəm səb chuṭkya."—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** an inspection, a scrutiny.

ਅਵਲੰਬ [əvləb] *Skt n* a support, prop, basis.

ਅਵਲੰਬਨ [əvləbən] *v* to support, adopt.

ਅਵੱਲਾ [əvəlla] *adj* slanted. **2** irate.

ਅਵਾ [əva] *n* آوا *a brick kiln*. "dēt jərə jese it əva pē."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਵਾਇਲ [əvaɪl] *A* اول *adj* plural of ਅਵਲ first,

initial. **2** old, ancient. **3** habits or ways of childhood. See ਆਵਾਇਲ.

ਅਵਾਈ [əvai] *n* arrival. **2** vagrancy. **3** *adj* unfortunate. "mānmukh ram nā jəpə əvai."—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** fruitless, in vain. "mānmukh pəcə əvai he."—*maru solhe m 1*. "chəḍḍ, əvai kərhī ju bat."—*NP*.

ਅਵਾਸ [əvas] *adj* without clothes, naked. **2** *Skr* आवास *n* a house, home, residence.

ਅਵਾਸਾ [əvasa] See ਅਵਾਸ. **2** *adj* without clothes, naked.

ਅਵਾਸੀ [əvasi] *n* a yawn; it is a sign of indolence and sleep. It is written in Mishkat that a sneeze comes with divine grace and a yawn with divine anger. One who does not cover his mouth with hand during a yawn is laughed at by Satan. In Sikhism there is no question of good or bad; a yawn is a natural activity of the body. See ਊਥਾਸੀ.

ਅਵਾਹਨ [əvahən] *adj* without a carriage or conveyance. "kəvən gupha jitu rəhe əvahən."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 'Where is the cave in which a soul settles after giving up the conveyance of life?' **2** See ਆਵਾਹਨ.

ਅਵਾਕ [əvak] *adj* who does not speak; silent, mute, dumb.

ਅਵਾਚ [əvac] *adj* silent. **2** *Skt* अवच *adj* not worthy of being uttered. **2** not fit to speak to; low, mean.

ਅਵਾਚੀ [əvaci] *Skt n* south direction. "kahū ləkhyo hārī əvaci dīsa māhī, kahū pəchah ko sis nīvayo."—*akāl*. 'Some (Hindus) see you in the south and some (Muslims) bow their heads to the west (Kaaba)'. **2** a dumb person, mute. **3** a woman with a downcast face. **4** goddess Bhavani.

ਅਵਾਜ [əvaj] See ਆਵਾਜ.

ਅਵਾਜਾਰ [əvajar] See ਅਬਾਜਾਰ.

ਅਵਾਤਰ [əvātar] *Skt* अवतार *adj* inner, interior, internal.

ਅਵਾਧ [əvadhy] *Skt* adj unstopable. 2 without hindrance, unobstructed, unhindered.

ਅਵਾਨ [əvan] *P* ਐਵਾਨ *n* a house, building. "luṭ line əvanō."—*VN*. 2 a Muslim caste living in an abundant number in Jehlum district and along the Indus river. 3 *Skt* dry fruit. 4 breathing, respiration.

ਅਵਾਯ [əvay] *Skt* ਅਵਾਯ *adj* unstopable, irremovable.

ਅਵਾਰ [əvar] *Pkt* *n* delay. 2 *Skt* nearside bank; nearside. 3 ਅਵਾਰ which cannot be obstructed, unstopable. 4 This word has also been used in place of ਅੰਬਾਰ. "chəprən ke jāhī uḍe əvare."—*cāritr* 93.

ਅਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ [əvar par] near and far banks. 2 this and the next world. 3 *Skt* a sea having two coasts.

ਅਵਾਰਾ [əvara] *adj* unrestrained, stray. 2 *P* , , , *adj* lazy, worthless. 3 ruined.

ਅਵਿ [əvi] See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਵਿਅਕਤ [əviəkət] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਤ *adj* without body, formless. 2 *n* God. 3 soul. 4 Kamdev, Cupid.

ਅਵਿਆਵਰ [əviavər] *adj* or unable to conceive. 2 barren, sterile. "əviavər nā viavai."—*BG*.

ਅਵਿਹਿਤ [əvihiṭ] *Skt* *adj* arbitrary, unnatural, prohibited.

ਅਵਿਕਤ [əvikət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ unchanged, unadulterated; original, real. "əvikatva abhōgā."—*gyan*.

ਅਵਿਕਲ [əvikāl] *Skt* *adj* unbewildered, calm, unflustered.

ਅਵਿਕਲਪ [əvikālāp] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਲਪ *adv* without doubt, surely, without a alternative. 2 definite.

ਅਵਿਖਾਦ [əvikhād] *Skt* ਅਵਿਸਾਦ. *adj* who is never demoralised; ever in high-spirits. 2 without lethargy. 3 without bafflement.

ਅਵਿਗ [əvig] See ਅਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਵਿੰਗ [əviṅ] *adj* without a bend; straight. "nəvam əviṅ ju sudha bese."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਿਗਤ [əvigat], ਅਵਿਗਤੁ [əvigātu] *Skt* *adj*

which cannot be narrated, indescribable.

2 ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ indestructible, ever-existent. "tatu əvigātu dhīata."—*guj* 3 *m* 1. 3 See ਅਵਗਤ.

4 See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ. 5 See ਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਵਿਗਤ [əvigy] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* who does not possess full knowledge; ignorant.

ਅਵਿਗਤਾ [əvigyāta] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤਾ *n* ignorance, naivety, simplicity.

ਅਵਿਘਟ [əvigḥat] See ਅਵਘਟ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ [əvicāl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ [əvicāl nāgar] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰ [əvicār] See ਅਬਿਚਾਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ [əvicārī] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless.

ਅਵਿਛਿੰਨ [əvichīn] *Skt* ਅਵਿਛਿੰਨ *adj* not separate, continuous, unbreakable.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤ [əvijāt], ਅਵਿਜਾਤਾ [əvijāta] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "tumra jan jāti əvijāta hāri jāpiu."—*bāsāt* *m* 4. 2 not well-known, unknown.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤਿ [əvijātī] *n* a low-caste. 2 not casteless, well-born, of gentle blood.

ਅਵਿਤ [əvit] *Pkt* *n* without a body; Kamdev, Cupid. "əlap sukh əvit cācāl."—*sāhas* *m* 5. 2 *Skt* *adj* protected. 3 without money, poor, penniless.

ਅਵਿਦ [əvid], ਅਵਿਦ [əvid] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦ *adj* without knowledge, ignorant, foolish. 2 See ਅਵਿਦਤ.

ਅਵਿਦਾ [əvida] *adj* who comes and stays. "əḡ ṭḡ me əvida."—*gyan*.

ਅਵਿਦਾਤ [əvidāt] See ਅਵਦਾਤ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਆ [əvidiā] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਤ [əvidit] *adj* not revealed, not manifest; hidden.

ਅਵਿਦਤ [əvidy] *Skt* *adj* uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਵਿਦਯਾ [əvidyā] *Skt* *n* ignorance, foolishness. 2 state of human life which entangles the soul in ignorance.

ਅਵਿੰਧ [əvidh] See ਅਵਿੰਧ.

ਅਵਿੰਧ [əviddh] *adj* not pierced.

ਅਵਿਨਾਸ [əvināy] *Skt* *n* lack of decorum or good

behaviour, impertinence, crassness, obtuseness.
ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ [əvinasi] *adj* indestructible, immortal.
 “həriḡuṇ sūṇiāḥi əvinasi.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.
 ‘Let us listen to the virtues of the imperishable god.’ 2 *n* God, the Eternal. 3 Vishnu. “krudhke yuddh kiyo bəhu cāḡi, na eto kiyo mādhu sō əvinasi.”—*cāḡi 1*.

ਅਵਿਨੈ [əvine] See **ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ**.

ਅਵਿਰਥਾ [əvirtha] See **ਅਵਿਰਥਾ**.

ਅਵਿਰਲ [əvirəl] *Skt adj* without interstice; dense, thick. 2 without a gap.

ਅਵਿਰੀਤਾ [əvirita] See **ਅਵਰੀਤਾ**.

ਅਵਿਲੋਕਿ [əvilok], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਿਨ** [əvilokin], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਨ** [əvilokən] See **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** 1. “əvilokən punah punah kərau jən ka darsar.”—*suhi m 5*. 2 See **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** 2. “sastrā bed puran əviloko.”—*dev m 5*.

ਅਵਿਲੰਬ [əvilāb] *Skt* अविलम्ब *adv* without delay, soon, at once. 2 *Skt* अवलम्ब *n* a basis, prop. “tere nam əvilāb bəhut jən udhre.”—*g5ḡ namdev*.

ਅਵਿਵੇਕ [əvivek] See **ਅਬਿਬੇਕ**.

ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ [əviveki] See **ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ**.

ਅਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əvicari] *adj* devoid of prudence, discriminate. “həm din murəkh əvicari.”—*malar m 3*.

ਅਵੇਸ [əves] See **ਆਵੇਸ**.

ਅਵੇਸਿਆ [əvesia] *Skt* आवेष्टि *adj* entered, settled. “səbəd əvesia.”—*BG*

ਅਵੇਸ਼ਾ [əvesta] See **ਉਸਤਾ**.

ਅਵੇਹਾ [əveha] *adv* like this, of this kind, such.

ਅਵੇਰ [əver] See **ਅਬੇਰ**.

ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [əver səver] See **ਅਬੇਰ ਸਬੇਰ**.

ਅਵੇਦਿਕ [əvedik] *Skt adj* not provided in the Veds.

ਅਵੇਯਾ [əveya] *adj* (one) who comes, the arriving (one).

ਅਵੇਯੰ [əveyā] See **ਅਵਯਯ**.

ਅਵੇਯ [əvev] a limb, See **ਅਵਯਯ** 1. “sut əvev səbh dekhən lagi.”—*NP*.

ਅਵੈਤਾ [əveṭa] *adj* crooked. 2 perverse, devious. 3 obstinate.

ਅਵੇਜ [əvoj] *adj* अव-ज protector of force, conservator of strength or splendour. “əvojəsc.”—*gyan*.

ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ [əvāṭika], **ਅਵੰਤੀ** [əvāṭi] *Skt* अवन्तिका a town on the bank of Avanti (Shipra) river in Gwalior state of central India. It is also named Vishala and Ujjain. It is counted among the seven Puris (cities) of the Hindus. “əjudhya gomti əvāṭika kīdar himdhār hē.”—*BGK*. 2 where river Avanti (Shipra) flows, Malwa.

ਅਵਯਕੁ [əvyakt] See **ਅਵਿਅਕਤ**.

ਅਵਯਯ [əvyay] *Skt adj* which does not deteriorate but remains unaffected. “suddh viapak əvyay sou.”—*NP*. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 in grammar, a word that does not change its form, like ਔਰ, ਫਿਰ, and ਆਦਿ. 4 a miser; a niggard, who does not spend money.

ਅਵਯਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əvyakṛit] *Skt* अव्यक्त *adj* not liable to change, in constant state. 2 hidden, not visible. 3 in Vedant, ignorance is the cause of the world. “jīs əgyan vīkhe īh khāṭ hē tīs hī ko əvyakṛit kəhiē.”—*GPS*. 4 according to Sankhy philosophy, material cause of the universe.

ਅਵਯਾਪਤਿ [əvyapatī] *Skt* अव्याप्ति *n* opposite of ਵਯਾਪਤੀ. 2 a defect of the symbol, when it is not applicable to the whole but only to a part. For example, when we define cow as a brown quadruped, this definition does not apply to a reddish brown, white or white-spotted cow.

ਅਵੁਣ [əvrāṇ] *Skt adj* without a wound or tumour, blameless. 2 spotless.

ਅਵਲ [əvval] See **ਅਵਲ**.

ਅੜ [əṛ] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy. “īm əṛ hīdun kī jāb ṭuṭi.”—*GPS*. 2 obstruction. 3 interruption.

ਅੜਕ [əṛək] See **ਅਟਕ**.

ਅੜਤਲਾ [əṛtala] *n* a place of shelter. “upbān lehu

ərtala lərbe.”—GPS.

ਅਰਦਲ [ərdəl] *n* the job or post of an orderly, a group of peons, despatch riders. 2 attendance upon some officer as the “mē ap di ərdəl vīcc hā.”

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ərdəli] an orderly. See **ਅਰਦਲੀ**.

ਅਰਨਾ [ərna] *v* to get stuck, stay. 2 to fight. 3 to oppose. “gurmukh siu mēnmukh əṛ.”—*var majh m* 2.

ਅਰਬ [əṛəb] *adj* obstinate, obdurate, stubborn.

ਅਰਬਾਈ [əṛbai] *n* obstinacy, stubbornness.

ਅਰਬੰਗ [əṛbāṅ] See **ਅਰਬ**.

ਅਰਾ [əra] *suṭ* added to words, it indicates triviality; its form is only ra also. See **ਉਪਦੇਸ਼**, **ਆਪਨਤਾ**, **ਸਿਖਤਾ**, **ਜਾਨੀਅਤਾ**, etc.

ਅਰਿਆ [əria] a vocative of endearment for a male addressee, its feminine equivalent being **ਅਰੀਏ**. 2 See **ਅਰਨਾ**.

ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [əriara] *adj* stubborn. 2 opposing. 3 belligerent.

ਅਰਿਲ [əril], **ਅਰਿਲ** [əril] a four-line *matrīk* metre, each line having 16 matras and ending with an *SI* arrangement.

Example:

“dolat jəhī tēhī purakh apavən,
lagat kət-hī dhəram ko dāven,
əth-hī chaḍ anəṛəth bətavət,
dhəram kəram cit ek nā lavət.”—*kalki*.

2 In the second form of *əril*, each line has sixteen matras in *ISS* combination.

Example:

guru nanak sikhya mən dharo,
gurujən ki riti nā visaro,
kəhī kər vak kədi nəhī haro,
səty dhəram jəg me pərcharo.

3 The third form of *əril* has 21 matras in each line with pauses at 11th matra in *ISI* combination and subsequent 10th matra in *SIS* combination respectively. It is also called “cādrayən.”

Example:

“vidya se anurag, ren dīn kīrye,
nījśakti anusar, sabbhīn sukh dijīye,
svarəth kə vāṣ hoy, nā pərhanī kəro,
prabhūta ər dhən man, rīde me nā dharo.”

4 The fourth form of *əril* has 21 matras per line, each ending in *SIS* combination with pauses at 11th and subsequent 10th matra, with the proviso that the fourth line begins with a vocative like *ho!* *hərhā!* which are not counted among matras. This is also called “cābola.”

Example:

“sune gūg jo yaht, su rəsna pavəi,
sune muṛh cit lat, caturta avəi,
dukh dərəd bhō nīkəṭ, nā tīn nər kə rəhe,
ho ! jo yāki ik bar, cəpəi kə kəhe.”

—*benti cəpəi de āt*

ਅਰੀ [əri] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy.

ਅਰੀਅਲ [əriāl] *adj* stubborn, obstinate.

ਅਰੀਏ [əriē] a vocative for female addressee showing familiarity.

ਅਰੂਹਾ [əruha] a four-line *vərnīk* metre, also called *sāyukta* with each line organised as *ISS, ISI, ISI, S*.

Example:

“səj sen bhərt cəle tēhā,
rəṇ bal bir mādē jəhā,
bəhu bhāt bir sāgharhī,
sər ogh progh prəharahī.”—*ramav*.

ਅਰੋਕਣ [ərokəṇ] *n* a support, stay, an obstacle.

ਅਰੰਗ [əṛāṅ] *adj* obstinate, stubborn. 2 entangled in limbs. “kī əṛāṅgəsc.”—*gyan*. 3 curved. 4 contentious.

ਆ [a] *Skt part* from all sides. “a sāmudr lə phīri duhai.”—*dīlip*. 2 to, upto, unto. 3 *prep* which preceding a verb denotes profusion as in **ਆਕੰਪਨ**, **ਆਗਮਨ**, **ਆਨਯਨ**, **ਆਰੋਹਣ**, etc. 4 in Punjabi, it replaces terminal ‘h’ of Persian words as in **ਪਰਦਾ** for **ਪਰਦਹ**.

ਆਂ [ā] *Skt part* expressing wonder. 2 yes. 3 *P*

ਜੀ *pron* he, she, that. "nə rɪjək dəsət ā kəse."—*var majh m 1*. 'No one (but God) controls the wherewithal of living creatures.' 4 time, occasion. 5 a moment, an instant.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉਣਾ. "au sət mit piare."—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਆਉ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਉਖਾ [aukha] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸ਼ *n* age, life-span.

ਆਉਂਦੀ [aũdhi] See ਆਉਂਦੀ.

ਆਉਣਾ [aũna] *Skt* ਆਗਮਨ *advent*.

ਆਉ ਬੈਠ [au bəṭh], ਆਉ ਭਗਤ [au bəḡət] *n* welcome, reception. "au bəṭh adər səb thai."—*sor m 5*.

ਆਉਲ [aul] *Skt* ਓਲੂ *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਉਲਾ [aula] *Skt* ਅਮਲਕ *n* a kind of myrobalan tree and its fruit; (*L Emblic myrobalan*). It is sour in taste and is used in pickles and preserves; its effect is cold and dry and is constipative; it cures diseases of stomach and liver, and strengthens muscles of heart, eyes and brain; it stops nosebleeding. It is a component of triphala (lit. three fruits), the other two being chebidic myrobalan and the Bellerie myrobalan. It is good for inflammation of gall bladder and gonorrhoea.

ਆਉਲੀ [auli] *n* fate, predestination, destiny. 2 *Skt* ਅਮਲਕੀ a kind of small-sized myrobalan; forest myrobalan.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉ. 2 will come. 3 some one to come, the awaited one.

ਆਓਗ [a-əg] See ਆ and ਔਗ.

ਆਇ [ai] *n* age. 2 *adv* having come. "ai mɪlu gursikh, ai mɪku."—*trilāg m 4*. 3 one coming, arriving, that is, taking birth. "ai nə jai thir sada."—*sri ə m 5*. 4 See ਆਯ.

ਆਇਉ [aiu] came, arrived. 2 *Skt* ਆਯ: *n* profit. "jedev aiu tās saphuṭē."—*guj*. 'evidently gains from him.'

ਆਇਅਤਾ [aiəta] *adj* one arrived. "ghərr əiəre sajna."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਆਇਆ [aia] *adj* arrived, came. 2 was born, took birth. 3 *n* birth. "aia tɪn ka saphəlu bhia he ikmənɪ jini dhiaia."—*vəḍ əlahani m 1*.

ਆਇਸ [ais] *Skt* ਆਯਸ *adj* of iron or steel. 2 *n* an armour, a helmet. 3 steel. "ais pəti pɪtɪ."—*sənama*. 'king of armour, Indar, and the earth of his father Kashyap.' 4 *Skt* ਆਯਸੁ. command.

ਆਇਸੁ [aisu] order. See ਆਇਸ 4.

ਆਇਤ [ait] *Skt* ਆਦਿਤ *n* the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 See ਆਯਤ.

ਆਇਤਨ [aitən] See ਆਯਤਨ.

ਆਇੰਦਾ [aīda] *P* آید future.

ਆਇਧ [aidh] See ਆਧੁਧ.

ਆਇਬੋ [aibo] *v* to come. "na kəchu aibo na kəchu jaibo."—*dhana pipa*. 2 to take birth.

ਆਇਤਾ [aiṭa] See ਆਇਅਤਾ. 2 *n* the letter ਅ. "aiṭe apɪ kəre jɪnɪ choḍi."—*asa pəti m 1*.

ਆਇਤਿਆਂ [aiṭiā] *adv* on arrival, after those who came. "je me hoda varia mɪta əiṭiā."—*s fərid*.

ਆਈ [ai] *n* death. "ai nə meṭəṇ ko səmrəth."—*oākar*. 2 age, life-span. 3 aymata, goddess Durga; a temple of a goddess of this name at Baibhilara in Rajputana is famous. See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 4 wealth or illusion. "ai puta iṭhu jəgu sara."—*bila thiti m 1*. 5 past tense of ਆਉਣ. 6 future tense ਆਉਣ. "iṭhu vela kət ai."—*gəu kəbir*. 7 *S* mother. 8 a calamity. 9 *Dg* a rope for tying an elephant.

ਆਈਨ [ain] *P* آئین *n* management, administration, government. 2 law, rules.

ਆਈਨਾ [aina] *P* آئینہ *n* a mirror. In ancient times a well-rubbed piece of iron (ahan) was used for this purpose, hence this name.

ਆਈਪੁਤਾ [aiputa] See ਆਈ and ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 2 creation of the material world, maya. "aiputa iṭhu jəgu sara."—*bila thiti m 1*.

ਆਈਪੰਥ [aipāth] a radical wing of shakits, The worshippers of Shiv and power, opposed to

dakṣin maraḡ. See ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ and ਵਾਮਨਾਰਧ. See ਆਈ 3. 2 one of the twelve sects of yogis which is more liberal in its dealings with other sects.

ਆਈਪੰਥੀ [aipāthi] a worshipper of mother Ay (iron, weapon, fire). 2 Gorakhpant yogis who are worshippers of shakti (power). 3 See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ 2. "aipāthi sēgal jāmāti."—jāpu. 'befriending all is to be an ai pāthi.'

ਆਸ [as] Skt आस *vr* to sit; to be present; to be; to forsake. 2 Skt आशा *n* hope, expectation, desire, longing. "as anit trag-hu tārāḡ."—sukhmāni. 3 direction, side. "tat khel jīh as."—NP. 4 Skt आस *n* mouth. "nāmo as ase nāmo bak bāke."—jāpu. 5 a face. 6 Skt आस, food, meals. 7 Skt आस, ash. See E ash. 8 a seat. 9 a bow. 10 soon, quickly. "kalu ko bulaṛ raṛ lin tēb as hē."—NP. See आसदिती. 11 P آس a millstone. See आसमान. 12 P آس an essence extracted by boiling some object, as the essence of barley.

ਆਸ ਆਸੇ [as ase] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸਕ [asak] A آسك Skt आसक *adj* who loves. "nanak asak kāḡhiē sād-hi rāhe sāmāṛ."—var asa m 2. 2 Skt an eater, a guzzler. See ਆਸ 6.

ਆਸਕਤ [askat] Skt आसक *adj* who loves, rapt, engrossed. "bikhe rās siu askat mure."—kan m 5. 2 Skt आसक *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਆਸਕਾਰ [aṣkar] P آسك *adj* apparent, manifest, obvious; its pronunciation as ਆਸਕਾਰਾ is also correct.

ਆਸਕੀ [aski] P آسك *n* love, state of being in love. "eh kinehi aski duje lāḡe jāṛ."—var asa m 2.

ਆਸਕੁ [asaku] See ਆਸਕ.

ਆਸਕੇ [aṣke] *part* bravo! well done! S ਆਸਕੀਨ.

ਆਸ ਕੌਰ [as kōr] queen of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala. She carried on the administration during the reign of her husband and during the minority of her son Maharaja Karam

Singh. She was very religious, brave and judicious by nature.

ਆਸਚਰਯ [aṣcaray] See ਅਸਚਰਜ and ਅਚਰਜ.

ਆਸਣ [asāṇ] Skt आसन *n* a place, state, seat; an act of sitting. 2 a cloth spread to sit upon. 3 third stage of yog during which the practitioner assumes his sitting posture. In yog shastar 84 postures have been taken from various movements of animals, birds and positionings of some other objects. Four of them are considered paramount. They are:

(a) siddhasan: keeping left heel under the rectum and right heel under the phallus.

(b) pādmasan: placing of left foot on the right thigh and the right foot on the left thigh and catching with the right hand extended from behind the back, the big toe of the right foot and catching the big toe of the left foot with the left hand and keeping the chin away from the chest, by a width of four fingers to concentrate the gaze on the tip of one's nose.

(c) sīhasan: sitting with ankles placed tightly under the rectum and the phallus, and placing both hands on the knees fixing the gaze on the tip of the nose.

(d) bhādrasan: catching the big toes while keeping the posture of pādmasan. "jog sīdh asāṇ caurasih ebhi kārī kārī rāhīa."—sor a m 5. 4 Skt आस *n* jaw.

ਆਸਤ [asat] See ਅਸਿ. 2 ਅਸਿਕ. *adj* a believer in God and in the other world. 3 *n* west. "ode nāhī asat."—maru solhe m 1. 4 a weapon, a missile. "asat dhare nīhare."—gyan.

ਆਸਤਕ [astak] See ਆਸਤਿਕ.

ਆਸਤਰ [astar], ਆਸਤਰਣ [astarāṇ], ਆਸਤਰਨ [asatārāṇ] आस्तर-आस्तरण *n* a bedstead; a bed for a newly married couple. "astārāṇ bār bisad vīsala."—GPS. 2 a warm covering for an elephant.

ਆਸਤਾ [astā] P آست *n* a place. 2 a door. 3 a

hermitage.

ਆਸਤਿ [asəti] See ਅਸਿ. 2 short form of ਅਸਿਕ. 3 ਅਸਿਕੁ existence. See ਨਾਸਿ.

ਆਸਤਿਕ [astik] *Skt* आस्तिक *adj* who believes in the existence of the Creator and of the other world; a theist.

ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astikta], ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astiky] *n* theism; firm belief in the Creator and in the hereafter, Theist.

ਆਸਤੀਕ [astik] *Skt* आस्तीक a sage who was the son of sage Jaratkar and Mansa, sister of Vasuki, cobra. During a sārəpmēdh (killing of snakes) ritual, he saved the tribe of his mother, the Takshak and Anant snakes. "əryo astikā mēhā vipr siddhā."—jənmejəy. See ਮਨਸਾ.

ਆਸਤੀਨ [astin] *P* آستين *n* the sleeve of a shirt, coat.

ਆਸਤੇ [aste] See ਅਹਿਸਤਾ.

ਆਸਥਾਈ [asthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ 4 – 5.

ਆਸਨ [asən] See ਅਸਣ. "nīvli kərəm asən cəurasih in mēhī sāti nā ave jiu."—majh m 5. 2 a saddle. "asən ae bag gəhī bəlvēd vīsesa."—GPS. 3 *Skt* आशान thunderbolt of Indar, lightning. 4 Indar. 5 one who serves meals.

ਆਸਨਕਸੁਨ [asənəksūn] *adj* who sits in perfect mental tranquillity. "asənəksūn ənbīkət rēg."—datt

ਆਸਨਾ [asna] *Skt n* state, stage, situation. 2 See ਅਸਨਾਇ.

ਆਸਨਾਈ [asnai] See ਅਸਨਾਈ.

ਆਸਨਿ [asəni] on or in a seat. "pīrī aī base grīh asəni."—mēla m 5.

ਆਸਨਿਵਾਸ [asnivas] *adj* home of all hopes; whom people trust for the fulfilment of their hopes. See ਅਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਆਸਨੀ [asni] *n* lust, hope. "prəbhū purən asni mere māna."—asa m 5. 2 See ਆਸੀਨ. 3 See ਆਸੀਨ.

ਆਸਪਦ [aspəd] *Skt* आस्पद *n* a place, spot. 2 a position, rank. 3 reputation, honour. 4 work,

function.

ਆਸਪਾਸ [aspas] near about, around, in the vicinity. "as pas ghən tursi ka bīrva."—gəu kabīr.

ਆਸ ਪਿਆਸ [as pīas] *n* strong hope, intense desire.

ਆਸਪੁਰਣਾ [aspurna], ਆਸਪੁਰਨਾ [aspurna] *n* caste goddess of Chauhan Rajputs who believe her to be the fulfiller for all desires. 2 service of the spiritual guide. 3 spiritual knowledge of self.

ਆਸਫੁਲ ਦੋਲਾ [asphul dola] See ਅਸਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ [asman] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ [asman xan] son-in-law of Paine Khan who stole Baba Gurditta's hawk, and together with Paine Khan fought against Guru Hargobind at Kartarpur in Sammat 1691. He was killed by Baba Gurditta in this battle.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਚਰ [asman cār] *n* a rambler of the sky, bird. 2 an arrow.—sənama.

ਆਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [asmudr] *adv* up to the sea. "asmudr l phīri duhai."—GPS.

ਆਸਮੀਤ [asmāt] *Skt* आ-समीत. *adv* on all sides, all around. 2 with full ceremony, very properly.

ਆਸ਼ਯ [ašəy] *n* an aim, object, intention. 2 a longing, wish.

ਆਸਰ [asər] *Skt* आश्रय *n* a prop, basis, stay. 2 an asylum, a resort, refuge. "jīh asər īa bhəvjəl tərna."—bavən. "īh asər purən bhəe kam."—gəu m 5.

ਆਸਰਮ [asrəm] See ਆਸ਼੍ਰਮ.

ਆਸਰਾ [asra] See ਅਸਰ.

ਆਸਵ [asəv] *Skt n* life breath. 2 a type of wine not extracted through distillation but prepared by fermentation, like somras and toddy.

ਆਸਤੀ [asī] *n* a hope, desire, an expectation. "nanak asī nībahī."—var jēt.

ਆਸਾ [asa] *Skt* आसा *n* a desire to have, hope. "asa kārta jəgu mua."—var guj 1 m 3. 2 a

direction, side. "tum nāhī avo tēb it asa." –NP. "māgān mānē māhī citvau asa nenhu tar tuhari." –keda m 5.

3 a musical measure in its own right, sung in the early morning. Guru Angad Dev started the daily routine of singing Asa di Var in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev. Guru Arjan Dev added to it twenty four stanzas composed by the fourth Guru, one stanza to each balladic measure. Now it is daily sung in the gurdwaras. "gāi rābabi asa var." –GPS.

In Sikh way of life, Asa is also sung in the course of evening prayer. In this measure, all notes are pure.¹ gādhār measure may be added to Asa in descending but not in ascending tone. The descending tone of Asa comprises sa, re, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa, and ascending tone has re, sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga, re, sa, in that order.²

Among the Rags in Guru Granth Sahib Asa is the fourth in order.³ 4 aim, intention, purport. See ਅਸਾਯ. "tā babe us da asa jāṇīa." –JSBB. 5A ੴ a club, heavy stick. "asa haṭṭh kīṭab kēcch." –BG "mānsa marī nivarīhu asa." –maru solhe m 5. 'Killing or eradicating of desire is hope.'⁴

ਅਸਾਇ [asai] Skt ਅਸਾਯ n an object, a purport, meaning. "purān asai." –bīla m 5.

ਅਸਾਇਸ [asais] See ਅਸਾਯਸ.

ਅਸਾਇਤੀ [asaiti] adj hopeful, expectant. 2 A ੴ adj grieving (woman). "asaiti as kī as puraie." –phunhe m 5. 'Fulfil the hope of the sorrowful'.

¹For various notes See ਸੂਰ and ਠਾਟ.

²In view of differences in different places, singers join Asa with rishabh and dhaivat soft also.

³Many writers have considered Asa as a subordinate sub-measure of Megh and the time of its rendition as sunrise.

⁴Muslim hermits also, like monks of Dandi sect, consider holding a club as their denominational sign.

ਅਸਾਈ [asai] n hope, expectation. "mān māhī citvau esi asai." –asa m 5.

ਅਸਾਸਹਿ [asas-hi] See ਅਸਾਸਨ. 2 See P ੴ. 3 to praise. 4 to raise, lift.

ਅਸਾਸਨ [asasan] Skt ਅਸਾਸਨ n an assurance, a consolation. 2 support, succour. "sīdh sadhāk asas-hī." –sāveye m 3 ke. "chīā dārsan asase." –sāveye m 3 ke.

ਅਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ [asa sīgh] a clerk of Guru Gobind Singh. Once, in order to help a poor Sikh, he sent a demand draft for Rs. 500 to another Sikh. That Sikh made the payment. When the demand draft was presented to the Guru, he enquired why it was sent without his order. Asa Singh got frightened and fled during the night, and sent the following couplet to the Guru:

"mukh kara mero kārē kārēt nā pārupkar,
tīs ko mē phīr kārōgi pālṭa is dārbar."

This meant that the offence was of the clerk's pen which now says, 'if my face was not blackened for a good deed for another's good, then I would have in turn blackened the face of the clerk'. The Guru was pleased at Asa Singh's note and he called the latter back and reinstated him in the same job.

ਅਸਾਸੈ [asase] See ਅਸਾਸਨ.

ਅਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa di var] written at the end of Asa measure in Guru Granth Sahib, it is a composition in saloks and balladic stanzas, by Guru Nanak Dev, though it also includes a few saloks of Guru Angad Dev. Since olden times it is sung early in the morning. Guru Arjan Dev also included in it 24 stanzas of Guru Ram Das to correspond to each balladic stanza, and taught the Sikhs to sing them. See ਚਾਰ ਚੋਕੀਆਂ. "pāryo bhog jāb asavar." –GPS.

ਅਸਾਧ [asadh], ਅਸਾਧਿਓ [asadhiō] incurable. See ਅਸਾਧ. "dirāgh rog māia asadhiō." –gāu thīti m 5.

ਆਸਾਨ [asan] *P* آسان *adj* easy.

ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ [asa nivas] See ਆਸ ਨਿਵਾਸ. "guru amardas asa nivas."—*savaye m 3 ke*.

ਆਸਾਬੰਧ [asabādh], ਆਸਾਬੰਧੂ [asabādhū] *adj* tied down because of hope; hopeful, expectant.

ਆਸਾਮ [asam] a country north east of Bengal and south of the Himalayas, mostly covered with forests, mines, rivers and streams. It was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. It was also known as Kamrup in the past.

ਆਸਾ ਮਨਸਾ [asa mānsa] hope and desire to acquire things. "asa mānsa dou binasat."—*asa m 1*.

ਆਸਾਯਸ਼ [asayash] *P* آسایش *n* comfort; a happy state; this word is derived from the root ਆਸੁਦਨ.

ਆਸਾਰ [asar] *Skt n* a severe downpour or shower; rain. 2 *Dg* clouds. 3 *A* آسار plural of ਅਸਰ, signs, indicators. 4 a trait. 5 breadth, width.

ਆਸਾਵਰੀ [asavri] This is a complete¹ musical measure, one of the ten arrangements of musical notes or modulations of Indian music. It is sung for three hours of the day from the sunrise onward. It has three soft notes of gādhār, dhevāt and nīśad, the remaining being pure (See ਸਵਰ and ਠਾਟ) In asavari, dhevāt is basic but gādhār is only supporting, the remaining ones are all basic notes. During the ascent nīśad and gādhār are not used but all notes are applicable during the descent; five notes sa, re, ma, pa and dha figure in the ascent but seven notes sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga and re are used in the descent. Owing to the difference of place and opinion among most musicologists, many have accepted asavari singing in bherāv and bhervi measures. In Guru Granth Sahib, asavri has been combined with asa measure also.

¹Arohi has five and Avrohi seven tunes.

ਆਸਾ ਵਾਰ [asa var] See ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤ [asavānt] *Skt* आशावत् *adj* hopeful, desirous.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤੀ [asavānti] See ਆਸਾਵੰਤ. "asavānti as gusai, puric."—*var jet*.

ਆਸਾੜ [asaṛ] *Skt* आश्व *n* the month of Harh. See ਅਖਾੜ. "asaṛ suhāda tisu lage jisū mānī haricārān nivasu."—*majh baramaha*.

ਆਸਾੜਾ [asaṛa] See ਅਸਾੜਾ.

ਆਸਾੜਿ [asaṛi] during the month of Harh.

ਆਸਾੜੁ [asaṛu] See ਅਖਾੜ and ਅਸਾੜ.

ਆਸਿਖ [asikh], ਆਸਿਖਾ [asikha] *Skt* आसिष् *n* a blessing, benediction.

ਆਸੀ [asi] *A* آسي *adj* who sins, or is an evil doer, or a criminal.

ਆਸੀਸ [asis] See ਆਸਿਖ. "puta, mata ki asis."—*guj m 5*.

ਆਸੀਨ [asin] *Skt* adj sitting, seated. "sagāl mānorāth purān asina."—*bxla m 5*. 2 situated.

ਆਸੀਨਾ [asina] See ਆਸੀਨ.

ਆਸੀਰ [asir] *Skt* आसिष् a blessing. 2 See ਅਸੀਰ.

ਆਸੀਰਵਚਨ [asirvācān], ਆਸੀਰਵਾਦ [asirvad] *Skt n* a blessing, benediction. See ਆਸਿਖ.

ਆਸੁ [asu] *Skt* आसु *adv* at once, promptly. "asu hi tichān lē asī śrī hārī."—*krisān*. 2 See ਅਸੁ.

ਆਸੁ [āsu] *n* a tear, tears.

ਆਸੁਗ [asug] *adj* quick-footed. 2 *n* wind. 3 an arrow. 4 light.

ਆਸੁਤੋਖ [asutokh] *Skt* आसुतोख *adj* easy to please. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 3 Shiv according to the Purans.

ਆਸੁਫਤਹ [asuftah] *P* آسفتھ *adj* upset, perplexed. Its root is ਆਸੁਫਤਨ.

ਆਸੁਫਤਨ [asuftān] *P* آسفتن *v* to be distraught, bewildered or deeply agitated.

ਆਸੁਰ [asur], ਆਸੁਰੀ [asuri] *adj* concerning a demon, of a demon. 2 *n* an ogress, a giantess. "suri asuri kīnri rījh rahī t purnarī."—*cārit*. 2. 3 See ਅਸੁਰੀ 2.

ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਤਿ [asuri sāpatī], ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਦਾ [asuri sāpāda] *Skt* आसुरी सम्पत् *n* wealth or glory earned

through demonic means. 2 excess of foul actions like lust, anger, etc.

ਆਸੁਰੇਸ [asures] king of demons. See **ਅਸੁਰੇਸ**. "asures kopa hākarī."—*cādi* 2.

ਆਸੁ [asu] soon, quickly. See **ਅਸੁ** 1. "gamān tayar bhāe kārō asu."—*NP*.

ਆਸੁ [āsu] *n* tears.

ਆਸੁਣੀ [asunī] *n* hope, desire, wish. "vātī asunī bānī."—*s fārid*. 'having tied the luggage of countless hopes'. 2 *adjan* unrealizable hope.

ਆਸੁਦਨ [asudān] *P* آسودن *v* to be comfortable, be prosperous.

ਆਸੁਦਾ [asuda] *P* آسودا *adjan* comfort, prosperous. 2 happy. 3 living in comfort. "gāj bāj asude karkē."—*GPS*.

ਆਸੇਬ [aseb] *P* آسب *n* a distress, suffering. 2 a shock, trauma, blow. 3 the shadow of an evil spirit; its entry in the body or the mind.

ਆਸੈ [ase] See **ਆਸਯ**.

ਆਸੋਕ [asok] See **ਅਸੋਕ**. 2 **ਆ** (from all sides), **ਸੋਕ** (grief); excessive sadness.

ਆਸੋਨ [ason] an unlucky omen. See **ਸੋਨ**.

ਆਸੋਕਾ [asōka] *Skt* आशङ्का *n* a doubt, worry, suspicion. 2 fear, dread.

ਆਸੋਜਨ [asōjan] *Skt* आसज्जन *n* binding and connecting. 2 hanging, suspending. See **ਸੋਜ** and **ਸੋਜਨ**.

ਆਸੋਨ [asōn] *Skt* आसन्न *adj* sitting near. 2 *adv* near, close by.

ਆਸੋਭਉ [asōbhau] *adj* who has not been born, birthless. "asōbhau udvīau."—*savēye m 5 ke*. 'The birthless has appeared.' 2 See **ਅਸੋਭਵ**.

ਆਸੁਰਯ [asuray] See **ਅਚਰਯ**.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਕ [astik], **ਆਸ੍ਰਿਕਤਾ** [astikta] See **ਆਸਤਿਕ** and **ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ**.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਕ [astik] See **ਆਸਤੀਕ**.

ਆਸਤ [asy] See **ਆਸ** 4.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮ [asram] *Skt* आश्रम *n* a place to live, residence. "cārān kāmāl guru asrām dia."—*brīla m 5*. 2 four stages of life according to

Hinduism: brāhmcharay, grīhasth, vanprasth and sanyas. "cār vārān cār asrām hāhī, jo hārī dhīave so pārdhanu."—*gōd m 4*. See **ਚਾਰ ਆਸ੍ਰਮ**.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮਾਈ [asrmai] See **ਆਸ੍ਰਵ**. "kāmāl bigse mādhu asrmai."—*sri m 5*. 'Lotus blooms and honey drips.'

ਆਸ੍ਰਮੀ [asrāmī] *adj* who lives in a hermitage. 2 who lives through the four-stages of life.

ਆਸ੍ਰਯ [asray] See **ਆਸਰ**. "tāt asrayā nanāk."—*sahas m 5*.

ਆਸ੍ਰਵ [asrav] *Skt n* flow, current. 2 *n* a dripping, falling in drops.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਛ [asrich], **ਆਸ੍ਰਿਤ** [asrit] *Skt* आश्रित *adj* staying on support, dependent. 2 *n* a servant, an attendant.

ਆਸ੍ਰੈ [asre] **ਆਸ੍ਰਯ**. See **ਆਸਰ**.

ਆਸ੍ਰਾਸਨ [asvasan] See **ਆਸਾਸਨ**. "asvasan yut sikh ucar."—*GPS*.

ਆਸ੍ਰਾਦ [asvad], **ਆਸ੍ਰਾਦਨ** [asvadān] *n* savour, taste. 2 tasting, sucking, relishing.

ਆਹ [ah] *v* is. "jin kaur dhuri likhīa ah."—*gaur var 1 m 4*. 2 *n* a desire, an inclination, wish. "jogi jati sidh hārī ahe."—*gaur m 5*. 3 *part* a word indicating grief and surprise, ah. 4 *pron* this, that.

ਆਹਟ [ahat] *Pkt* a noise caused by someone's arrival, sound of footsteps. 2 a battlefield. "aṭh pāhīr ahāt bīkhe juddh bhāyo bīkhar."—*cārītr 97*.

ਆਹਣ [ahāṇ] *n* locust. See **ਆਹਨ** 1.

ਆਹਤ [ahāt] *adj* injured, wounded, beaten up. See **ਅਨਾਹਤ**.

ਆਹਨ [ahān] See **ਆਹਣ**. "ahān mānīd brīd ae dāl."—*GPS*. 2 *P* آهن *n* iron, steel. 3 a sword.

ਆਹਨਗਰ [ahangar] *n* an ironsmith, blacksmith.

ਆਹਨੀ [ahni] *adj* made of iron. See **ਆਹਨ**.

ਆਹਮ [aham] See **ਅਹਮ**. 2 See **ਆਹਵ**.

ਆਹਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ [ahmo samṇe] See **ਆਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ**. "ae ahmo samṇe bheṛ pīa kārara."—*jēgnama*.

ਆਹਰ [ahər] *n* an impulse to be active, effort.
 2 an endeavour, attempt. "sevak kē thakur hi
 ka ahər jiu."—*majh m 5*. "ahər sabbhī kārda
 phirē ahərū iku nā hor."—*var ram 2 m 5*.
 3 *Skt* a sigh, deep breath indicating grief.
 4 *adj* who collects.

ਆਹਰਣ [ahəṛṇ] *Skt n* snatching. 2 stealing.
 3 taking away. *Pkt* ਆਹਰੋ.

ਆਹਰਮਨ [ahərmən] See ਅਹਰਮਨ.

ਆਹਰਿ [ahəri] with zeal. "ja ahəri həri jiu
 pəri."—*sodar*. 'whereas the Almighty is
 exerting zealously.'

ਆਹਰੀ [ahri] *adj* energetic, vigorous.

ਆਹਰੁ [aharu] See ਆਹਰ.

ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ [ahlu valia] See ਆਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.
 2 *adj* connected with Ahluvalia misl.
 3 belonging to the house of Sadda Singh. See
 ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [ahlu valiā di misal]
 Sadda Singh of Ahlu village; 5 kos east of
 Lahore, was a celebrated prosperous Sikh. He
 established the Ahluvalia house. In his family
 was born Jassa Singh in 1718 AD whom
 Navab Kapur Singh brought up as a son. Mata
 Sundari blessed him and bestowed upon him
 the mace of Guru Hargobind (which is now
 in Akal Bunga). The misl grew a lot under
 Jassa Singh as a confederate branch of the
 rising Sikh power. First of all it was he who
 conquered Lahore, founded the Khalsa state
 and issued his own currency. Now Kapurthala
 state belongs to this misl. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ and ਜੱਸਾ
 ਸਿੰਘ.

ਆਹਵ [ahəv] *Skt n* a battle, war. 2 fire oblation.
 3 a challenge or call to battle, shout.

ਆਹਾ [aha] *v* is. "həri sātjēna pəri aha."—*dev*
m 5. 2 was. (past tense of ਹੈ). "təlvēdi vic
 vāsda aha."—*JSBB*. 3 *part* a word indicating
 surprise and grief. oh! vah!

ਆਹਾਰ [ahar], ਆਹਾਰੁ [aharu] *n* See ਅਹਾਰ. "jia

ka aharu jia."—*var ram 1 m 2*. "det sēgāl ahare
 jiu."—*majh m 5*. '(God)'.

ਆਹਾਤਾ [ahāṭa] *adj* thoroughly estimated or
 measured. "ēgām ēgocār beṣṭ ētola, hē nahi
 kichu ahāṭa."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'There is
 nothing which has not been measured by the
 Almighty'.

ਆਹਿ [ahi] *v* is. "sadhūsēgātī bekūṭhē ahi."
 —*gāu kabir*. "jēlī thālī rāmāia ahio."—*sor m*
5. See ਆਹ. 2 *adv* having desired (ah). "nanak
 ahi sērāṇī prabhū aho."—*asa m 5*.

ਆਹਿਓ [ahio], ਆਹਿਆ [ahia] *adj* desired,
 wanted, needed. "ahio tumra dhora."—*guj m*
5. "eko suami ahia jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 See
 ਆਹਿ. 3 ਆਹਿ. is. "jāt kēt pekhau ahio."—*kan*
m 5.

ਆਹਿਸਤਾ [ahista] *P* آهسته *adv* slowly, gradually.

ਆਹੀ [ahi] is. See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. "punārpī jānām
 nā ahi."—*gāu m 3*. "nanak ghāṭī ghāṭī ahi."
 —*asa m 5*. 2 desired, wanted (for feminine
 object) "mē ahi oṛ tūhari."—*gāu majh m 5*.
 3 may want, may need. "jis sēg lage prāṇ
 tise kōu ahie."—*phunhe m 5*. 4 *S* is. 5 a
 hardship, calamity.

ਆਹੀਐ [ahie] let us desire, let us seek. See ਆਹਿ
 and ਆਹੀ.

ਆਹੁ [ahu] See ਆਹ. 2 short form of ਆਹੁਤ.
 (called, summoned)

ਆਹੁਕ [ahuk] See ਊਗੁਸੇਨ.

ਆਹੁਟ [ahuṭ], ਆਹੁਡ [ahud] *Dg n* a battle, war.
 2 tiredness, fatigue.

ਆਹੁਤਿ [ahuti] *Skt n* calling (invoking) god.
 2 an oblation to gods, pouring purified butter
 in fire by addressing the deity. 3 fire, sacrifice,
 material needed for this ritual.

ਆਹੁਰਨਾ [ahurna], ਆਹੁਰਨਾ [ahurna] *v* to bend,
 spring at, pounce at. "ahure jāg."—*ramav*.

ਆਹੂ [ahu] *P* آهو *n* a deer, buck. "dēdan dur
 ahu cāṣām."—*sāloh*. 'teeth like jewels and
 eyes like those of a deer.' 2 an appeal.

3 asthma. 4 *Skt* a summoner. 5 the summoned.
 ਆਹੂ ਖੁਤਨ [ahu xutən] deer of Khutan (in China). See ਖੁਤਨ.

ਆਹੂਤ [ahut] *Skt* adj was called, was summoned; sent for. "gəyo beg kalu ahuta." -NP.

ਆਹੇ [ahe] See ਆਹ, ਆਹਾ and ਆਹਿ. "he hosi ahe." -maru m 5. 'is, shall be and was.' "nanak sərənī ahe." -asa m 5.

ਆਹਿ [ahe] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. "jogi jəti sīdh həri ahe." -gəu m 5. 'Jogis desire to realise God'.

ਆਹੇ [aho] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਾ. "tū aho kerhe kām." -s fərid. 2 part yes; that is right. 3 or, else. 4 otherwise.

ਆਹੰਗ [ahəŋg] *P* آهنگ *n* a desire. 2 a resolve, an aim. 3 time, occasion. 4 a prelude to singing.

ਆਹੁਨ [ahvan] *Skt* *n* a call, summon, invitation. 2 an invitation letter. 3 a name. 4 an edict.

ਆਕ [ak] *n* ਅਕੈ a wild plant, calotrosis procine. "dhən jobən ak ki chaia." -dhəna chēt m 1.

2 *P* آك a trouble, a conflict. 3 a vice, fault, demerit. 4 *A* آك adj disloyal. 5 disobedient.

ਆਕ [āk] See ਅਕ. 2 *S* a weight; $\frac{1}{16}$ of a seer, a Chhatank. 3 an anna, a coin, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a rupee.

ਆਕਸ [ākās] *P* آکس *pron* that person, that man.

ਆਕਟਰਲੋਨੀ [akṭarloni] Sir David Ochterloney, son of a noble American. He came to India and made himself prominent with his bravery and prudence. He was a general in the Bengal army. In October 1804 AD, he allied himself with general Lake and drove out Jasvant Rao Holkar from Delhi. The British appointed him to oversee British-Sikh relations, and on several occasions he entered into correspondence with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the occasion of the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812, he was Maharaja's guest at Lahore. He died at Meerut on 15 July 1825 at the age of 68 years.

ਆਕਥ [akath] See ਅਕਥ. "nanak akath ki katha

sunae." -maru m 1.

ਆਕਬਤ [akbət] *A* آکبت *n* the next world, the hereafter. 2 the end, finis. See ਅਕਬ.

ਆਕਰ [akər] See ਆਕਰ. 2 *Skt* *n* a mine. 3 treasure. 4 a store, stock. 5 a caste, class. 6 adj good, superior. 7 more, excessive.

ਆਕਰਖ [akərakh] *Skt* ਆਕਰਸ਼ *n* a sense organ. 2 a test, touchstone. 3 a magnet. 4 attraction. "jəb akərakh kərət ho kəb-hū, tum me mīlət dehdhər səbh-hū." -cəpəi. "ciṭi sas akərakhṭe." -səhəs m 5. "jəha trīkha mən tujhu akərakhṭe." -sukhmani.

ਆਕਰਖਣ [akərkhəṇ] *Skt* ਆਕਰਸ਼ਣ *n* attraction, pull. 2 act of ploughing.

ਆਕਲ [akəl] *Skt* ਆਕੁਲ adj perplexed, confounded. "həu akəl bīkəl bhəi bīn dekhe." -bīla ə m

4. 2 *A* آكل adj wise, intelligent. "kī akəl əlame." -jəpū. 3 a carpenter Sikh of village Vadeghar who was the maternal grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand. "akəl kəhē tahi ko namu, mən me gurumət ko vīramu." -GPS. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. 4 a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur.

ਆਕਲ [ākəl] *Dg* *n* a branded and cauterized bull set free, a stud bull.

ਆਕੜ [akəṛ] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 rigidity. 3 a village seven kos north of Patiala in Sirhind tehsil and under Musepur police station visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. There is only one platform and no building where the Guru stayed. The priest is a Nirmala Sikh. It is two miles north of Kauli railway station.

ਆਕਾ [aka] *T* آکا *n* a master, an owner.

ਆਕਾਸ [akas] See ਅਕਾਸ. 2 all-pervasive God. 3 space, the sky, paradise, heavenly spheres. "trē guṇ mohe mohīa akas." -asa m 5. 4 the sun, the moon, and other planets which emit light or shine. See ਗਗਨ ਅਕਾਸ. 5 pride, conceit. "upərī cəṛəṇ tēle akas." -ram m 5. 'Humility is superior to pride'.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਕੁਸੁਮ [akaṣ kusum] *n* a flower of the sky. 2 impossibility, improbability.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਗੰਗਾ [akaṣ gāṅgā] *n* a celestial river, named mādakāni mentioned in Purans which flows in the sky. In Punjabi it is known as 'bachelors' road.' a galaxy called the Milky Way. P گنگان.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਚਰ [akaṣ cār] *n* birds. 2 an arrow. —sānāma. 3 a god. 4 a star, planet. 5 an aircraft, a balloon, etc. 6 *adj* who wanders in the sky.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਣੀ [akaṣ baṇī] *n* a celestial utterance. 2 according to Sikhism, a divinely inspired idea or speech of a spiritually awakened person.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ਿ [akasī] in the sky. See ਆਛਾਣ.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ੀ [akasi] *adj* concerning the sky; celestial, heavenly.

ਆਕਾਸੁ [akasu] See ਆਕਾਸ਼.

ਆਕਾਂਖਾ [akākṣa], ਆਕਾਂਖਿਆ [akākhīa], ਆਕਾਂਖਾ [akākhya] *Skt* आकांक्षा *n* a desire, wish. 2 the need of one word for expressing the meaning of another word, as for example in the phrase "Read this lesson", the lesson is the need of reading or in "Go there", there or that place is the need (akākṣa) of going.

ਆਕਾਰ [akar] *Skt* *n* a form, structure, semblance, "hukmi hovāṇī akar." —japu. 2 stature, bulk, figure. 3 composition, construction. 4 a mark, sign.

ਆਕਾਰ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [akar citr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 3.

ਆਕਾਰੁ [akaru] *adj* having a shape, form or figure. "soi gupāt soi akaru." —asa m 5. 2 *n* a form, shape.

ਆਂਕਿ [ākī] P ڪي pron that, which, he, who.

ਆਕਿਲ [akīl] See ਆਕਲ.

ਆਕਿਲ ਦਾਸ [akīl das] a priest of the Hindali sect who assisted Lahore officials to apprehend many Sikhs.

ਆਕੀ [aki] A ڪي *adj* defiant, rebellious. "aki mārhi āphari." —maru m 1.

ਆਕੁੰਚਨ [akūcān] *Skt* आकुञ्चन *n* contraction, shrivelling, shrinkage, constriction. See ਫੁੰਚਨ.

ਆਕੁਲ [akul] *Skt* *adj* diffused, pervasive. "rāmāia akul ri bai." —guj namdev. 2 ਅ-ਕੁਲ, without a pedigree or lineage. 3 without birth. "amār hoī sād akul rāhe." —prabha namdev. 4 *n* God. "akul kē ghārī jaugē." —ram namdev. 5 perplexed, confounded. "šokakul rodān ko kina." —GPS.

ਆਕ੍ਰਮਣ [akrāmāṇ] *Skt* *n* an attack, assault. 2 crossing the limit.

ਆਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ [akrāt] *Skt* *adj* surrounded. 2 spread, expansive. 3 assaulted, attacked. 4 helpless. "jāb hot dhārāṇī bharakrāt." —rudr. 'helpless under pressure'. See ਭਾਰਾਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ.

ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akriti] *Skt* आकृति *n* a shape, form. 2 stature, structure. 3 an idol, image.

ਆਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪ [akṣep] *Skt* आक्षेप *n* the act of throwing. 2 a taint blemish, stigma. 3 a literal figure of meaning (irony) having self-abuse in the utterance.

Example:

"kābir roṛa hoīrāhu baṭ ka tājī mān ka ābhimanu, esa koi dasu hoī tāhī mīle bhāgvānu. kābir roṛa hua tākīa bhāia? pāthī kēu dukhu deī, esa tera dasu he jīu dhānī māhī kēh. kābir, kēh hui tau kīa bhāia? jō uḍī lage āg, hārijānu esa cahīe jīu pani sārbbāg. kābir, pani hua tākīa bhāia? sira tata hoī, hārijānu esa cahīe jēsa hāī hi hoī." —s kābir.

(b) a second form of Akṣhep or irony is where utterance appears legally sound, but is intended to reject the ideas;

Example:

"bhāg phim māḍīra chāko rāho māst dīn rat, in sevān te turāt hi nār vīdeh hvejat." 4 an irony, a sarcasm, sneer.

ਆਖ [akh] See ਅਖ. 2 See ਅਖਿ. 3 See ਅਖਣਾ.

ਆਖ [ākḥ] *Skt* आखि *n* an eye. "tāb te kou ākh

tare nahī anyo.”—*ramav.*

ਆਖਣ [akhəṇ] *ਆਖਣਾ* [akhəṇa] *v* to say, speak, tell. “akhəṇ vala kīa vecara.”—*asa m 1.*

ਆਖਣਿ [akhəṇi] *n* something said or spoken of. “akhəṇi akhe bāke sabbhukoi.”—*asa m 3.* 2 *n* a statement explanation. “akhəṇi əukha saca nau.”—*sodar.*

ਆਖਣੁ [akhəṇu] *v* to say, utter, speak, tell. “akhəṇu suṇna teri baṇi.”—*bher m 1.* 2 *n* a speech, an utterance.

ਆਖਤਾ [axta] *P* آخت *adj* castrated, sterilised. axtaṇ means to pull, axta thus means whose testicles have been castrated.

ਆਖਨ [akhən] See ਆਖਣ. 2 *adv* every moment, always.

ਆਖਯ [akhəy] *Skt* ਆਖਯਾ *n* a name. “bhəvbhādhan ke am ko akhay bhekhaj car.”—*NP.* ‘The four characters of the name Vahguru are a medicine against the disease of worldly bondage’.

ਆਖਰ [akhər] *Skt* ਅਕਰ a letter of the alphabet, a character. “kine ram nam ik akhər.”—*sukhmāni.* 2 *A* آخر *adj* last, ultimate. 3 *n* the end, a finis. 4 a result, consequence, outcome.

ਆਖਾਉਣਾ [akhauna] *v* to be called, named or described. “pādīt akhae bəhuti rahī.”—*var ram 2, m 5.*

ਆਖਾਣ [akhaṇ] *Skt* ਆਖਾਣਨ *n* a tale, story. 2 a description, explication.

ਆਖਰ ਮੰਡਲੀ [akhar māḍli] *n* a theatre, stage. “akhar māḍli dhəṛəṇi sabaī.”—*ram m 5.* 2 a group of actors.

ਆਖਾਰਾ [akhara] See ਆਖਾੜਾ. “rasiməḍḍal kino akhara.”—*suhi pāṭal m 5.*

ਆਖਾੜ [akhaṛ] *Skt* ਆਸਾਢ. *n* Harh, a summer month in which occurs the full moon in the mansion of purabakhara.

ਆਖਾੜਾ [akhaṛa] See ਆਖਾੜਾ. “rəcənu kina iku akhaṛa.”—*maru solhe m 5.* “gurməti sabbhi ras bhogda vāḍa akhaṛa.”—*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਆਖਿ [akhi] *n* mouth, which is used to utter everything. “akhəṇu akhi nā rəjra.”—*var majh m 2.* 2 *adj* mentionable, utterable, fit to be talked about. “akhi nā jape akhi.”—*var sar m 1.* ‘The mentionable one (God) is not visible to the eye’. 3 *n* an eye. See Example 2. 4 *adv* having said. “māda kīse nā akhi jhəṛa pavṇa.”—*vəḍ chāt m 1.* 5 See ਆਖਣ.

ਆਖਿਰ [akhir] at last, in the end. See ਆਖਰ 2. “akhir birəptam.”—*tilāg m 1.*

ਆਖੀ [akhi] See ਆਖਣ. 2 *n* an eye. 3 with or by means of eyes. “dekhia gurmukhi akhi.”—*var sri m 4.* “gurmukh hove tē akhi sujhe.”—*maru solhe m 3.*

ਆਖੀਫੋਰ [akhiphor] *n* a wink, a moment, an instant.

ਆਖੀਫੋਰਿ [akhiphori] *adv* in an instant, instantly. “udhərsi akhiphori.”—*guj m 5.*

ਆਖੀਰ [akhir] See ਆਖੀਰ.

ਆਖੁ [akhu] *Skt* *n* a digging animal. 2 a rat, mouse. 3 a mole, porcupine, etc.

ਆਖੁੜਨਾ [akhuṛna] See ਆਖੜਨਾ.

ਆਖੁ [akhu], ਆਖੁ [akhū] *adj* who says. 2 fit for saying, mentionable. “akhū akhā sādā sādā.”—*var sar m 1.* 3 See ਆਖੁ.

ਆਖੁਟ [akhuṭ], ਆਖੁਟਾ [akhuṭa] See ਆਖੁਟ. “bəhut khəjane mere pāṛia əmol lal akhuṭa.”—*sar m 5.*

ਆਖੇਟ [akhet], ਆਖੇਟਕ [akhetək] *Skt* *n* hunting, game, chase.

ਆਖੇਟੀ [akheti] *Skt* आखेटिन् *adj* who hunts; who chases wild animals.

ਆਖੇਪ [akhep] See ਆਖੇਪ.

ਆਖੇਰ [akher], ਆਖੇਰ ਬਿਰਤਿ [akher birəti], ਆਖੇੜ [akheṛ], ਆਖੇੜ ਬਿਰਤਿ [akheṛ birəti] See ਆਖੇਟ. *n* hunting as a means of livelihood or profession. 2 interest in or practice of hunting. “akher birəti bahəri aro dhaī.”—*bher m 5.*

“akheṛ birəti rajən ki lila.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਆਖੇ [akhe] name. See ਆਖਣ. “nanək akhe guru

ko kəhe.”—*var ram l m l*. and “vaje pavənu akhe sabb jai.”—*dhana m l*. ‘The airstream striking (the throat and the palate) reminds of Him.’

ਆਖੰਡਲ [akhādāl] See ਆਖੰਡਲ 2.

ਆਖਰ [akhy] *Skt* ਆਖਰਾ a name, noun. 2 good reputation, prestige, renown.

ਆਖਰ [akhyar] a letter, a character. See ਅਖਰ. “kine ram nam ik akhyar.”—*sukhmāni*

ਆਖਰਾ [akhya] See ਆਖਰ.

ਆਖਰਾਇਕਾ [akhyāika] *Skt* ਆਖਰਾਇਕਾ. *n* a story, tale, fable.

ਆਖਰਾਨ [akhyān] *Skt* *n* a story, tale. 2 history, chronicle.

ਆਖੁੰਦ [axvūd] See ਅਖੁੰਦ.

ਆਗ [ag] *n* sugarcane; the top portion of certain tall grasses like sorghum etc. 2 fire, “ag ləgəu tih dhəulhərr jih nahi hərr ko nau.”—*s kabir*. 3 an order, command. See ਅਗਿ. 4 adv in front, ahead. “pon ke gon te ag cəlyo.”—*krīṣan*. 5 *Skt* *n* a crime, sin.

ਆਗਸਤ [agəsət] See ਅਗਸਤ. 2 *Skt* ਆਗਸਤ *adj* connected with the sage Agast. 3 of Agastya's sub-caste. 4 *n* the southern direction.

ਆਗਹ [agəh] *Skt* ਆਗੁਹ *n* persistence, obstinacy. 2 adv forward, in front. 3 *adj* second, other. “dos det agəh kəu ədha.”—*bavān*.

ਆਗਜ [agəj] See ਆਗਜ. 2 *Skt* ਆਗੁਜ *n* elder brother. 3 a principal officer, leader. 4 Brahman.

ਆਗਤ [agət] *Skt* *adj* arrived. 2 *n* a guest.

ਆਗਨ [agən] See ਅਗਨਿ. 2 See ਅਗਨਿਤ. 3 See ਅਗਨ.

ਆਗਨ [āgən] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗ a compound, courtyard.

ਆਗਨਤ [agənət], ਆਗਨਤਾ [agənta] *adj* countless, innumerable. “parbrāhəm əso agənta.”—*bavān*.

ਆਗਨਿ [āgənī], ਅਗਨਿ [āgənī] in the courtyard. “sobha mere agənī.”—*bilā m 5*. “agənī sukh basna.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘living comfortably in the compound’. “ghərrī āgənī nə sukhai.”—*sri beṇi*. 2 See ਅਗਨਿ.

ਆਗਨੇਤਾ [agəneta] countless. See ਆਗਨਤ. 2 a fire-carrier.

ਆਗਮ [agəm] *Skt* *n* arrival, coming. “mən cau bhāra prabhū agəm suṇṇa.”—*ənēdu*. 2 future. “əgua jənu agəm kanh jənae.”—*krīṣan*. 3 Ved. 4 Shastar. 5 Tantar Shastar, book of charms and mystical formulae which has seven parts—creation, dissolution, worship of gods, practice of mystical formulae, performance of sacrifices and repetition of the name of some deity with a definite aim and contemplation. “agəm nīgəm kəhe jənu nanək sabb dekhe lok sabbāra.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਆਗਮਨ [agəman] *Skt* *n* arrival, advent. 2 profit, gain.

ਆਗਮਾਪਾਈ [agəmapai], ਆਗਮਾਪਾਈ [agəmapayi] *Skt* आगमापयिन् *adj* who comes and goes, visitor. 2 subject or liable to birth and death or to growth and decay, transient, impermanent.

ਆਗ ਯੰਤ੍ਰ [ag yəntər] *Dg* a fire-arm, weapon like a gun, musket, etc.

ਆਗਰ [agər] *n* a mine, quarry. See ਰਤਨਾਗਰ. 2 ਅਗੁ *adv* before, at first, earlier. “səbəd tərəg prəgəṭət dīn agər.”—*səvye m 4 ke*. ‘A wave of recitation appears before daybreak.’ 3 ਅਗੁਜ *adja* headman, chief, “carī cəran kəh-hī bəhu agər.”—*gəu kabir*. 4 *Skt* *n* night of the new moon, moonless night.

ਆਗਰਾ [agra] Agra, a city on the bank of Yamuna in United Provinces. Sikandar Lodhi first made it his capital and built Badalgarh fort on the bank of Yamuna. Later at a cost of Rs. 36 lacs, emperor Akbar got built a grand and strong fort at the same site through Mir Muhammad Qasim Khan.

Akbar greatly added to its prosperity and renamed it Akbarabad. See ਅਕਬਰ and ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ.

In and around the Maithan sector of this city are gurdwaras dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and also a gurdwara of Guru Gobind

Singh. According to Guru Partap Suray, Guru Hargobind also came here with emperor Jahangir.

ਅਗਲ [agəl] *adj* foremost, leading, chief. 2 excessive, abundant. "sukh māgət dukh agəl hoɪ."—*gəu ə m 1*. 3 *adv* in front, ahead. 4 *n* the next world, hereafter. "bəhūt sɪənəp agəl bhara."—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਗਲੜਾ [agləɾə] *adj* of the past, former. "maɪa moh mənɪ agləɾə prənɪ."—*sri trilocən*.

ਅਗਲੜੇ [agləɾe] plural of **ਅਗਲੜਾ**. 2 *adv* in front, face to face, "tɪnɪ agləɾe mɛ rəhɪn nə jɪɪ."—*sri trilocən*.

ਅਗਵਨ [əgvən] See **ਅਗਮਨ**.

ਅਗ ਝਮਨੀ [əgvəmni] *n* a gun or musket (which pukes fire)—*sənama*.

ਅਗਾ [aga] *n* the front part, front side. 2 a forehead. 3 a chest. 4 *Skt adj* near, closely-related. 5 future. 6 the hereafter "aga əpən sudharən karən."—*GPS*. 7 the result, effect, outcome. 8 *T* ਟੂ a transform of **ਆਕਾ**, a master, owner.

ਅਗਾਸ [agas], **ਅਗਾਸੁ** [agasu] See **ਆਕਾਸ**. "ləkh agasa agas."—*jəpu*.

ਅਗਾਹ [agah] *adj* bottomless. 2 *P*, ਯੂ informed, knowing, privy. "gəɾəb jɪna vədɪaɪa dhən jobən agah."—*s fərid*.

ਅਗਾਹਾ [agaha] towards the front, to the future. "agaha ku trāgh pɪcha pher nə muhəɖɾa."—*maru var 2, m 5*.

ਅਗਾਹੀ [agahi] *P* ਯੂਫੀ *n* knowledge, acquaintance, vigilance.

ਅਗਾਜ [agaj], **ਅਗਾਜਾ** [agaja] *P* ਯੂਫੀ *n* a beginning. 2 the origin. "jɪhva dhunɪ agaja."—*ram m 5*.

ਅਗਾਮੀ [agami] *Skt* आगमिन् *adj* coming. 2 future.

ਅਗਾਰ [agar] *Skt n* a home, residence. 2 a store. 3 a treasury.

ਅਗਿ [agi] fire. "agi ləgai mədər məhɪ sovɦɪ."—*gəu kəbir*. 2 *Skt* आज्ञा *n* an order, command. See **ਅਗਿਤ**. 3 ignorance. "səbədɪ

nɪvari agɪ joti di paɪe."—*suhi ə m 1*.

ਅਗਿਓ [agiɔ], **ਅਗਿਆ** [agia] *Skt* आज्ञा *n* an order, command, "man gobɪde agɪo."—*gəu m 5*.

"agia manɪ bhəgətɪ hoɪ tumari."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ [agiakari] *Skt* आज्ञाकारिन् *adj* obedient. "agiakari səda suhagənɪ."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਅਗਿਰਸ [āgɪrəs] अङ्गिरस *adj* belonging to the clan of sage Angira. 2 *n* Vrihaspati, the teacher of gods.

ਅਗੀ [agi] *n* fire. "dekɦɪ nɪvarɪa jəl məhɪ agɪ."—*prəbha ə m 1*. 'absorbed dark traits in the qualities of goodness'.

ਅਂਗੁਰੀ [āguri] *Skt* अङ्गुली *n* a finger.

ਅਗੂ [agu] *adj* a leader. 2 a guide. "ədɦa agu je thɪe kɪu padɦəɾu jəɳe."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 3 *Skt n* a vow, solemn declaration, commitment.

ਅਗੇ [age], **ਅਗੈ** [age] *adv* in front. 2 after this. "age gɦam pɪche rutɪ jaɖa."—*tukɦa barəɦmaha m 1*. 3 future. "age dəyɪu pachɛ naraiɳu."—*bher m 5*. 'In between the future and the past is the eternal.'

ਅਗੈ ਪਾਛੈ [age pachɛ] *adv* before and behind. 2 in this world and the next. "age pachɛ mādɪ sor."—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਗੰਜ [agəj] See **ਅਗੰਜ**.

ਅਗੰਜਤ [agəjət] *adj* free from destruction, indestructible, immortal. "agəjət paga."—*ram var 2 m 5*.

ਅਗੰਤੁਕ [agətuk] *Skt adj* (one) who comes. 2 *n* a visitor, guest.

ਅਗਯਾ [agya] See **ਅਗਿਆ**.

ਅਗਯਾਕਾਰੀ [agyakari], **ਅਗਯਾਪਾਲਕ** [agyapalək] See **ਅਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ**.

ਅਗਿਤ [agyɪ] with or by order. "mɛ sukh paɪo guragɪɪ."—*jet m 5*.

ਅਗੁਹ [agraɦ] *Skt n* obduracy, obstinacy. 2 perseverance, persistence. 3 a shelter, place, abode. 4 grace, kindness. 5 an arrest; a grasp. 6 an attack, invasion.

- ਆਗੁਰੀ [agṛahi] *Skt* आग्रहिन् *adj* obstinate, obdurate.
 See ਆਗੁਰ.
 ਆਘ [agh] See ਆਘ. 2 *Skt* अघ n price, rate, cost.
 “tāba suvārən sēg te suvārən agh bikai.”
 —*alākar sagar sudha*.
 ਆਘਾਉਣਾ [aghauna] See ਆਘਾਉਣਾ. “jini cakhia
 premās se tripāt rāhe aghai.”—*barahmaha
 majh*. ‘Those who tasted the juice of love,
 remained satiated and content’. “aghae
 sātā.”—*maru m 5*.
 ਆਘਾਇਆ [aghaia] *adj* satiated, content,
 surfeited.
 ਆਘਾਤ [aghat] *Skt* n a blow, stroke. 2 an injury,
 hurt, wound, push. “kārē bahu aghat sāstrē
 praharē.”—*VN*. 3 a butchery, slaughter-house.
 ਆਘਾਨਾ [aghana] See ਆਘਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* satiated,
 surfeited, content. “hārī pi aghane.”—*sri chāt
 m 5*.
 ਆਘਾਵਨ [aghavan] See ਆਘਾਉਣਾ. “nam jāpāt
 aghave.”—*sukhmāni*.
 ਆਘੀਜਾ [aghija] See ਆਘੀਜਾ. “tripāt rāhe aghija
 he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.
 ਆਘੁਲਨਾ [aghuḥna] See ਆਘੁਲਨਾ.
 ਆਘੁ [aghu], ਆਘੇ [aghe] *S* *adv* in the presence
 of, face to face. “sacu jānē kacu vedio tu aghu
 aghe sālve. nanak atsārī mājhī nēnu bia
 dhālī pabānī jiu jūmīo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
 ‘You consider false things which shall pass
 away as true, and you go forth to get them,
 but they are fleeting like butter in fire and a
 lily in water’.
 ਆਘੋਰ [aghor] See ਆਘੋਰ. 2 *adj* highly frightening,
 terrible. “pārām aghor rup tih.”—*parās*.
 ਆਘੁਣ [aghran], ਆਘੁਣ [aghran] *Skt* आघ्राण *n*
 smelling, sniffing. 2 *adj* satiated, surfeited.
 ਆਂਗਣ [āṅṅ] See ਆਂਗਣ and ਆਂਗਣ.
 ਆਂਗਣਿ [āṅṅi] in a courtyard or compound.
 “pīr bajhīrāhu, mere pīare! āṅṅi dhurī
 lute.”—*asa chāt m 4*.
 ਆਚ [ac], ਆਚ [āc] *Skt* अचि n a flame of fire.

- 2 heat. “jāl dudh nīai ritī ab dudh ac nāhi.”
 —*asa chāt m 5*. “āc nā lage āṅṅisagar tē.”
 —*dev m 5*.
 ਆਚਨ [acān] *v* to eat; to drink. “rāktasur
 acān.”—*akāl*. See ਆਚਮਨ.
 ਆਚਪੁਭਵ [acprabhav] *Dg* n a Rajput dynasty
 born from fire. See ਰਾਜਪੂਤ.
 ਆਚਮਨ [acāman] *Skt* आ-चम (*vr* चम् to eat), *n*
 drinking water. 2 rinsing mouth to clean it
 before starting recitation of prayers; in
 Gautam Simriti the quantity mentioned for
 this is of fifteen drops. 3 eating.
 ਆਚਮਾਨ [achāman] See ਆਚਮਨ.
 ਆਂਚਰ [ācār] See ਆਂਚਲ.
 ਆਚਰਜ [acārāj], ਆਚਰਜ [acārāj] See ਆਚਰਜ.
 “acārāj suamī ātārjāmī.”—*māla chāt m 5*.
 “acārāj dīṭha āmīo vūṭha.”—*asa m 5*.
 ਆਚਰਣ [acārāṇ] *Skt* n conduct. 2 behaviour.
 “jādī bīdhī acārāṇē.”—*guj jedev*. 3 a mark,
 trait.
 ਆਚਰਣੀ [acārṇī] See ਆਚਰਣੀ. 2 *adj* inert,
 inactive, “cārī acārṇī.”—*kṛisān*.
 ਆਚਰਣੀਯ [acārṇīy] *Skt* *adj* fit to be performed,
 capable of being dealt with.
 ਆਚਰਿਆ [acārīa], ਆਚਰਿਤ [acārīt], ਆਚਰੀ [acārī]
Skt आचरित. *adj* dealt with, brought into use.
 ਆਂਚਲ [ācāl] See ਆਂਚਲ.
 ਆਚਾ [aca] See ਭੂਮੀਆਚਾ.
 ਆਚਾਰ [acar] See ਆਚਾਰ. “gave ko guṇ vādīai
 acar.”—*jāpu*.
 ਆਚਾਰਜ [acarāj], ਆਚਾਰਜ [acarāj] *Skt* आचार्य. *n*
 a teacher, religious teacher. 2 an educator.
 3 a sub-caste of Brahmans who live on money
 or material taken on account of the dead. They
 accompany the dead to the cremation ground
 and are popularly called maha (grand)
 brahmans.
 ਆਚਾਰੀ [acārī] *Skt* आचारिन् *adj* a practitioner. *adv*
 by or through moral behaviour. “acārī nāhi
 jīta jāi.”—*asa m 1*.

ਆਚਾਰੁ [acarū] See ਅਚਾਰ. "simrān suamī ihu sadhu ko acharu."—*sar m 5*.

ਆਚਿ [aci], ਆਚੁ [acu] See ਆਚ. "acu kacu qharipahi."—*māla ə m 1*. 'Glass melts in a fire.'

ਆਛ [ach] *adj* good, nice, excellent. 2 free from disease; healthy. 3 *n* an eye. 4 desire, wish. "surag nā ach-hi."—*bavān*. See ਆਛੈ. 5 *S* a sea.

ਆਛਹਿ [ach-hi] See ਆਛ.

ਆਛਤ [achət] *was*. See ਅਛਤ. "re nār ! garəbh kōdāl jəb achət."—*sri beṇi*.

ਆਛੰਨ [achann] *Skt* ਆਛੰਨ *adj* covered.

ਆਛਰ [achar] *n* a letter; a character. 2 imperishable.

ਆਛਲ [achal] See ਅਛਲ.

ਆਛਾ [acha] *adj* good, nice. 2 healthy. 3 clean. 4 *n* desire.

ਆਛਾਦਨ [achadən] *Skt* ਆਛਾਦਨ *n* garment. 2 the act of covering. 3 a roof. 4 a lid.

ਆਛਿੱਜ [achijj] See ਅਛਿੱਜ. "kī achijj dese."—*japu*.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achep] See ਆਛੇਪ.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛ and ਆਛਾ. "ache kāmāl ənup."—*bīla kəbir*. 2 ਅਕਾਲ immortal. "sac mēhī ache sacī rāhe."—*var asa*. 3 (he) wants, desires. "darsən nam kəu mən ache."—*dev m 5*. 4 is. "bhu mēdāl khēdāl prəbhu tum hi ache."—*maru m 5*.

ਆਛੈ [acho] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achop] *adj* untouchable. "tas ki jatī achop chipa."—*māla rəvdas*. 2 See ਅਛੁਪ and ਛੁਪ.

ਆਜ [aj] *Skt* ਅਜ *adv* to-day, this day. "aj hāmārē mēgəlcār."—*bəsāt m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਜ *n* goat's milk (ਅਜਾ). 3 *A* ਅਜ ivory, elephant's tusk.

ਆਜਜ [ajaj] See ਆਜਿਜ.

ਆਜਨ [ājan] *Skt* ਅਜਨ. *adj* concerning collyrium. 2 *n* Anjana's son, Hanuman.

ਆਜਨਾ [ājna] *v* to put collyrium in the eyes.

"āje ise nen."—*kalki*.

ਆਜਮ [ajəm] *A* أَجْم *S* *adv* very great.

ਆਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajəm šah] أَجْم شَاه third son of Aurangzeb born to Banu Begam whose name in Sikh history is Tara Aazam. He was born on 11 July 1653. He died fighting against his elder brother Bahadur Shah at Jaju or Jajovan near Agra on 8 June 1707. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that he died of an arrow, shot by Guru Gobind Singh. See. ਤਾਰਾ ਆਜਮ.

ਆਜਮਾਇਸ਼ [azmaış] *P* آزمائش *n* a test, trial. This word has been derived from ਆਜਮੂਦਨ meaning to test.

ਆਜਮੂਦਕਾਰ [azmudəhkar] *P* آزمودگار *adj* experienced, clever.

ਆਜਮੂਦਨ [azmudən] *P* آزمودن *v* to test; to examine.

ਆਂ ਜਾ [ā ja] *P* اُنْجا that place, there.

ਆਜਾਣ [ajāṇ] See ਅਜਾਣ.

ਆਜਾਣੀਤਾ [ajāṇāta] *Skt* ਅਵਿਜਾਨਤ *adj* not knowing, ignorant, unacquainted.

ਆਜਾਦ [azad] *P* آزاد *adj* free from bondage; *n* independent.

ਆਜਾਦਗੀ [azadgi] See. ਆਜਾਦੀ.

ਆਜਾਦ ਮਗ਼ਜ਼ [azad mēgəz] *P* آزاد مغز *adj* who produces new ideas.

ਆਜਾਦੀ [azadi] *P* آزادی - آزادی *n* freedom, *n* independence, lack of restrictions.

ਆਜਾਨ [ajan] See ਅਜਾਣ and ਅਜਨ. 2 *Skt* ਅਜਾਨ *n* gods born at the time of the creation of the universe. "ajan bah."—*japu*. 'inspires gods.' 3 creation. 4 nature. 5 See ਅਜਾਨੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajanu bah] See ਅਜਾਨ and ਅਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨੁ [ajanu] upto the knee. See ਅਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajan bahu] *adj* long-armed; whose arms touch his knees.

ਆਜਾਬ [ajab] See ਅਜਾਬ.

ਆਜਾਰ [ajar] See ਅਜਾਰ.

ਆਜਿ [ajī] *Skt* *n* a battle, contest, encounter. 2 a battlefield. 3 a path, route. 4 surpassing.

5 See ਅਜਜ਼.

ਅਜਿਜ [ajij] *A* ਜੜ *adj* humble. "ajij nə bat."
—japu. 2 upset. 3 poor. 4 incapable. 5 helpless.
ਅਜਿਜ ਨਵਾਜ [ajiz nəvaz] *P* ਜੜ *adj* who
encourages the helpless.

ਅਜਿਜੀ [ajizi] *U* ਜੜ *n* helplessness, humility.

ਅਜਿਮ [ajim] See ਅਜਮ.

ਅਜਿਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajim šah] See ਅਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਅਜੀਵਿਕਾ [ajivika] *Skt n* means of livelihood;
a vocation, profession. See *A* ਜੜ.

ਅਜੁ [aju] today. "aju kalī marījaie praṇi."
—maru solhe *m* 1. 2 *adv* on going day.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [ajurda] See ਅਜੁਰਦਾ.

ਅਜੁਨੀ [ajuni], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajuni sōbhau] See
ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭ. "ajuni sōbhau."—maru solhe *m* 5.

ਅਜੇ [āje] See ਅਜਨਾ. 2 *Skt* अज्ज *vr* to refine; to
shine; to produce. "jo āje so diṣe kal."—*brla* *a*
m 1. 'Whoever is born is subject to death'.

ਅਜੇਨੀ [ajoni], ਅਜੇਨੀਉ [ajoniū] *adj* ਅਯੋਨਿ. See
ਅਜੁਨੀ. "ajoniū bhālyu əməlu sətīgur sōgī
nivasu."—*səveye m* 4 *ke*. 'your stay with the
birthless, decent and true guru (Amar Das)'.

ਅਜੇਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajoni sōbhau], ਅਜੇਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ
[ajoni sōbhavīau] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭ. "parbrāhəm
ajoni sōbhau."—*sar m* 5. "ajoni sōbhavīau
jagatguru bəcāni tarayau."—*səveye m* 4 *ke*.

ਅਜਜ [ajj] *Skt n* butter, ghee. 2 oil. 3 milk.

ਅਯਾ [ajha] *adj* without a master, humble.
2 needy.

ਅਟ [aṭ] *M* obduracy, willfulness.

ਅਟ [āṭ] *Pkt n* the space between the thumb
and the forefinger. "āṭ seti nak pəkəṛhi."
—*dhəna m* 1. 2 a trick, tactic. 3 connection,
consonance. 4 *S* sharp sight. 5 smartness of
sight. 6 *Dg* tenacity.

ਅਟਨ [aṭən] See ਅਟਨ and ਅੱਟਣ.

ਅਟਾ [aṭa] *n* ground corn, flour. "Ikna aṭa əgla
Ikna nahi loṇu."—*s fərid*.

ਅਠ [aṭh] *Skt* अष्ट. *adjeight*, 8. "aṭh pəhər əpna
khasəmu dhiavau."—*asa namdev*.

ਅਠ ਸਿਫਤਾਂ ਨੀਤਿਵਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ [aṭh siphtā nīṭivan
diā] *Eight qualities of a statesman are :*

"prithme ese lije her,
səbh karəj me hoy diler.
dusər əpno kadər pəchan,
drisəṭi dhəre nīke mən man.
tritiye agya svami sath,
rəhe prāsən cəhe yəṣ gath.
caturath mərəm əpno joy,
tā ko kəhe patr jo hoy.
pēcəm bat chupave ese,
kou ləkhe bhəd nəhī jese.
khəṣṭəm ese kəro ucar,
badšah ko jo dərbar,
tā məhī nīkṭi jo səd rəhē,
səg šah ke batā kəhē,
tin ko cit miṭhe kəhī ben,
kəre hath me budhī ko en.
səptəm sukhən sōbhār nīkale,
dərja əpna ap sōbhale.
əṣṭəm suhbat ləhī pəṭšah,
rəhe xəmoṣ hoṣ ke mah,
jəb lo nəhī puche ko bat,
təb lo nəhī bhakhe kusərat.
jis məhī sipht aṭh yəhī aṭh
phəte parhe səb bīdhi məhī."

—*buddhivarədhī m* 1.

ਅਠ ਸੁਣ [aṭh srəvəṇ] one with eight ears,
Brahma. Having four heads, he had, therefore,
eight ears and eight eyes.

ਅਠ ਜਾਮ [aṭh jam] eight periods of three hours
each, meaning a complete day and night. "aṭh
jam cəusəṭhi ghəri tuə nīrkhat rəhe jiu."
—*s kəbir*. See ਚਉਸਠ ਘਰੀ.

ਅਠ ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [aṭh drig] See ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ and ਅਠ ਸੁਣ.

ਅਠਾ [aṭha] *n* a group of eight. 2 eight. 3 the
digit 8.

ਅਠੇ [aṭho] *adj* ਅਸ੍ਰਮ eighth. "tat bhəyo jəb
aṭho."—*krisən*.

ਅਭ [aḍ] *Pkt n* a cover, shelter, refuge. 2 a

screen. 3 a support, basis. 4 a nose-string which is attached with a hook to the hair so that the weight of the ornament does not impinge on the nose. "əjən aḍ sudhar bhale pəṭ."—*kṛisən*. 5 See ਅੱਡਣਾ. "aḍ sipər ko rokəs aga."—*GPS*. 6 in Punjabi, a water channel is also called aḍ.

ਅੱਡ [āḍ] *n* an egg. 2 an ovary.

ਅੱਡਣ [aḍṇ] *Dg n* a shield.

ਅੱਡਤ [aḍət] See ਅੱਡਤ. brokerage. 2 a soldier of Soini sub-caste who was a sepoy in the King's army at Delhi. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who besides giving the former the gift of God's name taught him to be brave for the good of here and hereafter.

ਅੱਡਾ [aḍa] *adj* crooked, aslant, awry. 2 a competition. 3 an obstruction, obstacle. 4 basis, support. "həmro kou ɔr nə aḍa."—*kṛisən*. 5 a halting place, resort. 6 a band for a hawk to perch. "bəkḥṣṭṣ guru ki baz səḥṭ tīh aḍe pər bəṭḥai sukh man."—*GPS*.

ਅੱਡਾ [āḍa] *n* an egg. "phuṭo āḍa bhərəm ka."—*maru m 5*. 2 (the egg shaped) universe.

ਅੱਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ [aḍa ṭika] *n* a slanting forehead mark worn by Shaivites shaped like the moon of the second night of the bright fortnight; a tripūḍ. "aḍa ṭike mukh-hū nə lag."—*rətənmala*. The Vaishnavites regard the slanting forehead mark of the Shaivites as a derogatory. See ਊਰਧ ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਯੁ.

ਅੱਡਾਣ [aḍaṇ], ਅੱਡਾਨ [aḍaṇ] See ਉਤੁਧਣ "bhe vici aḍaṇe akasī."—*var asa*. 2 *n* ਉਤੁਧਾਨ the celestial sphere, the vault of heaven, the sky. "bajh kəla aḍaṇ rəḥaia."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਅੱਡਿ [aḍi] See ਅੱਡਿ.

ਅੱਡੀ [aḍi] *Pkt n* a raised boundary line; an embankment made in front of the trenches of a fort. "aḍi pərbəl maia."—*bher kəbir*. 'a strong boundary of illusion.' 2 *adjslanting*.

ਅੱਡੀਨ [aḍiṭh] invisible. See ਅੱਡੀਨ.

ਅੱਡੋ [āḍo] *n* an egg, "jese āḍo hīrde mahī."—*mali m 5*.

ਅੱਡੋਬਰ [aḍābar] See ਅੱਡੋਬਰ. "meri sejiṛe aḍābar bəṇia."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਅੱਡ [aḍh] See ਅੱਡ. "aḍh dam ko chipro hoio lakhina."—*asa dhāna*. 2 *n* support, basis. 3 See ਅੱਡਤ.

ਅੱਡਕ [aḍhak] *Skt n* one fourth of a dron; four seers in weight. 2 a measure of size, ten fingers in breadth from each of the four sides. 3 *S* message.

ਅੱਡਲਿ [aḍhalī], ਅੱਡਲੁ [aḍhalu] *adj* dependent. "nanək so səhu aḥī jāke aḍhalī həbhuko."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 dependent, needy.

ਅੱਡਾ [aḍha] *n* a dispute, a violent fracas. 2 *adj* needy, wanting, dependent.

ਅੱਡਿ [aḍhī] *Skt* ਅੱਡਤ *adj* complete. 2 with, including. "dhənaḍhī aḍhī bhəḍdarī həri nīdhi hot jina nə cir."—*guj a m 5*. 'Those who had no garment to wear became far richer than the rich on receiving the treasure of God's name'. 3 See ਅੱਡ and ਅੱਡਤ.

ਅੱਡੀਣੀ [aḍhiṇī] *adj* worth a quarter of a pice; cheap. "aḍhiṇī hoi lakhini."—*BG*

ਅੱਡੁ [aḍhu] See ਅੱਡ and ਅੱਡਤ.

ਅੱਡਤ [aḍhy] *Skt adj* strategic, tactful. "sərba bhəṇaḍhy."—*japu*. 'is inclusive of all metaphors.' 2 rich, wealthy.

ਅੱਡ [aḍ] See ਅੱਡਨ. 2 See ਅੱਡਿ. 3 *S* subjection, allegiance. 4 obedience, dutifulness. 5 *Dg* a cry for mercy or justice.

ਅੱਡਣ [aḍṇ] *S* to bring, fetch, *Skt* ਅਨਯਨ. See ਅੱਡਣ.

ਅੱਡਨ [aḍaṇ] *Skt* ਅਨਯਨ *n* bringing, fetching. "jahəṇāvi tpe bhəgīrathī aṇi."—*mala m 5*. 'The Ganges was brought by Bhagirath.' "aṇəgu rasī."—*səva m 1*. "ape aṇe rasī."—*var maru 1 m 2*. "vəsi aṇihu ve jən, isu mən kəu."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਅੱਡਿ [aḍi] *n* fire. "səcu bujhəṇu aṇi jəlaie."

—sri m 1. 2 *Skt* आणी a custom, tradition. 3 an oath, vow. 4 honour, reputation. “nam deu taci anī.”—*māla namdev*. 5 *adv* having brought. “prabhī anī anī mahīdi pisai.”—*brīla a m 4*.

ਆਣੀ [aṇi] brought, See ਆਣਨ and ਆਣਿ. “guru anī ghār mahī ta sārāb sukh para.”—*asa m 5*. 2 *S n* selfishness. 3 hope. 4 practice. 5 trust. ਆਂਤ [āt] *Skt* अंत्र n a bowel, an intestine.

ਆਤਸ [atās] *P* آتس n fire. “atās donia khunak nam khudīa.”—*var māla m 5*.

ਆਤਸਕ [atṣak] See ਬਾਦ ਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਆਤਸਦਾਨ [atāṣdan] *P* آتسان n a fireplace, portable hearth.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜ [atāṣbaj] *P* آتسباز n one who makes and displays fire works, a pyrotechnist.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜੀ [atāṣbajī] *P* آتسبازي n fireworks, pyrotechnics, a display of fireworks. 2 firing, bombing etc. during the war. “atāṣbajī sar vekh rān vic ghār hoi mārāda.”—*BG*

ਆਤਸੜੀ [atsarī] n fire. See ਨੈਣੂ.

ਆਤਸੀ [atsi] *adj* of fire. “age sagaru atsi.”—*m 1 bōno*.

ਆਤਰਾਈ [at-tai], ਆਤਰਾਯਿਨ [at-tayin] See ਅਤਰਾਈ.

ਆਤਪ [atāp] *Skt* n sunshine, sunlight. “atāp chāv divās nīsi sāhe.”—*GPS*. 2 heat. 3 fever, temperature.

ਆਤਪਤ [atpāt], ਆਤਪਤੁ [atpātu], ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰ [atpātr] *Skt* आतपत्र n protector from the sun's heat, an umbrella; a parasol. 2 a canopy or umbrella as a mark of royalty. “sīr atpātu sāco takhāt.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਆਤਪਤੁਣੀ [atāpātrāṇī] army of a crowned king. —*sānama*.

ਆਤਮ [atām] *Skt* आत्म n God, for full detail of this word, See under ਆਤਮਾ. “atām rām tisu nādri aīa.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 individual soul. “atām mahī rām, rām mahī atām.”—*bher a m 1*. 3 mind. “prābhū kau simārhi tīnī atām

jīta.”—*sukhmāni*. 4. one's own self. “sābh te nīcu atām kārī mānau.”—*dev m 5*. 5 a body, corpse. 6 patience. 7 nature. 8 *Skt* आ-तमस् deep darkness, meaning darkness of ignorance. “nīda kārī kārī nārak nīvasī, ātārī atām jāpē.”—*maru a m 1*.

ਆਤਮਹਤਾ [atāmhātya] n a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਗਉਣੁ [atām gāuṇu] n entrance into the self. 2 travelling to attain self-knowledge. “atām gāuṇu kārēnī.”—*var rām 1 m 3*.

ਆਤਮ ਗੜ [atāmgār], ਆਤਮ ਗੜੁ [atāmgāru] n a fort of the mind, mind as a fort. “atām gāru bīkhām tīna hī jīta.”—*mājh m 5*.

ਆਤਮਗਤ [atmāgy] *Skt* आत्मज्ञ *adj* one knowing the self.

ਆਤਮਗਿਆਨ [atāmgīyan] *Skt* आत्मज्ञान n knowledge of the self. 2 knowing God.

ਆਤਮਗਿਆਨੀ [atāmgīyānī] n a Brahmgīyānī. one who has attained knowledge of the supreme spiritual reality. 2 a knower of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤ [atām ghāt] n a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤੀ [atām ghātī] *adj* who commits suicide. “nam nā jāp-hī te atām ghātī.”—*gāu m 5*.

ਆਤਮਜ [atmāj] *Skt* आत्मज n own-born son. 2 Kamdev, Cupid. 3 blood.

ਆਤਮਜਾ [atmāja] n daughter.

ਆਤਮਜੋਣੀ [atāmjoṇī] *Dg* n one's own source of origin; mood; Cupid, Kamdev.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥ [atām tīrāth] n pilgrimage place of the self; spiritual knowledge of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥਿ [atām tīrāthī] in the sacred precinct of the self. “sac tāpāru jānīe jā atām tīrāthī kārē nīvas.”—*var asa*.

ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸ [atām dārās] a glimpse of God.

Some ignorant persons, without following the meaning hold that the writer, has written erroneously 'atas' as 'atām'. Following their suggestion, some persons have dared to print 'atas' there. See Guru Granth Sahib's bir of 1430 pages published by Mufid Aam Press p. 1013, line 3.

2 *Dg* a mirror in which one looks at one self. ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸੀ [atam darsi] *Skt* आत्म दर्शिन् *adj* who sees spiritual reality; for whom God is a visible reality.

ਆਤਮਦਾਨ [atamdan], ਆਤਮਦਾਨੁ [atamdanu] *n* a gift of the self; self-sacrifice. 2 a gift or donation of spiritual knowledge. "gurujevaḍu data ko nahī jini dīta atamdan."—*sri m* 5.

ਆਤਮ ਦ੍ਰਵਣਾ [atam dravṇa] *v* to feel pity or compassion; to soften.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਾਸ [atam pragas] *n* spiritual light. 2 a miracle of self-knowledge.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ [atam prabodh] *n* spiritual knowledge; knowledge of God. "dukh bhājan atam prabodh."—*savēye m* 4 *ke*.

ਆਤਮ ਬਸ [atam bas] *adj* who has one's self under control. 2 self-reliant. "atam bas he."—*japu*. 3 *n* continence.

ਆਤਮਭੂ [atambhu] *n* born from self, God. 2 son. 3 Brahma. "atambhu bhāl rīti pāchanat."—*NP*. 4 Shiv. 5 Vishnu. 6 Cupid.

ਆਤਮ ਰਸ [atam ras] *n* a relish of spiritual knowledge. "atamras jini jāno."—*savēye m* 1 *ke*.

ਆਤਮ ਰਕਾ [atam rakṣa], ਆਤਮ ਰੱਖਿਆ [atam rakkhia], ਆਤਮ ਰਖਾ [atam rakhya] *n* self-defence, protection of one's own self. 2 protection of mind or soul "atam rakhya gopal suami."—*sahas m* 4.

ਆਤਮਰਤ [atamrat] *adj* who loves the soul. 2 who has attained spiritual knowledge. 3 proud of one's body. "atamratē sāsar gahē te nār nanak nīphalēh."—*sahas m* 5. 'Those who take pride in their body, do not attain salvation'.

ਆਤਮ ਰਾਮ [atam ram] *n* such a soul in which those possessing spiritual knowledge dwell; the supreme Soul; God. "gurmukhi mān samjhaie atamram bicari."—*sri m* 1. 2 a yogi frequenting the spiritual domain.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦ [atam vid] *Skt* आत्मविद् *adj* equipped with spiritual knowledge; possessing mystery of the soul.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦਯਾ [atam vidya] *n* theology especially as taught in the Upanishads; knowledge or science of the self.

ਆਤਮਾ [atma] *Skt* आत्मन् (ਅਤ੍-ਮਨਿਨ੍) by which knowledge is acquired; the basis of knowledge got from the Guru's teaching. Knowledge of the soul is the central element in living beings which is the source of many desires. In human beings it is the source from which knowledge of I and mine arises. Some have accepted its location in the brain, and others in the heart while still others believe it permeating the entire body. According to Nyay philosophy, the soul possesses qualities of comfort, pain, knowledge etc., Their presence is the proof of the soul's existence.

"इच्छा द्वेष प्रयत्न सुख दुःख ज्ञानान्यात्मनो लिङ्गमिति."—*nyay darshan, a ahnik 1, maxim 10*.

According to the Vedant, atma is the reflection of sentience in ignorance, abode of ignorance in consciousness, and ignorance itself. Jivatma or spiritual essence is one, as the reflection of the sun in thousands of pots is one, similarly spiritual essence (atma) in different bodies is one and is not separable from the supreme Soul, the sachchidanand (truth, consciousness and joy) or from time-space continuum. Individual soul is not different or separate from Brahm; it only appears so because of the different names given to it. Reflection of Brahm in Maya (physical nature), abode of Maya in conscious beings, and Maya – these three together constitute Ishvar or God. If Maya and abode of Maya are taken away, what remains is pure Brahm.

The atheists consider the soul also

transitory and impermanent like the material substances. Scientists consider the brain cortex as an attribute of ganglionic cells.

For Sikhism the soul and the supreme Soul are one. "atma paratma eko kare."—*dhana m 1. 2* God. "atmadev pujie gur ke sahaj subhai. atme no atme di pratit hor, ta ghar hi parca par."—*var sri m 3. 3* inner self, mind, soul. "atma adolu na dolai gurke bhai subhai."—*var sri, m 3. 4* character, temperament. 5 body, physique. 6 patience, forbearance. 7 intellect. 8 sun. 9 fire. 10 air. 11 son.

ਆਤਮਾਸ਼ੁਯ [atmaṣṛay] *n* own support, self support. 2 according to Nyay Shastar, it is a literary defect where subject of a verb is taken as its object. Any topic which anticipates itself is called "atmaṣṛay" or self-supporting.

ਆਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ [atma tribidhi] the mind which possesses three qualities of peacefulness, enjoyment and anger. "atma tribidhi tere ek livtar."—*savaye m 2 ke*. 'Your mind possessing three aspects is singularly oriented and concentrated on the One'.

ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇਵਿ [atma dev] God. "atma dev pujie."—*var sri m 3*.

ਆਤਮਾਵੰਤ ਗਿਆਨ [atmavāt gyan] "atamgyan vāt."—*savaye m 2 ke*.

ਆਤਮਿਕ [atmik] *Skt* आत्मिक *adj* relating to the soul; spiritual. 2 own. 3 mental; of the heart.

ਆਤਮੁ [atamu] See ਆਤਮ and ਆਤਮਾ. 2 God. 3 the individual soul. "atamu cine su tatu bicare."—*gau a m 1. 4* conscience. "atamu jita gurmatai gun gae gobid."—*gau thiti m 5*.

ਆਤਮੇ ਤੀਨ ਬਹੇ ਹੈ [atme tin bahe hai]—*krisan*. three minds (of Rukamini, of her father, and of her brother) are floating in the river of anxiety.

ਆਤਰ [atar] *Skt* *n* a tax on unloading of charges on boats. 2 See ਆਤੁਰ.

ਆਂਤਰਿਕ [ātārik] *Skt* आन्तरिक *adj* internal.

ਆਂਤਰੋਗ [ātrog] a disease of the intestines, also known as chidrodar, or baddhgodar, ۛۛۛ in Persian, and phlebitis in English. According to the vedic books on medicine, if along with eatables, sand, straw, thorn, bone, hard crust of wood, etc. enter the intestines and peel it, pus starts seeping and sometimes causes phlebitis. Besides, there are several diseases of intestines such as ileus, or bloating due to phlegm. Their treatment should be done by some expert physicians as early as possible. Patients of intestinal disease should not eat hard and heavy eatables and should take measures to avoid deposits of impurities in the intestines. "kete āt rog te jare."—*caritr 405*.

ਆਤਾਈ [atai] See ਅਤਾਈ.

ਆਤਿਸ਼ [atish] See ਆਤਸ਼.

ਆਤਿਥ [atith], ਆਤਿਥਜ [atithy] *n* hospitality, respect for and service of guests.

ਆਤੀਤ [atit] See ਅਤੀਤ.

ਆਤੁਰ [atur] *Skt* *adj* perplexed, confounded. "mohi atur teri gati nahi jani."—*dhana m 5. 2* sick. "atur nam bin sasar."—*sar m 5. 3* humble. "asan te uth atur hve."—*krisan. 4* *adv* soon, quickly, at once.

ਆਤੁਰਤਾ [aturta] *Skt* *n* disease. 2 pain. 3 distraction, bewilderment, confusion. 4 haste, hurry. 5 humility. 6 submission.

ਆਤੰਕ [atāk] See ਅਤੰਕ.

ਆਂਤੁ [ātr] *Skt* आंत्र *n* an intestine, lower part of the alimentary canal.

ਆਥ [ath] See ਅਥ. 2 ਅਥੰ wealth, money. 3 sensual pleasures. 4 ਅਸੁ disappearance. 5 ਆਜ਼ engrossed, seized, possessed. 6 injured, beaten. 7 See ਅਥਿ.

ਆਥਣ [athāṇ], ਆਥਵਣ [athvaṇ], ਆਥਵਣੇ [athvaṇo] *Skt* अस्तमयਨ *n* setting of the sun. "dinasu care phiri athve."—*sri m 4. 2* direction in which

the sun sets; west, "ugvāṇhu te athvāṇhu cāhu cāki kīanu loa."—*var ram m 3*.

ਆਬਾਹ [athah], ਆਬਾਹਾ [athaha] See ਆਬਾਹ "bhāgat vāchal athaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਆਥਿ [athī] See ਆਥ. 2 ਆਥਿ money, wealth. "athī sel nic ghārī hoī, athī dekhi nīve jis doī."—*oākar*. 'If the lowly and the foolish possess wealth, the clever and the noble, also bow in respect.' 3 in sensual matters. See ਅਗਵਾਸੀ. 4 set, disappeared. "mero jānām māran dukh athī."—*bāsāt kabir*. 5 ਅਤੁ here. "marā bhulī athī."—*oākar*. 6 tired. "bhukh piāso athī kīu dārī jāsa jīu."—*dhāna chāt m 1*. 7 ਅਥਿਨੁ supplicant, desirous, aspirant. "bhūlo mārag athī."—*sri a m 1*. 8 the rich; the wealthy. 9 a word with ਆਥ in the beginning. "suāsātī athī bānī bāmau, sātī suhāṇu sādā mānī cau."—*jāpu*. Words like those beginning with ਸੁਥਿ and ਆਥ enthuse the mind (like the Arabic word sub-han or the Sikh formula sātīnamu) See ਆਥ and ਸੁਆਸਤਿ.

Professor Teja Singh interprets these lines as 'Salute is to Him who Himself is Maya, Bani and Brahmā. He is truth incarnate, beautiful and in the form of infinite pleasurable desire for doing good'.

ਆਥਿਤਤ [athity] *n* instability, impermanence. 2 See ਆਥਿਤਤ ਭਵਨ. 3 See ਆਥਿਤਤ.

ਆਥਿਤਤ ਭਵਨ [athity bhavān] *n* the world, a guest house, an inn. "ātyāt asa athity bhavānā."—*sāhas m 5*. 2 a transient home.

ਆਦ [ad] *Skī* ਆਦਿ *adj* first, initial, basic. 2 *n* the beginning; origin. 3 the primary cause. 4 part others.

ਆਦ [ād] See ਆਦ and ਆਤੁ.

ਆਦਕ [adak] See ਆਦਿਕ. 2 *Skī* ਆਦਿਕ *n* fresh ginger. See ਆਦਿਕ 2.

ਆਦਗ [adagg] *adj* burning, aflame, afire. 2 shining, lighted. "adagg jog sūdār sērup."—*dāt*.

ਆਦਤ [adāt] آادت *n* a habit, nature, addiction.

ਆਦਮ [adām] father of Bhai Bhagtu who was a devotee of Guru Ram Das, See ਭਗਤੁ ਭਾਈ. 2 *E* Adam آدم the first man whom, according to the Bible and Quran, God made with earth and in his own image. "baba adām kōu kīchu nādārī dīkhai."—*bher kabir*. According to a Biblical story, while Adam was sleeping, God took out one of his ribs and turned it into Eve. God put this couple in the garden of Eden telling them that they might live there in pleasure and eat fruit. He instructed them not to eat fruit of a particular tree. Satan came and lured Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, for which act they were expelled from Eden with the curse that Adam's progeny shall have to toil for living and shall be liable to death. In the Bible, Adam's age was 930 years, and Cain¹, Abel² and Seth were his sons.

T.P. Hughes writes in his Dictionary of Islam that after expulsion from heaven, Adam fell in Ceylon and Eve in Jeddah in Arabia. They remained separated for 200 years, after which the angel Gabriel brought Adam to Mount Arfah and united him with Eve. Adam then went with his wife back to Ceylon where there is a 7426 feet high hill and also a bridge named after Adam. According to the Ramayan this bridge was made by Ram Chandar. Some poets think that Ram was Adam, and Sita was Eve. 3 *adj* wrapped in leather. 4 of wheatish colour.

ਆਦਮ ਸ਼ਨਾਸੀ [adām śanāsī] *n* test of a man; a method to assess man's merits and demerits.

jōpe dēy jīvān to sājjān sānehi sāg

jōpe dēy mic to bhālī hī bhūmī kāsī kī.

jōpe dēy darīd to hārī ke bhājān yut

jōpe dēy lācch bane seva āvīnāsī kī.

¹This pronounced as 'ਕਾਨ'.

²This is pronounced as 'ਆਬਨ'.

jope dēy lag nīj ghāni ke āg sōg
 sōgātī nā dijio kārōr koṭī dāsī ki,
 jope dēy cakri to ṭhakuri hē yāhi teri
 jāme matī hoī nek adām ṣanasi ki.

—*nāval sīgh.*

ਆਦਮਖੋਰ [adāmخور] *adj* (one) who eats men; cannibal.

ਆਦਮ ਦਾ ਪੁਲ [adām da pul] Adam's Bridge, a 17 miles long low ridge extending from Rameshvaram in Madurai district of Madras to Munnar in Ceylon. According to the Ramayan tale, it is a bridge which Ram Chandar got constructed through Nal and Nil for transporting his army to Lanka (Ceylon). See ਆਦਮ 2.

ਆਦਮੀ [admi] *A* 1. *n* man; progeny of Adam. "hām adāmi hā īk dāmi."—*dhāna m 1.*

ਆਦਮੀਯਤ [admiyat] *n* humanity, human nature, gentlemanliness, civility.

ਆਦਰ [adār] *Skt n* respect, regard, hospitality. 2 welcome, reception, hospitality. "adāru dīta parbrāhām."—*suhi a m 5.*

ਆਦਰ [ādār] See ਅੰਤ and ਅੰਤੁ.

ਆਦਰਸ [adārās] *Skt* ਆਦਰਸ਼ *n* a mirror. "dārse vicadārās bādān ko."—*GPS.* 2 an annotation, a commentary. 3 a sample. 4. a principle, purport.

ਆਦਰੁ [adāru] See ਆਦਰ.

ਆਦਲ [adāl] See ਆਦਿਲ.

ਆਦਲਾ [adla] See ਆਦਿਲਾ.

ਆਦਾ [ada] See ਅਦਰਕ.

ਆਦਤ [adat] plural of ਆਦਤ.

ਆਂਦਾ [āda] *adj* brought. "mājānu gurī āda rase."—*sor m 5.*

ਆਦਾਬ [adab] plural of ਅਦਾਬ.

ਆਦਿ [adī] See ਆਦ. "adī ānil ānādī."—*jāpu.* 2 *n* God. "adī kōu kāvānu bicar kathīālē?"—*sīdh gosāṭī.*

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਕੁਰ [adī ākur] *n* the result of past actions. 2 manifestation or cumulative effect

of previous actions. "adī ākur āia."—*bīha chāt m 5.*

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਤਿ [adī āṭī] *adv* in the beginning and at the end; birth and death. "adī āṭī jo rakhāharu."—*sukhmāni.* 2 at any or every time.

ਆਦਿਸ [adis] See ਆਦੇਸ. 2 See ਅਦਿਸ਼. 3 *adv* all around. "adis phireya teto bhut ke pachānie."—*ākal.* 4 See ਅਤਿਸ਼ and ਆਦੀਸ 2.

ਆਦਿਕ [adik] *part* etcetra, and others. 2 *Skt* ਆਦਕ *n* fresh ginger. "adik ke bikh cabāt bhore."—*kṛisān.* 'munches aconite root instead of fresh ginger'.

ਆਦਿ ਕਵਿ [adī kavī] *n* the first poet; Valmik. 2 Shukrachary.

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ [adī kumar] *n* Brahma's sons, Sanak etc. "kai dev adīkumar."—*ākal.*

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰਿ [adī kumārī], ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [adī kumārī] *n* goddess Druga. Parvati. 2 Lachhmi.

ਆਦਿ ਗੁਰ [adī gur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "adīgurāe nāmāh."—*sukhmāni.* See ਗੁਰਦੇ.

ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [adī jugadī], ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ [adī jugadī] from the beginning of time. "adī jugadī dāxal tu ṭhakur."—*asa a m 1.* "adī jugadī rākhda."—*mājī m 5 dīnreṇī.*

ਆਦਿਤ [adit] See ਆਦਤ. 2 the sun. See ਆਦਿਤਨ.

ਆਦਿਤਵਾਰ [aditvar] the day of the sun; Sunday.

ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰਿ [adit varī] on or during Sunday. "adit varī aditpurākh hē soi."—*bīla var 7 m 3.*

ਆਦਿਤ [aditt], ਆਦਿਤਨ [adity] the progeny of Adity; from the dynasty of Adity. 2 Adity's son, the sun. "kī aditt sokhē."—*jāpu.* 'controls even the sun'. 3 the god Vaman. 4 Indar, the king of gods. 5 god, angel.

ਆਦਿਤਨ ਵਾਰ [adity var] See ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਦਿ ਨਾਥ [adī nath] *n* the primal Lord, God. 2 according to Yogis' belief, Shiv.

ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰਖ [adī purākh] *n* *Skt* ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* God. "adī purākh ades."—*jāpu.*

ਆਦਿ ਬ੍ਰਿਤ [adī brit] *Skt* ਆਦਿਵ੍ਰਤ. *adj* a rule or custom in practice since the beginning. "dusəṭ nṛkōdān adī brīte."—*akal*. 2 ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਤਿ subsistence since the beginning of time. 3 pristine habit of the mind.

ਆਦਿਮ [adim] See ਆਦਮ. 2 *Skt* *adj* first, initial. 3 in grammar, first part of a sentence which is related to the final part, for example in "vidvan gyani sīgh, uttam ketha kārda he", vidvan gyani sīgh is ਆਦਿਮ.

ਆਦਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ [adimāntṛ], ਆਦਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ [adimāntṛ] *n* ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ the primal formula. "səṭinamu tera pəra purbēla."—*maru solhe m 5*. "dehī tē japi adimāntṛ."—*bəsāt m 3*.

ਆਦਿਲ [adil] *A* اَدِل *adj* just, impartial, fair. "adil ədəl cālāida."—*BG*

ਆਦਿਲਾ [adila] *adj* the first, initial. 2 vocative, 'O, Judge!'

ਆਦਿਲੇ [adile] of ancient times, aboriginal. "adile bhagət jitu ləgṛ tere."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਆਦੀ [adi] See ਆਦਿ. 2 *adj* brought, fetched. "jini sita adi dəuru var."—*var ram m 1*. 3 *A* اَدِي *adj* habituated. 4 practising.

ਆਦੀ [ādi] See ਆਦੀ 2.

ਆਦੀਸ [adis] *n* ਆਦਿ-ਈਸ. primal, master, God. 2 *P* اَدِي fire.

ਆਦੇਸ [ades], ਆਦੇਸੁ [adesu] *Skt* ਆਦੇਸ਼ *n* an order command. 2 news, intelligence. 3 instruction, advice. 4 in grammar, replacing a letter with another. 5 Yogi's mutual salutation. "adesu tise adesu."—*jəpu*.

ਆਦੇਲਨ [ādelən] *Skt* *n* repeated oscillation, swinging. 2 a disturbance, a commotion. 3 excitement. 4 a noise, clamour, uproar.

ਆਦਜ [ady] *Skt* *adj* initial. 2 principal, great. 3 *n* a thumb. 4 eatable, food.

ਆਦੋਪਾਤਿ [adyopāt] *Skt* *adv* from the first to the last, from the beginning to the end, throughout.

ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adris], ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adrisy] *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *adj*

invisible. 2 *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ a model, standard, norm. "adrisy dhəram."—*jəpu*.

ਆਧ [adh] *adj* half. "adh ghəri kou nəhī rakhe."—*dev m 9*. 2 See ਆਧਿ.

ਆਧਨਿ [adhani] short form of ਅਧਿਪਨੀ; king's army.—*sənama*.

ਆਧਰ [ādhər], ਆਧਰਾ [ādhra] *adj* blind. "ādhər ki pədvi kəhī pave."—*VN*. 2 ignorant, stupid. 3 arrogant, conceited.

ਆਧਾ [adha] *adj* half.

ਆਧਾਨ [adhan] See ਅਧਾਨ.

ਆਧਾਰ [adhar] See ਅਧਾਰ. "nam tera adhar mera."—*gəu kəbir*. 2 food. "jin pēdais tu kia soi deī adhar."—*trilōg m 5*.

ਆਧਾਰੀ [adhari] See ਅਧਾਰੀ. 2. *n* stay, support. "səbhna jia ka adhari."—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 a mendicant's bag. "dēdā mūdā khītha adhari."—*brīla kəbir*.

ਆਧਿ [adhi] *Skt* *n* mental suffering. See ਰਸ. 2 worry, anxiety, concern.

ਆਧਿ ਦੇਵਿਕ [adhi devik] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by gods. 2 *n* a calamity caused by heat and cold, rain, lightning, a natural calamity.

ਆਧਿ ਭੋਤਿਕ [adhi bhōtik] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by living beings. 2 *n* (pain) caused by snakebite, tiger, dogbite, etc.

ਆਧੀ [adhi] *adj* (feminine) half. "ek ghəri adhi ghəri."—*s kəbir*. 2. See ਆਧਿ. 3 *Skt* *n* vigilance.

ਆਧੀ [ādhi] *n* a fierce blinding storm; a dust storm "gṛan ki ai ādhi."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਆਧੀਤ [adhī] See ਅਧੀਤ.

ਆਧੀਨ [adhin] See ਅਧੀਨ.

ਆਧੁਨਿਕ [adhunik] *Skt* *adj* of the present; modern.

ਆਧੂ [adhu] *adj* half. 2 suffering mentally.

ਆਧੇਯ [adhey] *Skt* *n* something which stays on some support like a bangle on the arm. 2 *adj* sustainable.

ਆਧੇਰ [adher], ਆਧੇਰਾ [ādhera] See ਅਧੇਰ "adhere rahu nə koi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਆਧੋਰਣ [adhōrən] *Skt* *n* a keeper and driver of an elephant; a mahout.

ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ [adhyatmīk] *Skt* ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ *adj* spiritual; pertaining to the soul; concerning the mind. See ਤਾਪ and ਦੁਖ.

ਆਨ [an] See ਆਣ. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਯ *adj* other, alien, stranger. "an apna kārət vicara."—*sor m 5*.

3 *n* honour, glory. "jini rakhi an sātani."—*sar m 5*. 4 *Skt* face, mouth. 5 self-respect; pride. "In logan te an mānū."—*NP 6 P* ੭੯ wine. 7. savour, relish. 8 beauty. 9 See ਅੰ 2.

ਆਨਕ [anāk] *Skt* *n* a battledrum, kettledrum. 2 a thundering cloud. 3 *adj* sound producing, clamorous.

ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਭੀ [anāk dūdbhi] *Skt* ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਭੀ *n* a high sounding war-drum. 2 Krishan's father Vasudev. There is a story in the Purans that gods had sounded war drums at Vasudev's birth, therefore he got this name. 'balak anāk dūdbhi ke bhāyo dūdbhi bajat an ke dvarē.'—*rahim kavī*. 'A son was born in the house of Vasudev but the drum is being beaten in the house of another (Nand).'

ਆਨਕੀ [ankī] *n* where war drums are sounded, army.—*sānāma*.

ਆਨਤ [anət] *Skt* *adj* bent, humble. 2 *A* اعانت *n* aid, assistance.

ਆਨਦ [anəd] See ਆਨੰਦ "anəd rup sēb nādri aīa."—*bīla m 5*.

ਆਨਦ ਦੁੰਦੁਭ [anəd dūdbh] See ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਭੀ. In krisnavtar, page 185, some scribe has written ਦੁੰਦੁਭ instead of ਦੁੰਦੁਭੀ as the name of Vasudev. "anəd dūdbh chāune." Krishan son of Anak Dundubhi.

ਆਨਦ ਮੂਲ [anəd mul] *adj* root of joy. "anəd mul jəgīvən data."—*gūj m 4*.

ਆਨਦੁ [anədu] See ਆਨੰਦ. 2 Guru Amar Das's composition 'Anand' in Ramkali measure. "anədu suṅhu bəḍbhagi ho."—*anēdu*.

¹See Vishnu Puran, Ch 4, Section 14.

ਆਨੰਧ [anāddh] *Skt* ਆਨੰਧ *n* a musical instrument in which metal or cotton cords are tied in knots as markers indicating different notes and pitches. 2 a musical instrument tightly stitched in leather. "anāddhē murjadīkē."—*amar koṣ*. 3 *adj* tightly stretched. 4 tied, bound.

ਆਨਨ [anən] *Skt* *n* face, mouth. "anən rās kās lāve nā lai."—*gāu m 5*. 'Tastes of the palate can't compare with those of His name.' 2 face and head. "anən kaj bīda brīraj pē ayo."—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 'Khāṛag Singh's head has come to Krishan as if to bid farewell'.

ਆਨਪਾਇਨੀ [anpāini], ਆਨਪਾਵਨੀ [anpāvni] See ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ.

ਆਨਯਨ [anyən] *Skt* *n* bringing, fetching.

ਆਨਰਸ [anrās] See ਅਨਰਸ. "rāsē anrāsē bhālī bhāt bhuggē."—*VN*.

ਆਨਲ [anəl] fire, See ਅਨਲ. "pāvan pāvan, anəl anəl, nābh nābh, bhu bhu sēg."—*cārītr 108*. 'Breath blended with air, body's heat with fire, ethereal fluid with the sky, and earth with the earth'.

ਆਨਾ [ana] *v* to come, arrive. 2 *Skt* ਆਣਕ *n* a coin; an anna, worth one sixteenth of a rūpee or four paisas. 3 an eyeball. 4 *adj* ਅਨਯ, other, another, different.

ਆਨਿ [anī] *adv* having brought, having come. "anī anī sāmḍha bāhu kini."—*kālī a m 4*.

ਆਨੀਤ [anīt] *Skt* *adj* brought, collected. 2 See ਅਨੀਤਿ.

ਆਨੀਤਾ [anīta] See ਆਨੀਤ. 2 *adj* helpless (without God). "bīn hārī hārī anīta re."—*asa m 5*.

ਆਨੀਲੇ [anīle] let us bring. 2 *adv* having brought; having come. "anīle phul pāroile mala."—*asa namdev*.

ਆਨੁ ਪੁਰਬੀ [anu purbī] *Skt* ਆਨੁਪੁਰਬੀ *adj* serially, in order.

ਆਨੁਵਾਕ [anuvak] See ਅਨੁ ਵਾਕ.

ਆਨੁਪ [anup] See ਅਨੁਪ. "jāpī jāpī kārī anēd

jan acaraj anup.”—*jet m 5*.

ਆਨੇਕ [anek] See ਅਨੇਕ.

ਆਨੇਤ [anet] See ਅਨੇਤ. 2 See ਆਨੀਤ.

ਆਨੇਤਾ [aneta] See ਅਨੇਤ. 2 *Sk* ਆਨੇਤੁ one who brings; a fetcher.

ਆਨੇਰਾ [anera], ਆਨੇਰੁ [aneru] *n* darkness, gloom.

“bin sabde tētarī anera.”—*majh a m 3*. “ghaṭī canṇa aneru binasāṇī.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਆਨੰਤ [anāt] See ਅਨੰਤ. “harkhāvāt anāt dāṭala.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਨੰਦ [anād] See ਅਨੰਦ. “anād guru te janīa.”—*anādu 2* a metre. See ਕੋਰਤਾ. 3 the Eternal, the Creator. 4 According to the Sikh custom, the marriage ceremony comprises —

(a) a Sikh girl be engaged to a Sikh youth;
(b) in age, physical condition, etc., both should be suitable for marriage and both should be desirous of having mutual marital relationship;

(c) the engagement should take place after *ardas* (supplicatory prayer) in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib;

(d) the day of marriage be fixed on a religious day or with the consent of the five beloved ones;

(e) the marriage party should consist of as many persons as the bride's parents/guardians invite, and both sides should meet while reciting sacred hymns;

(f) early in the morning, after *asa di var*, the bride and bridegroom should be imparted instructions according to the scripture, and their marriage be confirmed. Then the *lavā* (circumambulatory) text and *anād* be recited and consecrated pudding distributed.

The *anād* form of marriage is very old among the Sikhs. Nabha's heir apparent, prince Ripudaman Singh tried to give it a legal status. A bill was presented in the Council on 30 October 1908. With efforts put

in by Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, on 27 August, 1909 report was called for from a select committee, and on 22 October 1909, the Anand Marriage Act was passed.¹

ਆਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [anād sīgh] A pious Sikh who became an ascetic on reading from Anand the line: “Ihu kuṭāb tu jī dekhda cālē nāhi tere nale.” He came into the service of Guru Gobind Singh and got entitled to the highest spiritual glory.

ਆਨੰਦ ਗੜ੍ਹ [anād gārh] one of the forts of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ [anād ghān] a famous Udasi saint, who lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote a commentary on Japuji in Sammat 1852. Bhai Santokh Singh has strongly criticised and rejected it. 2 a Kayasth poet who wrote *Sujan Sagar Granth*. He was killed during Nadir Shah's invasion on Mathura.

ਆਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ [anād dūdābh] See ਆਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ.

ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ [anādpur] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ. 2 Guru Teg Bahadur, having purchased land in Makhoyal village near Nainadevi hills founded this town on the bank of Satluj river in Sammat 1723. It is now in Una sub-division of Hoshiarpur district. It flourished a great deal under Guru Gobind Singh. It is known as the home of the Khalsa which signifies that the home of the father of the Khalsa is also the home of his progeny, the Khalsa.

In Sammat 1746, Guru Gobind Singh got five forts built for the defence of the city:

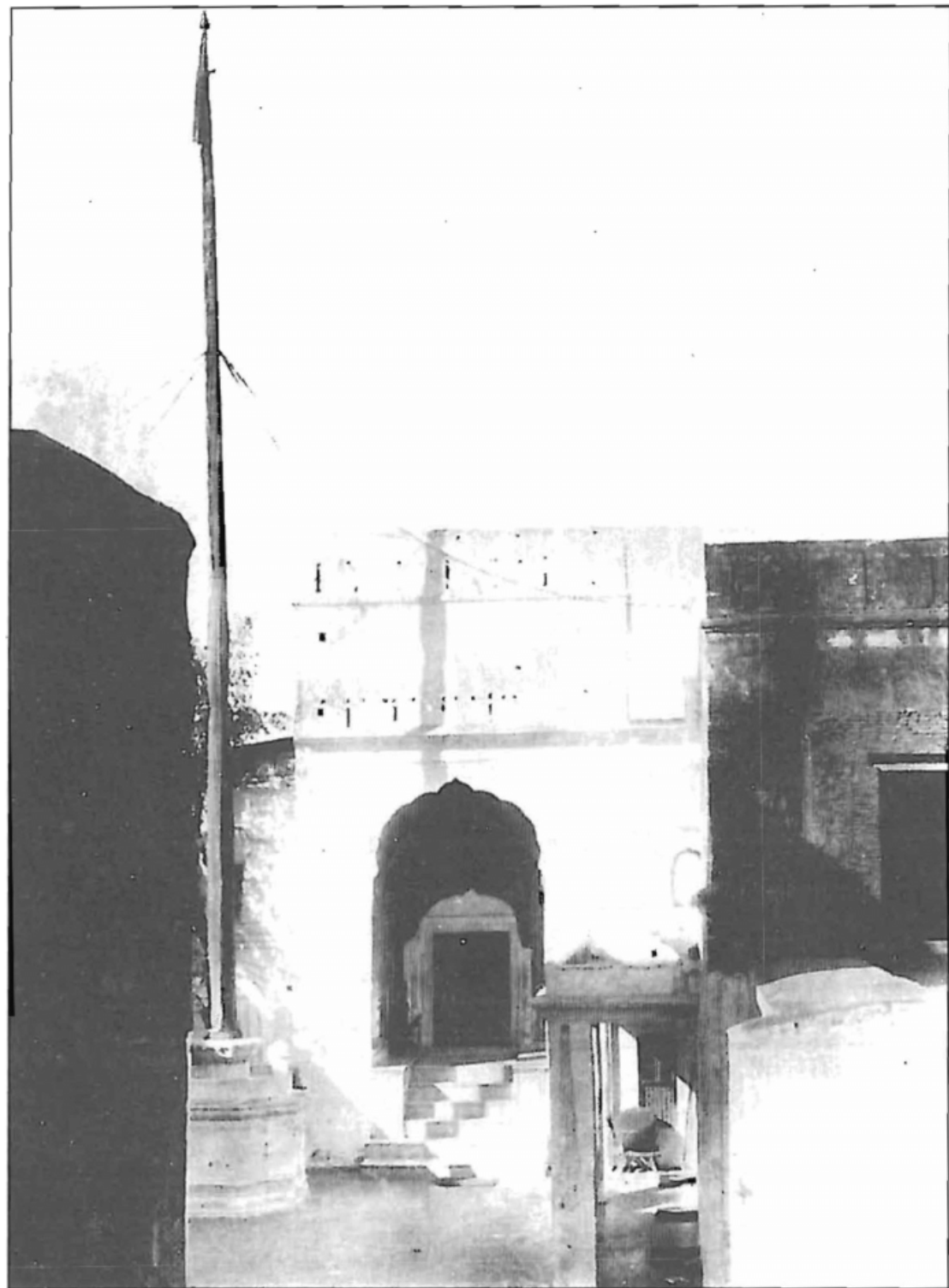
(a) Anandgarh, (b) Lohgarh, (c) Fatehgarh, (d) Keshgarh, (e) Holgarh. Now gurdwaras add to the prestige of these sites. Following is the detail of the gurdwaras at Anandpur:

(1) Akal Bunga is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara within the compound of Gurdwara

¹This has been printed in several languages and is available with book sellers.

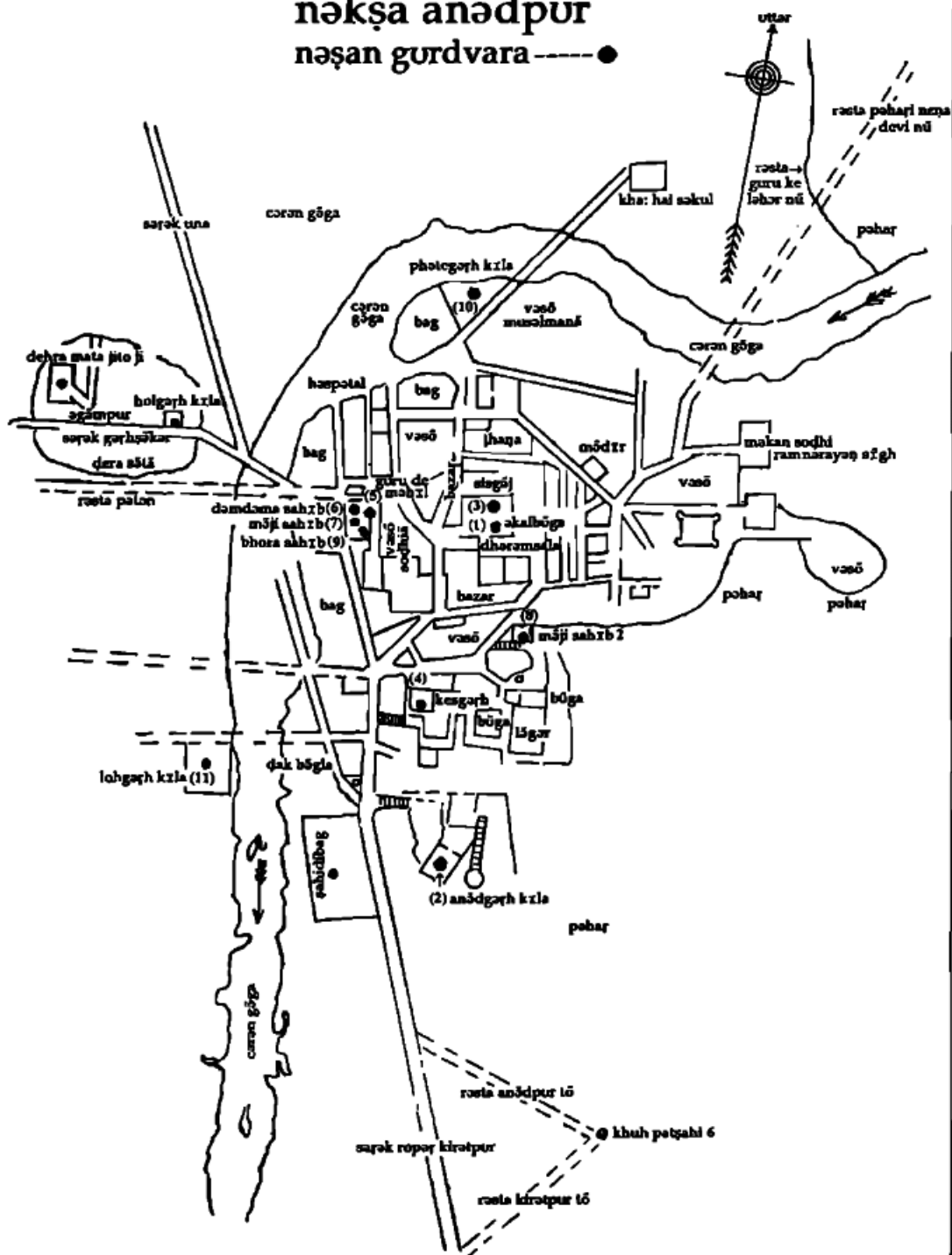


WEAPONS OF SRI DASHMESH JI AT TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB



TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB—SRI ANANDPUR

nəḵṣa anāḍpur nəṣan gurdvara -----●



MAP OF ANANDPUR

Sisganj. Here he was consecrated as the Guru. It has a beautiful building in which Guru Granth Sahib is placed.

- (2) Anandgarh Fort is less than half a mile to the south. It was raised as one of the forts for the defence of the city.

Inside the fort there is an open well of which the steps are difficult to ascend and around which there are cells where, if one enters, it is difficult to find one's way out. The gurdwara is also very elegant and recitation of Guru Granth Sahib goes on here.

It has a grant of land worth Rs. 1600 a year in villages Chandpur, Burj, Chikuna and Mehandri in Anandpur police station. A cash grant of Rs. 37¼ per annum is given by the Kalsia state. The gurdwara has 125 ghumaon of land.

It was to destroy this fort that the hill chiefs sent a drunken elephant whose head was pierced by Bhai Bachittar Singh with his spear.

- (3) Within the town of Anandpur Sahib is gurdwara Sisganj raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. Here Guru Teg Bahadur's head brought from Delhi was cremated.

Attached to it is grant of land worth Rs. 900 sanctioned from the time of the Sikh rule. Besides this there are annual cash grants of Rs. 37¼ from the Kalsia state, Rs. 60 from the Patiala, and Rs. 70 from the Nabha states.

- (4) Close to Anandpur to the southwest is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib where Khalsa Panth was forged on Baisakhi day of 1756 Bikrami. This gurdwara has the following relics:

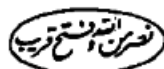
- (a) a Nagni spear 8 feet 9 inches long.
- (b) a bhala (spear) half an inch less than eight feet in length. Its front pike is two feet and nine inches long. There is

a long wooden grip in the middle.

- (c) a sef (straight sword), 4 feet 3 inches in length including the grip; the grip is 3 inches broad decreasing to two inches in the middle and lastly tapering to a pointed end. The sword weighs two seers.¹

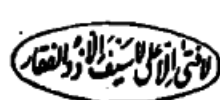
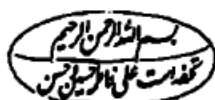
The inscription on it is:

one side



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
میر محمد رکن الدین محمد
ابو بکر بن ابی طالب

the obverse



- (d) a double edged broad sword, 3 feet 3.5 inches long with its blade 1.5 inches broad in the middle and increasing to 2.25 inches at the end. This is the sword which was used to test the faith of the five beloveds.
- (e) a dagger 2 feet one inch long including its grip. On the grip are carved figures of elephants and lions.

Details of the grant of gurdwara Kesgarh: half the annual rent of the entire land of village Baddon equal to Rs. 1150 was offered

¹According to Giani Sampuran Singh, a senior aged priest of Kesgarh Sahib, this weapon was given by the Caliph Muhammad IV of Rome to Aurangzeb along with a ceremonial gown but Bahadur Shah presented it to Guru Gobind Singh. From the inscription, it seems unlikely that a Caliph would have given it to a king belonging to Sunni faction of Islam. The author's father Baba Narayan Singh used to tell that this weapon was presented to Guru Gobind Singh by Pir Budhu Shah of Sadhaura.

by Sardar Baghel Singh Jathedar, at the time of taking amrit; Rs. 400 per year from village Giganval, district Jalandhar donated by Sardar Mit Singh Jathedar; Rs. 1100 per year from Mothepur village under police station Anandpur donated by Sardar Charat Singh Dallevalia; Rs. 75 per annum from village Mahain under police station Anandpur in Bilaspur State. Other annual grants are Rs. 375 from Patiala state, Rs. 169 and 10 annas from Nabha State and Rs. 37¼ from Raja of Kalsia. The gurdwara itself is located in a plot of 33 ghumaons.

Total income is about Rs. 3000. Offerings during Hola Mohala fair are also considerable.

(5) Guru ke Mahal as got built by Guru Teg Bahadur as his residence. Guru Gobind Singh also lived here. Some walls of that time still exist.

(6) Damdama Sahib. To the west of the town is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Here the Guru held congregations and it was here that he punished masāds (preachers-cum-title-collectors).

(7) Manji Sahib is Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara close to Guru ke Mahal. Here the Guru held his daily congregation. It was here that the pandits of Kashmir appealed to the Guru to protect their religious faith.

(8) Manji Sahib (2) is a gurdwara dedicated to the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who were trained in games and got their education here as young boys. It has an annual grant of Rs. 80 from village Surewal, police station, Anandpur since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and annual grants of Rs. 18 and 10 annas sent from the Kalsia state and Rs. 25 from the Patiala state.

The gurdwara is on a low hillock, and its building was raised by Sardar Gujjar Singh an aristocrat of Surakhpur in Kapurthala State. A banyan tree close to the gurdwara has been there since the time of the Sahibzadas.

(9) Bhora Sahib (cave-like structure) within the gurdwara Guru Ke Mahal to the West of Anandpur is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur who used to meditate here on the Almighty. It is about 8 feet below the land surface and ten descending steps lead to it.

(10) Fort Fatehgarh is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh located inside the town close to the police station. The fort built by Guru Gobind Singh for the defence of the town, is in ruins now.

(11) Lohgarh Fort is about one mile southwest of Anandpur which the tenth Guru got built to protect the city. This fort was destroyed by the Satluj river as also through the negligence of the Sikhs. Now a small gurdwara stands here to which belong about three ghumaons of land. 3 See ਸੁਰਜ ਮੱਲ and ਸੋਢੀ.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਲੇ [anādpur de kile] See ਅਨੰਦ ਪੁਰ 2.

ਅਨੰਦ ਮੂਲ [anād mul] *n* God, the source of all joys. "anādmul anath adhari."—*dhana a m I*. ਅਨੰਦ ਰੂਪ [anād rup] God whose form and attribute are a joy to behold. "anād rup anup agocār."—*maru solhe m I*.

ਅਨੰਦੀ [anādi] *Sk* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, joyful.

ਅਨੰਦੁ [anādu] See ਅਨੰਦ.

ਆਪ [ap] *Sk* आप् *vr* to happen; to acquire; to satiate. 2 आत्मन् *pron* one self. "kārhu sābhar sārāb ki ap."—*GPS*. 3 polite words for 'you' and 'he'. "gurusikkhi ko bhākhṣo ap."—*GPS*. 4 *n* selfhood, ego. "ona vici ap vāṛṭda kārṇa kīchu nā jāi."—*maru m 3*. 5 God who is the self of all. "jāhā lobh tāhī kal hē jāhā khīma

tāhī ap.”—s kabir. 6 self-knowledge. “ape no ap khar mānu nirmālu hove.”—var sri m 3. 7 adj one's own. “isat mit ap bap nā mai.”—gau m 5. “so dhān kis-hī nā ap.”—asa m 4. 8 Skt आग्र adjective, smart. “lāe sārāb sena kie ap rupā.”—parās. 9 आपस n water. “jese dhar sagar me gāga ji ko ap hē.”—cādi 1.

ਆਪਸ [apās] n mutual relationship. 2 an alliance. 3 brotherhood. 4 See ਆਪ 7. 5 adv mutually, among ourselves.

ਆਪਸੁਆਰਥੀ [apsuarthi] adj selfish, self-seeking. “mānmukh apsuarthi.”—var sor m 3.

ਆਪਕਾਰੀ [apkari] See ਅਪਕਾਰੀ. 2 See ਆਥਕਾਰੀ.

ਆਪ ਗਣਾਉਣਾ [ap gāṇauna] v to include oneself among the gentry or important people. “je ko ap gāṇaīda so murākh gavar.”—var guj 1 m 3.

ਆਪਗਾ [apga] Skt n a river, in which ap (water) flows. “cīt apga bhāi māhani.”—NP. See ਬਿਨਾਪਗਾ.

ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹ [apgrāh] See ਅਪਗ੍ਰਹਿ.

ਆਪਣ [apāṇ] Skt n a shop. 2 a market. 3 See ਆਪਨ. “apāṇ lia je mīle.”—majh barāhmaha.

ਆਪਣਾ [apṇa] See ਅਪਨਾ. “apṇa coj kārī vekhe ape.”—var bīha m 4.

ਆਪਣਾ ਭਾਣਾ [apṇa bhāṇa] n narcissism; self-seeking wilfulness. “apṇe bhāṇe jo cālē bhāi vichūṛī cōṭā khavē.”—sor m 3. 2 God's will and pleasure.

ਆਪਤ [apāt] Skt ਆਪਤਿ n a calamity, distress. “sāpāt hārākh nā apāt dukha.”—gau m 5. 2 Skt आत्मत्व ego, pride. “kam krodh lobh moh apāt pāc dut bīkhāṇī.”—sāveye m 3 ke. 3 Skt आप्य adj received, acquired. 4 wise; shrewd. 5 who tells the reality. 6 n a sage, hermit.

ਆਪਤਕਾਮ [apātkaam] Skt आप्यकाम adj all whose desires have been fulfilled; fully satisfied.

ਆਪਤਿ [apātī] See ਆਪਤ 1. 2 Skt आप्य n acquisition, profit.

ਆਪਤੁ [apātu] Skt आत्मत्व n ego, pride. 2 love of the self. “choḍ apātu bad āhākara.”—foḍi m 5.

ਆਪਦ [apād], ਆਪਦਾ [apda] n a calamity, disaster, adversity. 2 hindrance. “tāhā dukh sōb apād.”—sar m 4.

ਆਪਨ [apān] pron personal, belonging/pertaining to. “apān bapē nahi kisi ko bhavān ko hārī raja.”—sor rāvdas. 2 self, oneself. “āvar mūe kīa sog kārīje, tōu kīje jōu apān jīje.”—gau kabir. 3 n a shop. See ਆਪਣ. “bānāj soj sō apān purī.”—NP.

ਆਪਨੜਾ [apāṇṛa] pron of the self, one's own. “apāṇṛa prābhū nādīr kārī dekhe.”—vād m 4. “apāṇṛe ghārī hārī rāgo kī nā mānehī.”—tīlāg m 1.

ਆਪਨਾ [apna] See ਅਪਨਾ.

ਆਪਭੇਸ [apbhes] adj one's own dress. 2 pride incarnate, picture of self-conceit. “bhāyo ap bhes.”—ramav.

ਆਪਮੁਹਾਹੁ [apmuhahu], ਆਪਮੁਹਾਰਾ [apmuhara] adj self-willed, headstrong, impulsive; impervious to advice from others. 2 who can do things on his own without external prodding. 3 speaking spontaneously without refinement. “mukhī bole apmuhahu.”—sor m 4.

ਆ ਪਰਸ [a pāras] See ਅਪਰਸ. “nīrhar vārtī a pāsa.”—sri 3 m 5.

ਆਪ ਲਖਾਉਣਾ [ap lākhauna] v to reveal oneself; to try to make oneself well-known. 2 to expose one's real self. “rātā sar nā jāṇai, āve apu lākhaī.”—var ram 1 m 2.

ਆਪ ਵਢਾਉਣਾ [ap vāṇauna] v to lose selfhood; to shed pride.

ਆਪਾ [apa] n one's own self, selfhood. 2 pride, ego. 3 one's real worth or real self. “jān nanāk bin āpa cine mīṭe nā bhāṛm kī kai.”—dhāna m 9. 4 M ਆਪਾ father.

ਆਪਾਂ [apā] pron. plural of ਆਪ. we.

ਆਪਾਉ [apau] Skt ਆਪਜਾਨਨ n watering, irrigation. “sālīl apau sārēgpaṇī.”—sri m 1. ‘Irrigate with water i.e. with God's name’. 2 See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਆਪਾਉਣਾ [apauna] See ਆਪਾਉ. 2 v to adopt, make (something) one's own, "prabhū gāhī bhujā apāio."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਆਪਾਇਆ [apāia] adopted as one's own. See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 merged in 'his own form. "kāna apī kāravan ape, kāhu nanak apī apāio."—*sar m 5*.

ਆਪਾਹ [apah] disinterested. See ਆਪਾਹ. "kāraṇ kārāṇ sāmraṭh apāhe."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਆਪਾਰ [apar] See ਆਪਾਰ. "kāutak kārē rāg apar."—*sukhmāni*.

ਆਪਿ [apī] See ਆਪ. 2 part self, by oneself. "apī chuṭe nah chuṭie."—*var māla m 1*. 3 *Skt* n a friend, a chum.

ਆਪਿਓ [apio] adjourned, made one's own. "lāk bhābhikhāṇ apio ho."—*sor namdev*.

ਆਪਿਣੀ ਆਪਾਹੁ [apine apahu], ਆਪਿਣੀ ਆਪਿ [apine apī] by oneself; without another's help. "apine apahu."—*var suhi m 1*. "jīnī apine apī sajā sārā alāk apāro."—*vad m 1 alahniā*.

ਆਪੁ [apu] one's self. See ਆਪ. "ape jāne apu."—*jāpu*. "apu sāvāhī mē mīlī."—*s fārid*. 2 self-pride, egotism. "apu tīagī sāt cārān lagī."—*prabhā pātal m 5*. 3 part self, one's self. "apu gāe āurān hu khovhī."—*gāu kābir*. ਆਪੇ ਆਪ [ape ap], ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ [ape apī] See ਆਪਿਣੀ ਆਪਿ. "hārī ape apī upāida."—*sri m 4 vānjara*.

ਆਪੇ ਆਪੇ [ape ape] self alone, one's self. 2 vain, conceited. "ek māhālī tū ape ape, ek māhālī gārībāno."—*gāu m 5*. 3 See ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ.

ਆਪੇਧਾਪ [apodhap], ਆਪੇਧਾਪੀ [apodhapi] n rat race for one's own interests; extreme selfishness; action to please oneself alone. "apo dhapi hōike nyare nyare dhārām calave."—*BG 2 Skt* ਆਪਯਾਨ ill-intention, ill-omened thinking, perplexity.

ਆਪੋ [apo] See ਆਪ and ਆਪਾ. pride. 2 by oneself. "nanak je ko apo jāne, āge gārā nā sohe."—*jāpu*. 'if some one thinks that he is able to

achieve anything.'

ਆਫਤ [afat] *A* آفت *Skt* ਆਪਦ n a calamity, adversity. 2 a distress, affliction. 3 a turbulence, tumult.

ਆਫਤਾਬ [aftab] *P* آفتاب n drier of water, the sun. "aftab sām ūday nā hove."—*GPS*.

ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਨ [aphtabe yāman], ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਾਨ [aphtabe yāman] *P* آفتاب يمان the sun of Yemen; bright and very hot. "cārāce fālāk aftabe yāman." "kī māhe fālāk aftabe yāman."—*hākayats*.

ਆਫਰਣਾ [apharna], ਆਫਰਨਾ [apharna] v to bloat, swell with pride. See ਅਫਾਰ.

ਆਫਰੀ [afarī] *P* آفرین part a term of applause and approval; well done, bravo. 2 *adj* This word meaning 'who produces' comes at end as in jāhā afri, the creator of the world.

ਆਫਰੀਦਹ [afridah] *P* آفريد produced, gave birth to.

ਆਫਰੀਦਨ [afridan] *P* آفريدان v to give birth, produce.

ਆਫਰੀਦੀ [aphridi] See ਅਫਰੀਦੀ.

ਆਫਰੀਨ [aphrin] See ਆਫਰੀ.

ਆਫਤ [afat] *A* آفت plural of ਆਫਤ. "sarkāṣ hve aphat ūthai."—*GPS*.

ਆਫਾਰ [aphar] See ਅਫਾਰ.

ਆਫੂ [aphu] See ਅਫੂਮ. "āmli mīṣrī chādke aphu khat sārāhī."—*vrīd*. 2 See ਅਫਵ. "gunhī us ke sāgāl aphu."—*trīlāg m 5*.

ਆਫੂਆ ਕੀ ਬਰੀ [aphua kī bārī] n a pill or pallet of opium; a dose of opium. "āmīṭ aphua kī bārī khat cādhai bhāg."—*cārītr III*.

ਆਬ [ab] *P* آب n water. See ਆਪ 9 and ਅਬਜ. "dārākhat ab as kār."—*var mājh m 1*. 2 mercury. 3 jewel. 4 glory. 5 honour, dignity. 6 price, value. 7 rank, status. 8 custom. 9 habit, nature. "sac kī ab nīṭ dehī paṇī."—*sri m 1*. 'Irrigate the act of telling the truth'.

ਆਬ [āb] n a mango. "pakān lage āb."—*s kābir*. 'Seekers of spiritual knowledge have begun

to ripen with good qualities.'

ਆਬ ਹਯਾਤ [ab hayat], ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ [ab hevan] *P* آب حیات - آب حیات water of life; amrit; elixir; nectar.

ਆਬਕਾਰ [abkar] *P* آبکار a distiller. 2 a distiller or maker of wine.

ਆਬਕਾਰੀ [abkari] *P* آبکاری n a distillery. 2 a wine factory.

ਆਬਖੋਰਾ [abxora] *P* آب خورا n a pot for drinking; a cup, bowl, goblet.

ਆਬਗੀਰ [abgir] *P* آبگیر n a pit or tank for holding water. 2 a trench, stream. 3 a pot for water, a pitcher.

ਆਬਗੁੰ [abgū] *P* آبگون adj water-coloured. 2 glittering like water. 3 a shining sword. 4 the name of a canal in Persia.

ਆਬ ਜਮਜਮ [ab jamjam] water of zāmzām well. See ਰੱਜ and ਜਮਜਮ.

ਆਬਦਾਰ [abdar] *P* آبدار adj shining, having a glitter. 2 n a servant who always waits upon his master with a flask of wine or water.

ਆਬਨੂਸ [abnus] *P* آبنوس ebony; heavy blackwood used for making pen holder stands, picture frames and other beautiful articles. Its tree is found mostly in South India, its Latin name is diospyros ebenum. *G* ebenos *E* ebony.

ghūghaṭ ughar kari narka didar din,
dekhāt hi bhāḍigai hāḍi dadhi phus ki,
bhedān ke dār pari hāl pari ghusān ke,
kāvvān ke rār pari apne jālus ki,
kābri nīkari kari kola ki bigari kul,
bhānāt "purān" nā āgari kuhu hus ki,
tāva me nā tab rāhi kajar be ab bhāi,
teri ab dekhe ab gai abnus ki.

ਆਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ [abpaṣi] *P* آبپاشی n irrigation, watering. 2 sprinkling of water.

ਆਬਰੂ [abru] *P* آبرو n gloss of face; honour, reputation, dignity. "vīc sēbha abru khoī tohī."—*GPS*.

ਆਬਰੇ [abre] n a mango. "kākri abre pākāe."

—asa kābir. 'Bad actions turned into good ones.' See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਆਬਰੋ [abro] See ਆਬਰੂ. "gai abro dirāgh aj."—*GPS*.

ਆਬਲੀ [abli] n an unripe mango. 2 tamarind. 3 fruit of tamarind. 4 See ਆਵਲੀ.

ਆਬਾਦ [abad] *A* آباد plural of ਅਬਦ an aeon. 2 *P* a habitation, town. 3 praise. 4 adj populated, inhabited.

ਆਬਾਦਾਨ [abadan] *P* آبادان populated. "abadan sāda māṣ-hur."—*gauravīdas*. 2 a famous city in Arabian Iraq.

ਆਬਾਦੀ [abadi] *P* آبادی n a habitation, populated place, residential area. 2 population, census.

ਆਬਿਦ [abid] *A* عابد for adj who worships; a devotee.

ਆਬੀ [abi] *P* آبی adj related to water, watery. 2 n moisture. 3 short form for ਮੁਰਗਾਬੀ. "bajān sath abīān lehī."—*cāṛitr III*.

ਆਬੂ [abu] *Skt* अबू n Mount Abu, a hill top of Aravati mountain in Rajputana. It is said to have been the residence of sage Vashishth. Its average height is 3930 feet and the highest top, Guru Shikhar, is 5650 feet high. Here is an ancient fire pit from which Rajputs are said to have emerged. There are also some very old Jain temples here. Rich people of Rajputana come here to spend their summers.

ਆਬੇ ਹੈਵਾਨ [abe hevan] See ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ.

ਆਬੇ ਬਕਾ [abe baka] *P* آب ب n elixir of life; nectar; ambrosia.

ਆਬੂ [ābr] n a mango.

ਆਭਨੀ [abhni] n splendid army.—*sānāma*.

ਆਭਰਣ [abharaṇ] *Skt* n an ornament. "hāṛīnam rāḡ abharaṇi."—*jetsārī m 5*. 2 fostering, nourishing, tending.

ਆਭਾ [abha] *Skt* n splendour. 2 lustre, radiance. 3 praise.

ਆਭਾਸ [abhas] *Skt* n a reflection, glimpse, image.

ਆਭਾਗਾ [abhaga] See ਆਭਾਗਾ. "jānmət ki nā muo abhaga."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਆਭਾਨੀ [abhani] *n* a splendid army.—*sānāma*.

ਆਭਾਰ [abhar] *Skt n* weight, load, burden. 2 a responsibility. 3 a favour, benefaction. 4 a vāṇīk metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

ਆਭਿਖੇਕ [abhikhek] See ਅਭਿਖੇਕ. 2 *adj* relative, relation.

ਆਭਿਗਯ [abhiḡy] See ਅਭਿਗਯ.

ਆਭਿਜ [abhiḡ] See ਅਭਿਜ.

ਆਭੁਲ [abhul] See ਅਭੁਲ. "ap abhul nā bhulau."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਆਭੁਖਣ [abhukhaṇ], ਆਭੁਖਨ [abhukhaṇ] *Skt* ਆਭੁਖਣ *n* an ornament. "jāh prāsādī abhukhaṇ pahīriḡe."—*sukhmāni*. 2 a literary figure of speech; a figurative expression.

ਆਭੋਗ [abhog] in music, the final part of dhrupad, etc.; climax of sexual pleasure.

ਆਭੰਜ [abhāḡ] See ਅਭੰਜ.

ਆਮ [am] *Skt n* ਆਮੁ the sap of undigested food which oozes through the anus. See ਆਮਪਤ 2. 2 *Skt* ਆਮੁ a mango. 3 *Skt* ਆਮਯ a disease. "sun lāhīṇā hārkhyo rīde jyō ami khve am."—*NP*. 'just as a patient becomes happy on getting rid of his illness.' 4 *A* ਆਮ *adj* common, general, frequent, not special. 5 famous. 6 *n* a year.

ਆਮਖ [amakh] See ਆਮਿਖ.

ਆਮ ਖਾਸ [am khas] *n* a session of the court of kings of Delhi in which special courtiers as well as common people presented themselves. 2 a royal function which any one could attend; an open court. "am khas me kārī prāsāsa."—*GPS*.

ਆਮਦ [aməd] *P* ਆਮਦ came, "kuja aməd kuja rāphī."—*tlāḡ nāmdev*. 'Where did you come from, where do you go?' 2 *n* income *Skt* ਆਮਦ. "aməd xārəc sābharən kārē."—*GPS*.

ਆਮਦਨ [amdan] *P* ਆਮਦਨ to come, arrive. 2 *n* income.

ਆਮਦੰਦ [amədēd] *P* ਆਮਦੰਦ they came.

ਆਮਨ [amān] *Skt* ਆਮਨ *n* a disease, sickness.

ਆਮਨਾਯ [amnay] *Skt* ਆਮਨਾਯ *n* Ved. 2 practice, exercise. 3 a ceremony, custom. 4 sectarian, communal.

ਆਮ ਪਾਤ [am pat] abortion. See ਗਰਭ ਸੁਆ. 2 exuding or oozing of undigested food through the arse. Due to the weakness of the belly-heat, the raw sap of food deteriorates and exudes in the form of foul-smelling greasy faeces heavier than water. The patient should take soft and light food like rice or sago. If the intestines develop inflammation and pain, it results in dysentery. A patient of ampat should be given hauberry, fresh ginger, motha grass and oldenlamdoi boiled in water, bifora and pith of mannaḡos mixed with jaggery should be eaten or drunk like tea. A powder of ginger, white cumin seeds, rock salt, asafoetida, nutmeg, mango seed, onarmulos, catechu and ground bhāringī eaten with curd is effective. "ampat āru sronət pata."—*cārīr 405*.

ਆਮਯ [amāy] *Skt n* a disease, malady. 2 loss, harm. 3 indigestion, dyspepsia. 4 a camel.

ਆਮਰ [amār] See ਅਮਰ. "ap gāvār amār rāhe."—*asa m 1*. "hoī amro grīh māhī bēḡha."—*sor m 5*. 2 ਆਮਰ who gives an order. "dhur ki bhejī ai amār."—*asa m 5*. 'Maya is sent by the Almighty per His will.' 3 *A* ਆਮਰ weak, powerless. "īhu amār hām gurī kie dārbarī."—*asa m 5*. 'This maya became powerless and we became supreme'.

ਆਮਰਸ [amāras], ਆਮਰਖ [amārakh] *Skt* ਆਮਰਸ *n* anger, ire. "īrkha pārukha chāl amārkhā."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* ਆਮਰਸ an intimate touch. 3 a consultation.

ਆਮਰਿ [amārī], ਆਮਰੀ [amrī], ਆਮਰੁ [amāru] See ਅਮਰ and ਅਮਰ. "ājī amrī nīvālka kārām vare."—*dātt*. 'unborn, deathless practitioners

of Yoga.'

ਅਮਰੂਦ [amrud] See ਅਮਰੂਦ.

ਅਮਰੋ [amro] See ਅਮਰ.

ਅਮਲ [amāl] See ਅਮਿਲ.

ਅਮਲਕ [amlak] See ਆਉਲਾ. "hath amlak atam gyana."—NP.

ਅਮਲੀ [amli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

ਅਮਾਸ਼ਯ [amaṣay] *Skt* *n* the stomach where raw food (am) settles. 2 the first part of the small intestine, where liver and gall bladder meet; duodenum.

ਅਮਾਤ [amat] See ਅਮਾਤ.

ਅਮਾਦਹ [amadāh] *P* آماده ready, prepared.

ਅਮਾਲ [amal] *A* اعمال *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. actions, doings, pranks, tricks.

ਅਮਿ [ami] See ਅਮਯ and ਤਮਿ.

ਅਮਿਖ [amikh] *Skt* ਅਮਿਸ਼ *n* meat, flesh. "pritham tāj-hu amikh ko khana."—NP.

ਅਮਿਲ [amīl] *A* عمل doer, performer, practioner. 2 *n* a worker, servant; an employee "amīl mulkən ke jrs thāi"—GPS. 3 a revenue official of old times, whose descendants are still called amils in Sindh. 4 an artisan, craftsman.

ਅਮੀ [ami] *adj* suffering from a disease; sick, patient. See ਅਮ 3. 2 *A* آمين Amen! part be it so ! 3 please accept, approve.

ਅਮੂ [amu] *P* آمو *n* river Oxus of Bukhara which flows through the middle of Turan and Iran (Persia). "amu adī bəkhānke israstrə kəhī āt."—sənama. 'Varun is the husband of river Amu, and his weapon is execution.'—sənama.

ਅਮੇਖਤਹ [amextəh] *P* آمیخته *adj* blended, mixed.

ਅਮੇਖਤਨ [amextən] *P* آمیختن *v* to join, mix.

ਅਮੇਜ਼ [amez] *P* آمیز *adj* mixed. 2 mixed; used after a word as ਰੰਗਾਮੇਜ਼.

ਅਮੇਜ਼ਿਸ਼ [ameziṣ] *P* آمیزش *n* mixing, mixture.

ਅਮੇਯ [amey] *adj* See ਅਮੇਯੁ. 2 which cannot be

'This is originally a Greek word meaning 'really', 'infact'. Christians and Muslims utter it loudly after their supplicatory prayers.

absorbed or accommodated. "cəkhā dvar amey vahyē su ave."—NP.

ਅਮੇਰ [amer], ਅਮੇਰ [amer] an ancient town near Jaipur which once was a capital. See ਅੰਬਰ and ਅੰਬਰ.

ਅਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ [amo samṇe] *adv* face to face. "ləkkh nāgare vājjan amo samṇe."—cādi 3.

ਅਮੋਖਤਹ ਕਾਰ [amokhtəh kar] *P* آموزش کار *adj* trained, skilled in doing work.

ਅਮੋਖਤਨ [amokhtən] *P* آموزش *v* to receive instruction or training. 2 to teach or train.

ਅਮੋਦ [amod] *Skt* *n* happiness, pleasure, enjoyment. "ur amod sāg bhe gāhīvər."—NP.

ਅਮੋਲ [amol], ਅਮੋਲਾ [amola], ਅਮੋਲੀ [amoli] See ਅਮੋਲ. 2 priceless. "guru pāhī sīr bec amolia."—var gəu m 4.

ਅਮੋਰੁਣ [amōtrən] *Skt* *n* an invitation. 2 a solicitation.

ਅਮੂ [amr] *Skt* *n* a mango.

ਅਮੂ ਮੋਰ [amr mōr] *n* pollen of a mango.

ਅਯ [ay] *Skt* *n* income.

ਅਯਸ [ayās], ਅਯਸੁ [aysu] *n* permission. See ਆਇਸ .

ਅਯਤ [ayət] *Skt* *adj* broad. 2 spread. "māstək ayət locān lone."—NP. 3 *A* آية a line of the text of Bible or Quran. 4 a sign, mark. 5 prophet's miracle.

ਅਯਤਨ [aytən] *Skt* *n* a house, home, residence. 2 god's house; a temple.

ਅਯੱਤ [ayətt] *Skt* अयत्त *adj* subordinate, subservient.

ਅਯਦ [ayəd] *P* آید *adj* likely to come. 2 *A* آید returning. 3 applicable.

ਅਯਨ [ayən] See ਅਯਨ.

ਅਯਾ [aya] *v* past tense of ਆਉਣ. "bagā bhī aya cau."—var vād m 3. 2 Pg a nurse. 3 *P* ਯੁ part what; if; or.

ਅਯਾਮ [ayam] *Skt* *n* extending, pervading. 2 act of bringing within rules. See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਮ. 3 See ਅਯਾਮ.

ਆਯੁ [ayu] *Skt* *n* age. 2 ghee, clarified butter. 3 a Chandarvanshi king, son of Pururva. 4 food, corn. 5 air. 6 an offspring. 7 medicine, drug.

ਆਯੁਸਮਾਨ [ayusman], ਆਯੁਖਮਾਨ [ayukhman] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸਮਾਨ *adj* long lived, lasting for a long time.

ਆਯੁਖਾ [ayukha] *Skt* ਆਯੁਖ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਯੁਖਤ [ayukhy] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸਤ *adj* who gives life. 2 *n* eatables fit for a sick person. 3 strength, power.

ਆਯੁਤ [ayut] See ਆਯੁਤ and ਆਯੁਤ.

ਆਯੁਧ [ayudh] *Skt* *n* a weapon. 2 a horn or conchshell, which is helpful in a battle.

ਆਯੁਧਨ [ayudhan] a battle, See ਆਯੁਧਨ. "ghor ayudhan eso bhayo."—*cāṛitr* 405.

ਆਯੁਰ [ayur] *n* age. "chin chin ayur bitat jai."—*NP*. See ਆਯੁਰ.

ਆਯੁਰ ਵੇਦ [ayur ved] *Skt* ਆਯੁਰਵੇਦ *n* a minor Ved about the age of human beings; a medical science. Ashvini Kumar is regarded as its chief preceptor; he taught it to Indar, who in turn taught it to Dhanvantri. This Ved is derived from Atharv Ved. Now there is no book bearing this name, but all books on medical science are covered by it. "ayur ved kiyo pārkasa."—*dhānātār*.

ਆਯੋਦ [ayed] *P* you come. This word is coined from ਆਯੋਦਨ.

ਆਯੋਧਨ [ayodhan] *Skt* *n* a battle, war. 2 a battlefield.

ਆਰ [ar] *Skt* *n* an awl. "ar nāhī jih topāu."—*sor ravidas*. Here ਆਰ stands for sharp intellect. 2 a tooth of a circular saw; an axle of a wheel. 3 a raw metal. 4 a pointed prod for driving an animal. 5 *A* ५ shame, modesty. 6 *S* to cajole, express love or fondness.

ਆਰਸ [arās] *n* sloth. "bīsar arsē sābe prābhat lok jag-hī."—*surāj*. 2 *Skt* ਆਰਸ *adj* concerning a sage (rishi); a sage's composition. 3 *n* a

book respected for its association with a sage.

ਆਰਸਤਾ [arāsta] *n* laziness, sloth, lassitude. 2 See ਆਰਸਤਾ.

ਆਰਸੀ [arsi] *Skt* ਆਰਸੀ *n* a mirror, a looking glass. "rhu mānu arsi koi gurmukhī vekhē."—*majh ā m* 3. "jesē taro tari or arsi sēnah sāstrā."—*BG*. See ਆਰਸੀ. 2 an ornament with a mirror fixed in it which ladies wear on their thumbs. "kāhā su arsiā muhī bāke."—*asa ā m* 1. 3 also used in place of ਆਲਸੀ.

ਆਰਕਤ [arākat] *Skt* ਆਰਕਤ *adj* red. 2 with a tinge of redness.

ਆਰਕਤਾ ਜਲਨਿ [arāktā jalanī] *n* a river of reddish water; Sarasvati.—*sānama*.

ਆਰਜ [arāj] See ਆਰਜ.

ਆਰਜਤਾ [arājta] *Skt* ਆਰਜਤਾ *n* culture, civilization. "sīrjān arājta."—*NP*. 2 superiority, eminence. 3 candour, simplicity.

ਆਰਜਨੀ [arjāni] *Skt* ਆਰਜਨੀ *adj* white as silver (ਅਰਜੁਨ), bright. 2 a female collector. "nāmo arjāni marjāni."—*cāḍi* 2.

ਆਰਜਵ [arjav] *Skt* ਆਰਜਵ *n* simplicity, serenity, honesty. "arjav bina kuṭīla joi."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* simple, guileless, innocent.

ਆਰਜਾ [arja] *S* *n* age. state. 2 See ਆਰਜਾ. "je jug care arja."—*japu*. 3 *Skt* ਆਰਜਾ mother. 4 a metre. See ਗਾਹਾ. 5 *adj* noble woman, virtuous lady. "bhāne nīj bharja sō arja ! srāvāṇ kār."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਜਾਧਿ [arjadhi] *n* ਆਰਜਾ-ਅਵਧਿ. duration of life. See ਆਰਜਾਧਿ.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ [arjari] *n* the enemy of age; old age. —*sānama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [arjari arī] *n* enemy of ਆਰਜਾ (old age), amrit, elixir.—*sānama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰੀ [arjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰਿ. 2 age. "binu simrān jese sārāp ājari."—*gāṇ ā m* 5.

ਆਰਜੀ [arji] *A* ५ *adj* temporary, impermanent.

ਆਰਜੁ [arzu] *P* ५ *n* a desire, wish, hope.

ਆਰਣ [arəṇ] *n* an anvil; ironsmith's block. See ਆਰਣਿ. "kaia arəṇ mən vicī lohā."—*maru m* 1. 2 *Skt* depth, solemnity. 3 a pit, pond. 4 S a war, battle.

ਆਰਣ ਸੁਤ [arəṇ sut] *n* son of Aran (pond); lotus. "arəṇsut kər prabhū sir layo."—*NP*. 'the master taking it as lotus put his hand on the head'. 2 the moon, which is son of the deep ocean.

ਆਰਣਿ [arəṇi] in a furnace or forge for melting or heating up metals like iron. "jiu arəṇi lohā par bhāni ghāraic."—*suhī m* 1. 2 *n* an eddy, a whirlpool.

ਆਰਤ [arət], ਆਰਤਾ [arta] *Skt* ਆਰਤਿ *adj* coward, timid. 2 suffering, in pain. "arət duar rəṭət pīguria."—*gəu m* 5. "gopal tera arta."—*dhāna dhāna*. 'Your timid slave seeks shelter with you, master of the earth.' Some ignorant people interpret this as ਆਰਤੀ (a ceremonial worship of gods by moving lighted lamps in front) holding that it is Dhanna Jat's 'ਆਰਤਾ'.

ਆਰਤਿ [arəti] *Skt* ਆਰਤਿ *n* pain, humility, poverty.

ਆਰਤੀ [arti] *Skt* ਆਰਤੀ *n* what happens even without night, that is, to do worship by revolving lighted lamps for which reason it is called non-night worship. According to Hinduism, lamps are revolved four times at the feet of the image, twice at the level of the navel and seven times around the entire body. The number of lamps may be anywhere between one to a hundred. Guru Nanak Dev rejected this ritual and said that God's arti is already being performed by nature. See Dhanasri Shabad : "gəgən me thal rəvi cād dipək bəne." See ਦੀਪਦਾਨ. 2 Arti Sohila, a bani recited at bed time. "sodər arti gavie əmrīt vele japu uchara."—*BG*

¹Though word arta is not in the sense of arti but Sikhs do employ it this way as well. Udasi Saints declaim: "arta kije nanək şah patšah ka. din duni ke şahənšah ka."...

ਆਰਤੀ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [arti sohila] *n* song of joy in which true arti is described. Here, recitation begins with "je ghəri kirəti akhie." "titu ghəri gavhu sohila." and culminates as "kesi arti hoī bhāvkhēḍna, teri arti ənhəta səbəd vajət bheri."

ਆਰਦ [arəd] *P* آرد *n* flour, ground corn. 2 from *vr* ਆਵੁਰਦਨ. let one bring, brings, will bring.

ਆਰਦ੍ਰ [ardrə] *Skt* ਆਰਦ੍ਰ *adj* wet, soaked. 2 soiled.

ਆਰਨ [arən] *adj* red coloured. "jəri səg jərə rajē arən uchar."—*NP*. 'Red coverlets interwoven with golden thread look beautiful'. 2 See ਆਰਣ. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਆਰਨ in place of ਆਰਨਜ (forest). "arən jīt dis ghəni nīhari."—*GPS*. 4 See ਆਰਨਜ.

ਆਰਨਜਾਤ [arənjat] lotus grown out of a pond (ਆਰਣ). See ਆਰਣਸੁਤ. "anən arənjat suhai."—*NP*.

ਆਰਨਜ [arnyā] *Skt* ਆਰਣਯ *adj* relating to forest; wild.

ਆਰਨਜਕ [arnyāk] *Skt* ਆਰਣਯਕ related with forest; vanprasth, the third stage of life for a Hindu. 2 those Brahman parts of Veds which were studied while living there because saint-scholars staying in forests taught them to their disciples. See ਉਪਨਿਸਦ ਐਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਆਰਨਜਕ etc.²

ਆਰਫ [arəph] *A* آرف *adj* a possessor of spiritual knowledge (ਉਰਫ). "arəph kamī valī velayət."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਬ [arəb] *n* Arabia. 2 Arab, Arabian. "arəb ke arbi əradhē tere nam hē."—*əkal*. 3 the language of Arabia; Arabic "kəhū arbi torki parsi ho."—*əkal*. 4 an Arab (or Arabian) horse "kəche arbi pəbb mano səpəccā."—*parəs*.

ਆਰਬਲ [arbəl], ਆਰਬਲਾ [arbəla] *n* ਆਰੁ-ਬਲ. strength and age. 2 age, duration of life, lifetime. "bərəkḥ bəhəttər bhāi arbəl."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਬੀ [arbi] See ਆਰਬ.

²Four forests vrīhad, tētrīy, etrey and kṣitki are well known.

ਆਰਭਟੀ [arbhṭi] *Skt* *n* that part of a drama which shows courage and terror. 2 a theatre. 3 courage, intrepidity.

ਆਰਮੇਨੀਆ [armenia] See ਅਰਮਨੀ.

ਆਰਯ [arəy] *Skt* ਆਰਯ *adj* superior, superb, virtuous. 2 worshipping, venerable. 3 belonging to a superior pedigree. 4 a resident of Aryavart; Indian.

ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ [arəy samaj] Mul Shankar, son of Amba Shankar, a Brahman of Tankara village, Moravi state, was born in 1824 AD. He became a disciple of Sanyasi Parmanand and adopted Dayanand Sarasvati as his name. He studied Sanskrit grammar under Pandit Virjanand of Mathura. Taking note of the preaching of Christianity in India, he was enthused to spread the Vedic religion. According to his own thinking and the culture of the time, he interpreted the Veds and promulgated new rules. He named his sect Arya Samaj and Satyarath Prakash is his religious treatise.

The saint Dayanand died on 30th October 1883 AD.

The rules of Arya Samaj are :

- (1) All truths are discovered through education and material sciences and they all have their origin in God.
- (2) God is truth, mind and joy, without form, all-powerful, just, kind, birthless, endless, unchangeable, without origin, incomparable and the source of all that exists. His worship is the only proper one.
- (3) The Ved is the book of true knowledge; its study, teaching and listening comprise the prime religion of the Aryas.
- (4) One should always be ready to learn the truth and to unlearn the untruth.
- (5) All tasks should be performed according to the dharma, that is, with knowledge and

consideration of truth versus falsehood.

(6) The welfare of the world is the basic objective of Arya Samaj including its physical, spiritual and social progress.

(7) Relations should be maintained with all as far as possible in accordance with dharma.

(8) Removal of ignorance and spread of knowledge should always be the aim.

(9) No one should be content with his own progress, but should consider it as a step in the progress of all.

(10) All men should be inter-dependent, in following rules for universal good, and should be independent in adopting every beneficial rule.

ਆਰਯਾ [arya] *Skt* ਆਰਯਾ *n* feminine of ਆਰਯ. a woman of high or noble birth. 2 mother. 3 grandmother. 4 mother-in-law. 5 the goddess, Durga. 6 a stanza. See ਆਰਯਾ. 7 *adj* noble, virtuous (woman).

ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ [arya varət] *Skt* ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ *n* the country of the Aryas; the country with Himalayas in the north, Vindhya in the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian sea in the west. Now the whole of India is called Aryavart.

ਆਰਾ [ara] *n* a serrated tool with which wood is sawed, a sawing machine. 2 noise, din. 3 near side bank, "kachu ara par na sujh." —*gauravidas*. 4 *Skt* *n* a big needle for making a hole. 5 *suf* with or having qualities of, as in ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ. "avgaṇtare pathar bhare." —*naṭ m 4*.

ਆਰਾ [āra] *P* ਆਰਾ to that, to him.

ਆਰਾਉ [arau] *P* ਆਰਾਉ *adj* who decorates; this word is used as a suffix. 2 *Skt* ਆਰਾਮ a garden, "jake rukh bīrakh arau." —*sri m 1*. 'whose grass and trees provide relief.' See ਆਰਾਉ.

ਆਰਯਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣਿਕਸਮਾਜ ਦੇ ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ।

ਜਥੇ ਦੇਗਨਤਰੰ ਗਿਯੋਰਾਥੀਕਰੰ ਵਿਦੁਰੁਥਾ: 1—*manu a 2, § 22*.

ਆਰਾਸਤ [arasat], ਆਰਾਸਤਹ [arasatah], ਆਰਾਸਤਾ [arasta] *P* آراستہ *adjspruced, adorned; its root is vr* ਆਰਾਸਨ. "arasat laṣkar sabb kinās."—*GPS*. ਆਰਾਤਿ [aratī], ਆਰਾਤੀ [arati] *Skt* आराति *n* an enemy, adversary. "jānu kalmā kālī bāl arati."—*NP*.

ਆਰਾਧ [aradh] See ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧੜ.

ਆਰਾਧਨ [aradhān], ਆਰਾਧਨਾ [aradhna] *Skt* न making happy, worship, devotion. 2 meditation on God's name. "aradhna aradhānu nika hārī hārī namu aradhna."—*maru* ੨ *m* 5.

ਆਰਾਧਨੀਯ [aradhniy], ਆਰਾਧੜ [aradhy] *Skt* adj fit to be pleased and worshipped, adorable.

ਆਰਾ ਪਾਰ [ara par] See ਆਰਾ and ਪਾਰ. *n* this side and across "kachu ara par nā sujh."—*gau* ਰਵਿਦਾਸ. 2 this and the next world; here and hereafter.

ਆਰਾਮ [aram] *P* آرام *n* comfort, happiness. 2 rest, relaxation 3. *Skt* garden.

ਆਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [aram shah] son of Qutubuddin Ebak who sat on the throne at Delhi for one year in 1210 AD. See Muslim Rule in India.

ਆਰਾਯਸ਼ [arayash] *P* آرایش *n* decoration, adornment.

ਆਰਾਲਿਕ [aralik] See ਅਰਾਲਿਕ.

ਆਰਿਫ਼ [arif] See ਆਰਫ਼.

ਆਰੀ [ari] *n* a hand-saw, a small saw. 2 *suffix* of, possessing (feminine of van, ara, etc). "avguṇīrari kāt vīsari."—*dhana chāt* *m* 1. 3 *A* آری *adj* naked. 4 good-for-nothing. 5 helpless, unable.

ਆਰੁਹ [aruh] See ਆਰੋਹਣ. 2 See ਆਰੁੱਧ.

ਆਰੁਣ [arun] *adj* red. See ਅਰੁਣ. "rācyo rāg aruṇ lok navino."—*krisān*.

ਆਰੁਣਚੂੜ [arunṇchūṛ] See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.

ਆਰੁੱਧ [aruddh] *Skt* आरुद्ध *adj* stopped, hindered, obstructed. 2 busy, engaged.

ਆਰੁਨ [arun] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ.

ਆਰੁਨਚੂੜ [arunṇchūṛ] a cock, rooster. See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.

"krūc su aruncur pukarāt."—*GPS*.

ਆਰੂ [aru] See ਆਰੂ.

ਆਰੂਢ [arūḍh], ਆਰੂੜ [arur] *Skt* आरुढ *adj* ascended, mounted, riding. "arurte aṣv rāth nagāh."—*sahas* *m* 4. 2 firm, resolute, determined.

ਆਰੇ [are] plural of ਆਰਾ. 2 *suf* meaning 'one having or with.' See ਆਰਾ ਆਰੀ. "avgāniare pathar bhare."—*kan* *m* 4.

ਆਰੇਮ [arem] *P* آرم *we* bring, we shall bring, we may bring.

ਆਰੋਹ [aroah] *Skt* आरोह *adj* ascended, mounted. "jara jāmhi aroah."—*savaye* *m* 4 *ke*. 'You are mounting old age and messengers of death' means that you are above weaknesses and not subject to them. See ਆਰੋਹਣ.

ਆਰੋਹਣ [arohān] *Skt* न a ladder, steps. "mokharohān pragat gīra aghkhāḍni."—*GPS*. ਆਰੋਹਣ (ladder) of ਮੋਖ (salvation). 'steps to salvation.' 2 mounting, riding.

ਆਰੋਹੀ [arohi] *Skt* आरोहि *adj* who rides. 2 going upward. 3 progressing. 4 *n* ascending notes in music as ṣa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, nī.

ਆਰੋਗ [arog], ਆਰੋਗਤ [arogat], ਆਰੋਗੀ [arogi] See ਅਰੋਗ, ਅਰੋਗਤ and ਅਰੋਗੀ. "jīh prasadi arog kācāndehi."—*sukhmani*. "arogat bhāe sārira."—*suhi chāt* *m* 4.

ਆਰੋਪਣ [aropān], ਆਰੋਪਣਾ [aropṇa] *Skt* आरोपण *n* setting, fixing. "tāhī aropān kinās mali."—*GPS*. 2 imagining qualities of one thing in another. 3 a fallacy, false knowledge.

ਆਰੋੜਾ [aroṛa] See ਅਰੋੜਾ.

ਆਰੰਨ [arān] See ਆਰਨੜ.

ਆਰੰਨਕ [arānak] See ਆਰਨੜਕ.

ਆਰੰਭ [arābh] *Skt* न the origin, beginning. "arābh kaj rācāra."—*suhi chāt* *m* 4. 2 genesis, creation.

ਆਰੰਭ ਵਾਦ [arābh vad] the theory of Vaisheshik and other philosophies that the formation of the world, took place with the fusion of atoms.

ਆਰੰ [ary], ਆਰੰਸਮਾਜ [arysəmaj] See ਆਰਯ and ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ.

ਆਲ [al] *Pkt* *n* moisture, humidity. 2 *Skt* *adj* excessive, more. 3 all, entire. "al jōjal bīkar te rāhite."—*sukhmāni*. See *E* all. 4 *Skt* ਆਲਯ a house, living place. 5 *A* ਜ੍ਯ a dynasty, a descendant. 6 daughter's children. 7 *P* a type of wine. 8 *T* a king. 9 *adj* red, scarlet. 10 See ਅਲ.

ਆਲਸ [alas] *n* laziness, sloth, indolence. "alasu. chij gəia səbhu tən te."—*dhana m* 5. 2 *Skt* *adj* lazy, indolent, slothful.

ਆਲਸਹਰ [alsəhər] *n* a remover of laziness; amrit, nectar.—*sənama*.

ਆਲਸੀ [alsi], ਆਲਸੀਆ [alsia] See ਆਲਸ 2. "jənəmu gəvəro alsia."—*sri trilocan*.

ਆਲਸੁ [alasu] See ਆਲਸ.

ਆਲਸੁਨ [alsun] a village near Nadaun. Guru Gobind Singh punished its riotous people and also stayed here for some time while on his way back to Anandpur. See Vachitar Natak ch 9, cād 24. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been set up here.

ਆਲਸਜ [alsyə] *Skt* *n* laziness, lack of zeal and endeavour.

ਆਲਕ [alək] *n* laziness, sloth. "kīu simrət kije alka?"—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਆਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ [alka pati] See ਅਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ.

ਆਲਕੁ [aləku] sloth See ਆਲਕ. "cāgīai aləku kare."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਆਲਜ [aləj] See ਆਲਜੁ.

ਆਲ ਜਾਲ [al jal] See ਆਲ and ਜਾਲ *n* bonds of family life and progeny. "al jal bhrəm moh təjave."—*guj m* 5. 2 *S* *adj* much, plenty. 3 *adv* mostly.

ਆਲਜਿ [aləji], ਆਲਜੁ [aləju] *adj* shameless, brazenfaced, immodest. "uc nic tum te tere aləju səsar."—*bīla ravidas*.

ਆਲ ਜੰਜਾਲ [al jōjal] See ਆਲ and ਜੰਜਾਲ. *n* bonds of family life; snare of love for children. "al

jōjal bīkar te rāhite."—*sukhmāni*.

ਆਲਣਾ [alna] See ਆਲਨਾ.

ਆਲਤ [alət] *A* آل *n* a pole, mace. 2 genitals. 3 a tool, an instrument, implement.

ਆਲਨ [alən] *n* grain flour used for mixing with leafy vegetables to make them thicker and tastier. ਆਲਣ.

ਆਲਨਾ [alna] *n* a nest. *P* آل. "susak alne te trin gere."—*GPS*.

ਆਲਪਤਾਲ [alpətal] *n* the celestial and the nether world. 2 praise and nit-picking. "gavhī raje rāṇia bolhī al pətal."—*var asa*. 3 topsy turvy. "al pətal muh-hu bolde jīu pite mād mətvalē."—*gəu var* 1 m 4. 4 high and low, good and bad, auspicious and inauspicious. "likhlīhu al pətal, mohī jəm dēd nē lagai."—*gəu ravidas*.

ਆਲਪਲਾਲ [alpəlal] See ਆਲ and ਪਲਾਲ. 2 See ਅਲਪਲਾਲ.

ਆਲਬਾਲ [albal] *Skt* ਆਲਵਾਲ *n* a round plot; a mason's mud of lime pit. 2 a circular low ground around a tree where water collects.

ਆਲਬਾਲਿਤ [albalit] See ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ.

ਆਲਮ [aləm] *A* عالم *adj* scholarly, highly learned, erudite, pandit. "janət bed bhed ər aləm."—*cəpəi*. 2 *n* the world, universe. "aləm kusar xubi."—*ramav*. 3 time, period. 4 living beings. "cādi hajar aləm ekəl khana."—*trilōg namdev*. 5 a poet in Guru Gobind Singh's court. Here is a poem of his:

sobha hū ke sagar nāval neh nagar hē,

bāl bhīm sām sil kēhā lō gēnaie,

bhumī ke vibhukhān ju dukhān ke dukhān,

sāmuh sukh hū ke sukh dekhe te āghaie,

hīmāt nīdhan an dān ko bākhānē jan?

aləm tāmām jam aṭhō gūn gaie,

prabāl prətapi patṣah guru gobīd jī!

bhoj ki si māj tere roj roj paie.

6 a well-known poet of Persian and Hindi who translated Madhvanal Sangit in Braj language

in 991 Hijri. Ragmala is a part of this very book. 7 a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. "jəb dəl par nədi ke ayo, an alme hame jəgayo." –VN. 8 A Brahman poet converted to Islam who attended the court of Bahadur Shah, King of Delhi.

ਆਲਮ ਸਿੰਘ [aləm sɪŋh] a Rajput resident of Sialkot, who received initiation into the Khalsa at the hands of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru used to call him naccna (dancing) Alam Singh as he was very active, smart and ebullient.

ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾ [aləmkuʂa], **ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾਇ** [aləmkuʂaɪ] P **آلمكوشا** adj who conquers the world, "aləm kusaɪ khubi." –ramav.

ਆਲਮਗੀਰ [aləmgɪr] P **آلمگیر** adj who holds or conquers the world. 2 a title of emperor Aurangzeb. "aləm gir əhē tū ek." –GPS. 3 n a village seven kos south of Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh came here from Machivara carried on a bedstead; from here he rode on horse-back. Since the Sikh rule the gurdwara owns 70 bighas of land. It is about two miles south of Gill railway station. The priest is a baptised Singh.

ਆਲਮਗੰਜ [aləmgəŋ] a village in Patna district of Bihar. "mohəŋ aləmgəŋ rəhəda." –BG

ਆਲਮ ਚੰਦ [aləm cənd] a preacher-cum-agent (masəd) of Guru Arjun Dev. at Lahore. 2 a Hada Rajput Sikh of Guru Arjun Dev. 3 a commander of the hill army who alongwith Balia Chand used to operate against the Sikhs at the head of a roving army. They suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Udai Singh and Alam Singh. Alam Singh severed the hand of Alam Chand. Balia Chand was also wounded and he fled the battlefield.

ਆਲਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ [aləm duniā] universes and worlds "Khak nur kərdə aləm duniāɪ." –tɪlɔg m 4.

ਆਲਮ ਪਨਾਹ [aləm pənəh] P **آلم پناه** adj refuge of

the world.

ਆਲਮ ਪੁਰ [aləmpur] a village in Dasuha tehsil of Hoshiarpur district, about two miles north of Tanda Urmur railway station. It has a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who once came here from Kartarpur for hunting and stayed for several days.

The gurdwara has only a platform under the care of a Nirmala Sikh. The shrine possesses 75 ghumaons of land. A congregational fair is held here annually on the 16th of the lunar month of Harh.

ਆਲਯ [aləy], **ਆਲਯਹ** [alyəh] *Sk* आलय n house, home. 2 place "sərab ərəth alyəh." –səhəs m 5. Here ੳ stands for the visarg (:).

ਆਲਾ [ala] n door or window, leaf. 2 (figurative) the tenth door, a mystical orifice of the brain "upəɪ haɪ, haɪ pər ala, ale bhitəɪ thati." –ram beɪ. "(in the valley of the supreme person) there is the shop (man) on the shop is a window (head) and over the head is the material (of God's name)." 3 the house of material existence (Maya) "ala te nɪvarṇa." –dhəna namdev. 4 *A* **آلا** adj superior, very good "bədgi ələh ala hujra." –maru solhe m 5. 5 high, aloft. 6 *ج* an instrument, tool, a mechanical device.

ਆਲਾਉ [alau], **ਆਲਾਇ** [alaɪ] n an utterance, speech, "mənmuḥ jhutha alau." –səva m 1. "uḥdɪā bhi guru alau." –suhi ə m 4. "həɪ rəs nə chakhe phika alai." –gəu m 3.

ਆਲਾਇਆ [alaɪa] adjsaid, uttered, stated, sang.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ [ala sɪŋh] son of Ram Singh and Mai Sabi of Phul clan born at Phul in Sammat 1748.¹ For initiation into the Khalsa, he took amrit at village Thikrivala at the hands of Baba Dip Singh Jathedar. He founded a mud fort at Patiala in Sammat 1810 and started

¹In Twarikh by Khalipha Muhammad Hasan is given Sammat 1752 (1695) as his year of birth.

replacing it with a permanent fort on 4 Phagun Sammat 1820. He died on 27 Savan Sammat 1822 (22 August 1765 AD) at Patiala where his beautiful mausoleum exists, and cooked food is served to all visitors, See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਜ [ala sɪŋh da burəj] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਆਲਾਹਣੀ [alahni] See ਅਲਾਹਣੀ.

ਆਲਾਤ [alat] See ਅਲਾਤ. 2 plural of ਆਲਾਹ. See ਆਲਾ 6.

ਆਲਾਨ [alan] *Skt n* rope or chain for tying an elephant. 2 See ਏਲਾਨ.

ਆਲਾਪ [alap] *Skt n* speech, conversation, dialogue, parley. 2 in music, the process of producing a proper note; a prelude to singing, "gun gobfīd gavhu sēbhī hārjān, rag rātān rāsna alap."—*bīla m 5*.

ਆਲਾਪਨ [alapən], ਆਲਾਪਨਾ [alapna] *v* to say, speak. 2 to establish the form of music by arranging the sounds in the prelude. 3 elaborating of a note.

ਆਲਾਪਿ [alapɪ] having sung the prelude.

ਆਲਾਵ ਦੀ [alav dī] See ਅਲਾਉਂਦੀਨ.

ਆਲਾਵੰਤ [alavānt] *adj* having a house, who owns a house. "alavānti ihu bhrām johē."—*māla namdev*. 'The owners of the house are under the misconception that low caste persons cannot pray to God there.'

ਆਲਾਵੰਤੀ [alavānti] to the master of the house. See ਆਲਾਵੰਤ.

ਆਲਿ [ali] *n* of the house. "mān lēga ali jājal."—*sri m 4 pāhīre*. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀ (female) friend. 3 a row, line, class.

ਆਲਿਸ਼ [alisy] See ਆਲਿਸ਼. 2 *Skt* ਆਲਿਸ਼ the act of making the dancers dance well; making the world dance. "alisy kārām."—*japū*.

ਆਲਿੰਗਨ [alīḡan] *Skt* ਆਲਿੰਗਨ *n* an embrace, a clasp.

ਆਲਿਮ [alim] See ਆਲਮ.

ਆਲੀ [ali] *Skt n* a female friend. 2 a line, row. 3 *Al* *adj* great, high. 4 superb, grand. 5 Bhai

Santokh Singh has used ਆਲੀ (female) in place of the Sindhi word ਆਲੇ (wet). "ur sulgāt lākri jīmī ali."—*GPS*. See ਆਲੇ.

ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ [ali sɪŋh] a resident of village Salaudi. Along with his brother Bhai Mali Singh he was in the service of Vazir Khan, subedar of Sirhind. When Banda Bahadur, at the head of Khalsa force, reached Punjab, the subedar jeered at them. They felt insulted, quit his service and joined the Khalsa force. After the conquest of Sirhind, Ali Singh was made its deputy Subedar. He was later, martyred along with Banda Bahadur in Delhi. ਆਲੀਚ [alīḡh] *Skt adj* licked, lapped. 2 *n* lying down during the hunt so that the quarry comes close to the hunter unafraid.

ਆਲੀਣ [alīḡ], ਆਲੀਣਾ [alīḡa], ਆਲੀਨ [alīn] See ਅਲੀਣ. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀਨ *adj* absorbed, become one in thought. "jānak raj vārtā, sātjug alīḡa."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. 'Satyug came to prevail in Kaliyug'.

ਆਲੂ [alu], ਆਲੂ [alu] *Skt n* a potato, an underground crop, commonly used as a vegetable. Its seed was first of all brought from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. Its scientific name is Solanum tuberosum. 2 a flask, sieve. 3 *P* ਯੂ *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ a kind of fruit which ripens in summer and is sour-sweet in taste, "naspatī pīsta rāl alu."—*GPS*. See ਆਲੂਚਾ and ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ.

ਆਲੂਚਾ [aluca] *P* ਯੂ *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ and ਵੀਰਾਚਕ. *n* potato a fresh plum (when fully ripe it is called alu bukhara), *E* Plum, *L* Prunus domestica.

ਆਲੂਦਹ ਮਗ਼ਜ਼ [aludəh māḡaz] *P* مَغْزِي *adj* having a depraved mind. See ਆਲੂਦਾ.

ਆਲੂਦਨ [aludən] *P* اَلُوْدَن to smear, besmear.

ਆਲੂਦਾ [aluda], ਆਲੂਦਿਆ [aludīa] *P* مَلُوْدِي *adj* smeared, bedaubed. 2 dirty, filthy, unclean. *vr* ਆਲੂਦਨ. "nānak vīḡu nāvē aludīa."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ [alu bukhara] *P* اَلُوْبَخَارَا *n* a plum,

alucha from Bukhara, potato of Damascus. Greek physicians used it in various medicines and its effect is cold-moist; it softens intestines and cures bilious humour, clears blood and cures vomiting, stops thirst and despite being sour it does not increase cough.

ਅਲੇ [ale] See ਅਲੀ 3.

ਅਲੇਖ [alekh] *Skt n* writing. 2 See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲੇ [alo] *S* wet, moist. "pəṭ palo bhi alo hen." —GPS. 2 green.

ਅਲੋਹਰਖ [alo hərəkh] a village in nazamat Sunam, police station Bhavanigarh, Patiala state. Here, half a mile south of the village is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur who came here from Gunike.

A beautiful gurdwara was built here in Sammat 1966. Five copies of Guru Granth Sahib are kept open side by side. The room where the Guru stayed is separate (from the main building.) The priest is an energetic Sikh. The gurdwara has 125 bighas of land donated by the Patiala state. It is close to Bhavanigarh road, nine miles west of Nabha railway station.

ਅਲੋਕ [alok] *Skt n* light, miracle. 2 a sight, glimpse, view.

ਅਲੋਚਨ [alocan] *Skt n* a sight, view. 2 an investigation, consideration.

ਅਲੋਚਨਾ [alocna] *Skt n* an investigation, determination of good and bad points. 2 a revision. 3 a review.

ਅਲੰਬ [alāb] See ਅਲੰਬ.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [alāban] See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬਨ ਵਿਭਾਵ [alāban vibhav] a supporting cause of emotion; a factor helping the rise of a particular feeling, for example, a hero and heroine in the sentiment of love; an enemy in arousing terror; a strange shape or speech for ridicule or mirth; a heart-rending speech or situation arousing pity; fearfulness for

arousing terror; suppuration etc. for creating a sense of disgust and loathsomeness; strange things for creating wonder; transient, impermanent things for a feeling of tranquility; and children for arousing affection.

ਅਲੁਣਾ [alhṇa] See ਅਲਨਾ.

ਅਵ [av], ਅਵ [āv] ਆਉ *n* age. "av ghate tan chije." —vād m 3 alahniā. "āv ghate din jaī." —sri m 1 pāhīre. 2 come (imperative). See ਅਵਨ. "av av su bhav sō kahī." —parās. "je tisu nadarī nā avai." —japu.

ਅਵਈ [avai] comes, may come. See ਅਵ and ਅਵਨ.

ਅਵਸ [avās], ਅਵਸਿ [avāsī] See ਅਵਨ. 2 See ਅਵਸਤ. 3 (s)he will come.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕ [avāṣyak] *Skt adj* necessary.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ [avāṣyakta] *Skt n* necessity, requirement.

ਅਵਹੁ [avhu], ਅਵਹੋ [avho] come (imperative). "avhu bhene galī milīr." —sri m 1. "avho sōtjēhu !." —suhī chāt m 4.

ਅਵਗਿ [avagī] (she) will come. "avagī agīa parbrāham ki." —asa m 5.

ਅਵਗੀਰ [avgir] See ਅਬਗੀਰ.

ਅਵਗੜਕ [avagyak] *adj* ਆਵੜਕ *adj* who insults; contemptuous. 2 discourteous, rude.

ਅਵਜ [avaj] See ਅਵਜਨ. 2 *Pkt n* a kind of musical instrument. "sures ke avaj sur ke nad sune dārvaje." —cārītr 108.

ਅਵਟਣ [avātṇ], ਅਵਟਣੁ [avātṇu], ਅਵਟਨ [avātṇ] *v* to heat, boil thoroughly. 2 *n* water added to milk for boiling. "avātṇu ape khāve dudh kēu khāpṇ nā der." —sri m 1. 3 *Skt* ਆਵਰਿੰਨੁ *a* whirlpool, an eddy; eddying water. 4 *Skt* ਆਵਰਿੰਨ *n* circle, circuit, round. 5 churning. 6 melting of metals; smelting. 7 beating, thrashing, "jāhī avāṭe bēhut ghān sath." —asa m 5.

ਅਵਟੇ [avāṭe] See ਅਵਟਨ 7.

ਅਵਣ [avāṇ] *n* coming, arrival. 2 taking birth.

ਅਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avāṇ jāṇ], ਅਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ [avāṇ jāṇa] *n*

birth and death, transmigration of soul. See ਆਵਾਗਮਨ. "avəṇ jaṇ rāhe sukh paṛa."—*suhi chāt m 3*. "tən mən thapī kīa sēbh əpna eho avəṇ jaṇa."—*ram m 5*. 2 *adj* momentary, liable to break up in a moment, impermanent. 3 *v* to come and go, pass through.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੀ [avəṇ jaṇi] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. 2 impermanent, perishable. "inī mənī dīthī sēbh avəṇ jaṇi."—*majh ə m 3*. 3 *n* created world, creation. "nam tera sēbhkoi let hē jeti avəṇ jaṇi."—*asa ə m 3*.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੁ [avəṇ jaṇu] knowledge of coming, knowledge of the purpose of human birth. 2 See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਵਣ [avəṇ javəṇ] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avəṇ javəṇ tau rāhe, paṛe guru pura."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਆਵਣ ਵਾਰ [avəṇ var] *adj* who arrive. 2 *n* time of birth. "bahuṛī nē avəṇ var."—*prabha m 1*.

ਆਵਣਾ [avṇa] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ [avəṇi jaṇi] *adv* in coming and going; in birth and death "avəṇi jaṇi vīgucī."—*oṣkar*.

ਆਵਣੁ [avəṇu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ [avəṇu jaṇu] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avəṇu jaṇu nē cukai."—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* knowledge of the purpose of birth and death or of why we are born and what we are required to achieve. "avəṇu jaṇu bībhutī lai jogī! ta tin bhəvən jīṇi ləia."—*ram ə m 3*.

ਆਵਣੁ ਵੈਣੁ [avəṇu vāṇu] *n* birth and death; transmigration. "avəṇu vāṇu dakhṛo."—*sri ə m 1*. 2 *v* to be born and to die. 3 coming and going.

ਆਵਣੇ ਜਾਵਣੇ [avṇe javṇe] *adj* (those) who come and go; (those) who take birth and die. "avṇe javṇe khare dəravṇe?"—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 *adv* while coming and going.

ਆਵਤ [avət] coming. See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਤ ਜਾਤ [avət jat] *adj* coming and going, taking birth and dying. 2 *n* transmigration;

birth and death. "avət jat rāhe srəm nase."—*kan m 5*.

ਆਵਧ [avadh] *Skt* ਆਧੁਧ *n* a weapon. "koṭī avadh tisu bedhət nahi."—*suhi m 5*. "prəharen ləkhī avadhəh."—*səhəs m 5*. 2 Avadh, Ayodhya, Audh. "avadh raj tīya jāhī sobhət."—*ramav. 3* See ਆਵਧ.

ਆਵਧਰਾਜ [avadhraj] King of Ayodhya, Dashrath. See ਆਵਧ 2.

ਆਵਧ [avaddh] *Skt* ਅਵਧ *adj* not fit to be killed. 2 difficult to kill. 3 *Skt* ਅਵਿਧਿ pierced, strung, threaded. "avaddh savāt khetā."—*gyan*. 'warrior lying pierced in the battlefield'.

ਆਵਨ [avən] *n* arrival. 2 birth. "avən ae srīsəṭī māhī."—*bavən*.

ਆਵਨਜਾਨੁ [avəṇjanu], ਆਵਨਜਾਵਨੁ [avəṇjavəṇu] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੁ. "avəṇjanu ik khel rəcāia."—*sukhmāni*. "avəṇjavəṇu māia dhādh."—*ram m 5*.

ਆਵਨਿ [avəni] (they) come 2 (they) will come. ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਰੈ [avəni əṭhəṛe] *sen* an utterance from Guru Nanak Dev's proleptic hymn in Tilang measure addressed to Bhai Lalo: "avəni əṭhəṛe jānī sətānve horu bhī ūṭhī mārəd ka cēla." 'They came in the year seventy eight and shall depart in ninety seven by which time another disciple of a brave man shall also arise.' It means that in Saidpur (Eminabad) Mughals would enter in Sammat 1578 to destroy the vainglorious Afghans but they shall depart in Sammat 1597 when another brave man will arise from the Afghans themselves and will drive them away.

Babar invaded India five times. It was during his third invasion in Sammat 1578 that he killed the conceited Afghans of Saidpur (Eminabad), and it was in Sammat 1597 that Babur's son Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at Kanauj and he fled from India. The word 'also' with other brave man suggests

that the conquered Afghans would also rise again. Thus Sher Shah rose and won the throne of Delhi.

Some scholars extend this prolepsis from the sixteenth to the twentieth century Bikrami and imagine Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Bahadur etc. as the 'Marad ka Chela', but this is their mistake because the Guru uses only yearly and not the centurial figure. He is talking of the then current sixteenth century only. These years are therefore 1578 and 1597 respectively.

ਆਵਨਿ ਵੰਨਿ [avəni vāṇni] See ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ.

ਆਵਨੁ [avənu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਰ [avər] *P* ਯੜ derived from *vr* ਆਵਰਦਨ. suffixed to words, it turns them into adjectives; for example added to ਦਿਲ (heart) it becomes ਦਿਲਾਵਰ.

ਆਵਰਕ [avərək] *adj* which covers.

ਆਵਰਣ [avərən] *Skt n* a cover, screen. 2 a shield, skin. 3 ignorance.

ਆਵਰਤ [avərət] *Skt* ਆਵਰਤ *n* an eddy, a whirlpool "tinī avərət ki cuki gher."—*ram m 5*. 2 worry, care. 3 transmigration of soul.

ਆਵਰਤਏਬਹ [avərətethəh] See ਅਵਰਤਏਬਹ.

ਆਵਰਦ [avərəd] *n* mixing of high and low notes in music producing a ripple effect. 2 *P* ਯੜ (he) may bring, brings or will bring.

ਆਵਰਦਾ [avərda] *Dg n* age. "sakət ki avərda jai brithari."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 *P* ਯੜ *adj* brought. 3 presented. See ਆਵਰਦਨ.

ਆਵਲ [avəl] See ਆਉਲ. 2 a Jat subcaste, See ਆਉਲ 4. 3 *Skt* ਆਵਲ *adj* unclean, filthy. 4 perplexed. "həu phirəu divani avəl bavəl."—*dev m 4*.

ਆਵਲ ਖੇੜੀ [avəl kheri] a village; according to Bhai Santokh Singh Guru Gobind Singh coming from Kurukshetra had camped here. "caḍhe ikaki sātiguru avəl kheri gram. pəhuce tis thəl jai kər utre hit bisram."

—*GPS*.

ਆਵਲ ਬਾਵਲ [avəl bavəl] surprised and bewildered; mad, See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਵਲਾ [avla] ਆਮਲਕ. See ਆਉਲਾ "jəṇu dālī camuṭṭe avle."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਆਵਲਿ [avəli] *Skt n* a row, line, class.

ਆਵੜਨਾ [avəṛna] See ਆਵੜਨਾ to occur, strike; to come to mind.

ਆਵਾ [ava] *n* a brick kiln, potter's kiln.

ਆਵਾਇਲ [avai] actions of the early period or of the beginning. See ਅਵਾਇਲ. "mən sāməjhū chodī avai le."—*gṣḍ m 5*.

ਆਵਾਸ [avas] See ਅਵਾਸ.

ਆਵਾਹਨ [avahən] *Skt n* (an act of) calling, or summoning. 2 invoking a god by reciting a mantr. "avahən sṅre sur kərə."—*GPS*.

ਆਵਗੁਣਿ [avagūṇi], ਆਵਗੁਣਿ [avagūṇi], ਆਵਗੁਣਮਨ [avagūṇamən], ਆਵਗੁਣਨੁ [avagūṇanu], ਆਵਗੁਣਨ [avagūṇan], ਆਵਗੁਣੇ [avagūṇe], ਆਵਗੁਣੇ [avagūṇe] *Skt* ਆਗਮਨ *n* the act of coming and going; arrival and departure. 2 birth and death. 3 passing through 84 lac lives of different kinds so as to undo the effect of actions of earlier births. The soul is liberated from this cycle by the acquisition of spiritual knowledge and then becomes free from transmigration forever.

kai jəṇam bhāe kiṭ pālāga,

kai jəṇam gaj min kurāga.

kai jəṇam pākhi sərəp hoio,

kai jəṇam hevər brikh joio.

mīlu jəḡdis mīlən ki bəria,

cīrōkal ih deh sājia.

kai jəṇam sel gīri kəria,

kai jəṇam gərəbh hīri khəria.

kai jəṇam sakh kəri upāia,

lakh cəurasih jonī bhrəmaia...—*asa m 5*.

udəm kər-hī anek hərinamu nə gavhi,
bhərəmhī jonī asōkh məri jəṇamhī avhī.
pəsū pākhi sel tərər gəṇət kəchu nə avəe,

biju bovsī bhog bhog-hī kia əpə pavəe...
—jet m 5.

nijghārī mähəlu pavhu
sukh səhje bəhūrī nā hoigo phera.

—gəu m 5.

phahe kəte mīte gəvən phətiḥ bhāi mənī jit,
nanək gur te thitī pai phirən mīte nitrit.
—bavən.

jənəm mərən ke mīte ədese,
sadhu ke purən updese...
thitī pai cuke bhram gəvən,
sunī nanək hārī hārī jəsū srəvən.

—sukhmānī

sərənī gəhi parbrāham ki mītiā avagəvən,
apī tərīa kuṭṭb siu guṇ gubīd prəbh rəvənu.

—gəu thitī m 5.

Indians have believed in metempsychosis or transmigration of souls since ancient times. According to the Greek historian Herodotus (II, 53, 81, 123) ancient Egyptians also believed in transmigration. Greek metaphysicians too have been preaching this view. Modern theosophists think that ancient Jews, Christians, Muslims and others also believed in it in some form or the other. Now only those people accept transmigration whose religious leaders were once related to ancient Indians or those who still have respect for archaic beliefs. Buddhists, Jains, Hindus, Sikhs and neotheosophists all accept this philosophy. Scholars of the modern times have divided this view-point into three branches:

(a) When a child is born, God does not invent a new soul for it; an already existing soul in the bodiless form assumes this new body for the first time and will never adopt a body in future. This theory is called the doctrine of pre-existence.

(b) The soul has already been roaming in millions of men, animals, trees, etc. and after

quitting the present body too, it will roam as born in different bodies. This is what is known as metempsychosis or transmigration of soul.

(c) Human soul before coming in the present bodily form has been living as man or woman, but not as animal, bird or tree etc. and after the present life it will be born again and again in human form until its redemption from the cycle of birth and death. This is the theory of re-incarnation.

ਆਵਾਜ਼ [avaj] *P* ੴ *n* a sound, a word. 2 a call, cry. 3 See ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਲੈਣੀ.

ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਲੈਣੀ [avaj lenī] Taking order from Guru Granth Sahib, in the following form.

When Guru Granth Sahib is opened, two of its pages are in front of us. If, on the left hand side page a hymn starts at the top, this should be read. If it contains a hymn continuing from the previous page, then the left hand page should be turned backwards and the hymn continuing from the previous page should be read as complete hymn ending on the left hand page first opened. The same procedure is adopted at the time of the naming ceremony for a new born baby.

ਆਵਾਜਾਈ [avajai] *n* coming and going; usual traffic. “avajai səcivən kerī.”—GPS. ‘coming and going of ministers’. 2 a cycle of birth and death.

ਆਵਿਗਯਕ [avigyak] *adj* disobedient, insulting, “surag dev avigyak hoī.”—GPS. See ਆਵਿਗਯਕ.

ਆਵਿਧ [avīdh] *Skt* ਅਵਿਨਿਯ *adj* up to Vindhyach-1. See ਵਿੰਧ.

ਆਵਿਰਤ [avirat] *Skt* ਆ-ਵਿਰਤ *adj* indifferent towards worldly affairs. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿਰਤ continuously, uninterruptedly. 3 See ਆਵਿਤ.

ਆਵਿਰਤਾਵ [avirbhav] *Skt* ਆਵਿਰਤਾ *n* manifestation, appearance. 2 birth, origin, creation.

ਆਵੀ [avi] *n* a small kiln for baking pots of

clay. "gharī bhaḍe jini avi saji."—*asa pāṭi m 1*. 2 ਆਵਈ. See ਆਵਨ. "mānmukha no partitī nā avāi."—*sor a m 3*. 3 *Skt* a pregnant woman. 4 travail; pangs of child birth.

ਆਵੁਰਦਨ [avurdan] *P* آورده *adj* bringing.

ਆਵੁਰਦਾ [avurda] See ਆਵਰਦਾ 2. Its pronunciation as ਆਵਰਦਾ is also correct.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ [aveṣ] *Skt* *n* an entrance, entry. 2 enthusiasm, fervour, vehemence. 3 a fit, epilepsy. 4 according to superstitious people, entry of a spirit in the human body.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [aveṣṭan] *Skt* *n* encircling, enveloping, wrapping. 2 a cover; screen. 3 a quilt cover. 4 a compound wall.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [avextan] *P* آویخته *v* to hang, suspend. 2 *v* to be suspended.

ਆਵੇਗ [aveg] *Skt* *n* excitement, zeal. 2 paroxysm, a strong fit of excitement. 3 in poetry, an auxiliary sentiment of distraction for acquiring something contrary to the real desire arising from the heart.

ਆਵੇਗਨ [aveḡan], ਆਵੇਗੁ [aveḡu] *Skt* ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ *n* wrapping, enveloping, converging. 2 a wrap, shawl, scarf. "pāi aveḡu maia sārāb bhurīga."—*bīla m 5*.

ਆਵੰਤ [avāt] coming, See ਆਵਤ. "avāt javāt thakāt."—*sāhas m 5*.

ਆਵੰਨ [avān], ਆਵੰਨਿ [avāni] See ਆਵਨ. "nanāk se diḥ avāni."—*sohila*.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤ [avrit] *Skt* ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤ *n* enclosed, covered. 2 enveloped, surrounded. 3 hidden.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [avritti] *Skt* ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* repetition, a repeated practice. 2 learning again and again. 3 repeated reading of a book.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਦੀਪਕ [avritti dipak] See ਦੀਪਕ (d).

ਆੜ [aṛ] *n* a cover, safe position. 2 refuge, asylum. 3 crookedness, obliquity. 4 See ਆੜਿ. ਆੜਬੰਦ [aṛbād] *n* a loin cloth, wrapped to cover private parts.

ਆੜਾ ਗੋਟੀ [aṛa goṭi] *n* a diagonal move of a

counter. 2 deceitful game "aṛa goṭi nṛt kārṭ hīdu musalman."—*māgo*. 3 *S* ਆੜੀ ਗੋਟੀ obstruction, impediment.

ਆੜਿ [aṛi] *Skt* ਆੜਿ *n* a species of fish; cod. "tū kēse aṛi phathī jalī?"—*māla a m 1*. 2 a kind of heron. *S* ਆੜੀ.

ਆੜੀ [aṛi] See ਆੜਿ. 2 *n* a friend, pal. 3 friendship. ਆੜੂ [aṛu] *Skt* ਆੜੂ *n* peach tree and its fruit, *L* *Prunus persica*. It ripens in summer, and is moist hot in effect.

ਆੜੂਤ [aṛhat] *n* an obstacle. 2 a commission agent's trade, taking adhak (4 seers) grain as commission.¹ 3 material received as wage.

ਆੜੂਤਿਕਾ [aṛhṭiya], ਆੜੂਤੀ [aṛhti] *n* a commission agent, See ਆੜੂਤ 2.

ਐ² [e] used in Punjabi for ਹੈ of. "hāriprem bhini colie."—*dev m 4*. 2 *P* a vocative he! re!.

ਐਸ [es] *pron* this. "es jāga ave."—*JSBB*. 2 *adv* such, in this form "es ghat phir hath nā ehe."—*VN*. 3 *A* آس *n* life. 4 fun and frolic; enjoyment. 5 sexual bliss, pleasure. "es hi es su bes bitayo."—*ekal*.

ਐਸਾ [esa] *adv* like this, thus, of this kind. "esa sātigur je milē."—*sri a m 1*.

ਐਸੀ [esi] *adv* such. "esi kṛipa kārhu prābhū nanāk."—*bavan*.

ਐਸੁਪਰਾਜਾ [esupraja] *sen* ਐਸਾ-ਉਪਰਾਜਾ. created such (a thing). "mat esupraja."—*arhāt*. 'introduced such a religion'.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esuraj] See ਐਸੂਰਜ.

ਐਸੇ [ese] like this. "ese sāt nā mokau bhavhī."—*asa kabir*. 2 thus, in this way. "ram jāp-hu jā ese ese."—*gaur kabir*.

ਐਸੋ [eso] See ਐਸਾ. "eso gīan birloi pae."—*bīla m 5*.

ਐਸੂਰਜ [esvaraj] ਏਸ਼ੁਰਜ *n* godhood, godship, sovereignty. 2 wealth, dignity, glory, majesty. "dasan ko bākhshē esvarjā."—*GPS*.

¹In olden days commission was paid in kind.

²Punjabi equivalent of *Skt* ऐ.

ਐਹਦ [ehəd] See ਅਹਦ.

ਐਹੈ [ehē] future tense of ਹੈ. "es sāmō phir hath nā ehē."—VN. 2 part a term expressing grief. "he ! he."

ਐਕਤ [eky] *n* unity.

ਐਖ [ekh] *Skt* ਇੱਕ *n* an arrow. "lage tise ekh."—*kalki*.

ਐਖਾਂ [ekhā] short form of "ਐਸੇ ਆਖਾਂ." 2 short form for ਇਹ ਦੇਖਾਂ.

ਐਚਨ [ecən], ਐਚਨਾ [ēcna] *Skt* आकुञ्चन. to pull, to drag. 2 to shrivel; to contract; to cramp.

ਐਜਨ [ejən] *A* عجز part ditto, the same.

ਐਜੀ [ejī] part a polite vocative, 'I say, sir'. "rjī na hām utām nic nā mādham."—*gūj a m 1*.

ਐਠ [ēṭh], ਐਠ [ēṭh] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 pride, obduracy. "ese gār māhī ēṭh hāṭhilo."—*brīla m 5*. 3 a wrinkle, coil, twist, tangle.

ਐਠਨਾ [ēṭhna] *v* to strut; to walk pompously; to behave insolently. 2 to twist.

ਐਠਿ [ēṭhi] *adv* pompously and insolently.

ਐਠੀ [ēṭhi] *adj* proud, arrogant. 2 foppish. "ēṭhi sō bādḥ gāyo sāneha."—*cārītr 351*.

ਐਡਣਾ [ēḍṇa], ਐਡਨਾ [ēḍna] *v* to behave arrogantly, conceitedly or foppishly. "ihu jagu he sāpatī supne ki dekhi kḥā ēḍano."—*bāsāt m 9*.

ਐਡਾ [ēḍa] *adj* so large.

ਐਡਾ [ēḍa], ਐਡੋ [ēḍo] *adj* proud, conceited, arrogant. "ṭaka car gāṭhi ēḍo ṭeḍho jat."—*sar kabir*.

ਐਤ [et], ਐਤ [etu] *n* ਅਦਿਤ the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 ten thousand. See ਅਤੁਤ. "et turāg cāmū hāṇḍari."—*kṛīṣan*. "tis etu pedāl kḥī maryo."—*cārītr 52*. 4 *Skt* आश्रित progeny, offspring. 5 birth. "pritham et bhav par bahur pārmesvār payo."—*cārītr 81*. 'first took birth in this world, and then found God'.

ਐਥਉ [ethau], ਐਥੇ [ethe], ਐਥੇ [ethe] *adv* here, at this place, in the world "ik hoda kḥī cālhi ethau."—*varasa*. "ethe mīlhi vāḍaia dārgāhī

pavhī thau."—*sri m 5*.

ਐਥੇ ਓਥੇ [ethe othe] *adv* here and there; in this world and in the hereafter "ethe othe sāda sukh hoī."—*māla m 3*.

ਐਨ [en] a house. See ਅਯਨ. "daya en sun ben e."—*NP. 2 A* عین *n* an eye. 3 eyesight. 4 paradise. 5 the sun. 6 a ray. 7 wealth. 8 *adj* like that, resembling him.

ਐਨਕ [enək] *P* عین *n* eyeglasses, spectacles.

ਐਨੁਲਯਕੀਨ [enulyākin] a correct belief; knowledge free from doubt. Scholars have accepted three forms of belief. (a) imulyākin: sure, certain, believable knowledge, like. "Amritsar is a city in the Panjab." (b) enulyākin: knowledge as seen through eyes, visible truth as seeing Amritsar is believing it to be there. (c) hākkulyākin: knowledge of the founder, foundation of Amritsar, its development in history, its area, form, population, etc. factors of factual belief.

ਐਬ [eb] *A* عيب *n* a bad habit. 2 a defect, fault. "eb tānī cīkro."—*sri m 1*.

ਐਬੀ [ebi] *adj* (one) who has bad habits.

ਐਯਤ [eyar] See ਅੱਜਤ.

ਐਰ ਗੈਰ [er ger] *adj* unknown, foreign, unacquainted.

ਐਰਾਕ [erak], ਐਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਅਰਾਕ and ਇਰਾਕ.

ਐਰਾਨ [eran] See ਈਰਾਨ.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [erapat], ਐਰਾਪਤਿ [erapatī], ਐਰਾਵਤ [eravat] *Skt* ऐरावत *n* an elephant which came out of ਇਰਾਵਨ (sea). There is a story in the Purans that gods and demons churned the ocean and brought out fourteen jewels including a white elephant having four tusks which was given to Indar as his carriage.

ਐਰਾਵਤੀ [eravati] *Skt* ऐरावती *n* the river Ravi, Parushni. See ਰਾਵੀ. "eravati ulāghat cala."—*GPS*. 2 a river in Burma. 3 lightning.

ਐਲ [el] *Skt* ऐल *adj* related to Ila; Ila's progeny. 2 *n* Pururava, son of Ila. 3 a tree which grows

from the earth (ਇਲਾ). 4 grass. 5 the planet Mars. See ਇਲਾ. 6 *A* جال roaming, wandering. 7 talking loudly to a deaf person. 8 noise. "cāle jat pavat bād el."—GPS. 9 *S* imprisonment, imprisoning. 10 the idea of subjugating.

ਐਲ ਗੈਲ [el gel] *n* noise on the road; all round noise. "dāph ar bāsri bājai el gel bhayo."—GPS. See ਐਲ and ਗੈਲ.

ਐਲ ਭੈਲ [el bhel] *n* a frightening noise. "pāryo el bhela."—GPS. See ਐਲ and ਭੈਲ.

ਐਲਾਰਡ [elarəd] Allard and Ventura were officers in Napoleon Bonaparte's army.¹ After Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, his army got disbanded. These two came to India via Iran in search of jobs. Ventura was an Italian while Allard was French. They arrived at Lahore in March 1822, and requested Ranjit Singh to give them jobs. The Maharaja employed them to train his army on European lines at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month but on a written promise laying down the following conditions:

- (1) In the event of war between the Sikhs and the Europeans, they shall remain loyal to the Sikh government.
- (2) They shall not correspond with any European government.
- (3) They shall not trim their beards.
- (4) They shall not eat beef.
- (5) They shall not smoke tobacco.

Both these generals remained completely loyal to the Maharaja. Ventura performed excellent service under Prince Kharak Singh during the conquest of Peshawar.

ਐਵੇ [eve], ਐਵੇ [ēve] *adv* uselessly, fruitlessly, in vain. 2 thus, in this manner.

ਐ [ə] *part* short form for ਐਰ. "ə matī sīgh sājyo tən kōc."—*krīsan*. 2 *Skt* ਐ *n* Sheshnag,

¹Napoleon was the emperor of France during 1804-15. He was born in 1769 and died in 1821.

the serpent. 3 the earth.

ਐਸਤ [əsət] *A* اوسط *n* average; the idea of equality or generality.

ਐਸਦੀ [əsədi], ਐਸਧੀ [əsədhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਐਸਰ [əsər] See ਅਉਸਰ. 2 *adj* ਅ-ਪ੍ਰਸਵ. (a cow or buffalo) not yet calved.

ਐਸਾਣ [əsən], ਐਸਾਨ [əsən] See ਉਸਾਣ.

ਐਸਾਫ [əsaf] See ਅਉਸਾਫ.

ਐਸੀ [əsi] *Skt* अक्षिणी line (ਸੀਤਾ) drawn on the earth (ਅਵਨਿ). This is an old belief especially among Hindu women who unequivocally profess it. Lines are drawn on the ground without counting, and if they are found exactly divisible by two, it is believed that a relative gone abroad will return soon; if not so, the belief goes that it will yet take some time for him to return. "more pātī pādes sīdhare... tāte me śīsi ko dārō."—*cārītr* 70. "kamāṇ ṭuṇe śīsiā."—*BG*

ਐਹ [əh] *pron* that, he, she. 2 *part* a word expressing grief and surprise. 3 This word is used to point to something at a distance, that.

ਐਹਠ [əhəṭh] wrong insistence, obduracy, obstinacy. See ਅਉ and ਅਉਹਠ.

ਐਕਤ [əkət] *n* difficulty, hardship. 2 misfortune, trouble.

ਐਕਤ [əkət] *A* اوقات *pl* plural of ਵਕਤ times.

ਐਖ [əkḥ] See ਅਉਖ.

ਐਖਦ [əkḥəd], ਐਖਧ [əkḥədḥ] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਐਖਤਨਾ [əkḥəṭṇa] *v* to stumble; to flounder or trip.

ਐਖਾ [əkḥa] See ਅਉਖਾ.

ਐਗਣ [əgən] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

ਐਗਤ [əgət] *Skt* अपगत *adj* absconding, gone. 2 withdrawn. 3 dead.

ਐਗਤਿ [əgatī] *Skt* अपगति *n* bad condition.

ਐਗਾਹਨ [əgahən] See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ. "əgahən sabh kīy puran tīn."—*cārītr* 266.

ਐਗੁਣ [əgūṇ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

ਐਘ [əgh] *Skt* *n* inundation, flood, deluge.

2 See ਓਘ.

ਐਘਟ [əghaṭ] See ਅਘਿਘਟ.

ਐਘੜ [əghaṛ] See ਅਘਿਘੜ.

ਐਘੀ [əghi] *n* a long whip used during the training of horses.

ਐਚਕ [əcək], ਐਚਕ [əcək] *adv* suddenly, at once, unexpectedly. "pəryo šor əcək hi drig ləh." —GPS.

ਐਚਰ [əcər] See ਅਘਿਚਰ.

ਐਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ [əcər cəṛṇa] *v* grazing which is rare. "səbəd surəṭi liv liṇ hoṭi əpɪu piṇ he cəṛ cəṛṇa." —BG 'to be absorbed in understanding "the word" is drinking the undrinkable and eating the uneatable'. 2 to eat the uneatable.

ਐਛਕ [əcək] See ਅਘਿਛਕ.

ਐਜ [əj] See ਓਜ. 2 *A* ٤ *n* expansion, progress. 3 the top, a pinnacle. 4 height, summit.

ਐਜਾਅ [əjə] *A* ٤ *n* plural of ਵਜਾਅ, troubles, afflictions. 2 *A* ٤ *n* plural of ਵਜਾਅ, methods, means.

ਐਜ਼ਾਰ [əzar] *A* ٤ *n* a tool, an implement, instrument. 2 a sin, crime.

ਐਝੜ [əjhaṛ] See ਅਘਿਝੜ.

ਐਟਲਨਾ [əṭlənə] *v* to shift from a place; to slip away. 2 to get lost; to be untraced.

ਐਟਾਉਣਾ [əṭauna] *v* to render hot; to boil. ਐਟਾਨਾ.

ਐਟਾਨ [əṭan] *n* heat, high degree of warmth. 2 boiling, seething.

ਐਟਾਨਾ [əṭana] See ਐਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਐਢਰ [əḍhər] *adj* easily or readily relenting. 2 hard-hearted, obstinate. 3 *S* a curtain. 4 help, assistance.

ਐਢਾ [əḍha], ਐਢੀ [əḍhi] a town 15 miles east of Pandarpur in Bombay presidency, where Bhagat Namdev's elegant temple Nagnath is situated. "pher dia dehura name kau, pāḍiṇ kau pichvarla." This hymn is inscribed in the Audhia Nagnath temple at Dhar in the Central Provinces.

ਐਤ [əṭ] See ਅਘਿਤ.

ਐਤਾਰ [ətar] See ਅਘਿਤਾਰ.

ਐਤ੍ਰਾ [ətra] See ਅਘਿਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਐਤ [əṭ] *A* ٤ to return, come back, turn round.

ਐਧ [ədh] See ਅਘਿਧ.

ਐਧ [ədh], ਐਧਾ [ədhə] *adj* reversed, upside down. "bādh ədh siḥja tər liya." —cəṛiṭr 306.

ਐਧੀਆ ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [ədhia nagnath] See ਐਢਾ.

ਐਨ [ən], ਐਨਿ [ənɪ] the earth. See ਅਵਨ and ਅਵਨਿ. "nenən me nɪr ɔnɪ dər brɪd būd ko." —GPS.

ਐਰ [ər] *part* a coordinator; and. 2 *adj* additional. 3 excessive, abundant, surplus.

ਐਰਸ [əras] *Skt n* related to ਉਰ (breast), born of ਉਰ; son, begotten from father's semen. 2 progeny born from a (wedded) wife's womb.

ਐਰਤ [ərat] See ਅਘਿਰਤ.

ਐਰਾ ਬੋਰਾ [əra bora] *adj* half mad, carefree, indifferent. "nath suno ɔri bori batē hē bakət sou." —NP.

ਐਰੋਤਰੀ [ərotri] *sen* ਅਪਰ-ਅਵਤਰੀ. (used negatively) not any other than the born one. "əs sūdər nəḥi ɔrotri." —cəṛiṭr 319.

ਐਰੰਗ [əṛəṅ] *P* ٤ *n* a throne. 2 short form for Aurangzeb. "təb ɔṛəṅ jɪy mahɪ rɪsae." —VN. 3 wisdom, sagacity. 4 deceit, guile. 5 happiness. 6 woodworm, weevil.

ਐਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ [əṛəṅgzeb] ¹ اورنگزیب third son of Shahjahan and Arajmand Bano born on 3 November 1618² at Dohad³ of district Panch Mahal in Bombay Presidency. In 1658, having imprisoned his father in Agra fort, he ascended the throne of Delhi on 21 July. Having obtained a religious decree that his elder brother Dara Shikoh had acted against the tenets of Islam, he got him killed in Delhi in September 1659. He told his younger

¹His full name was Abuzafer Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb. His title was Alamgir.

²10 October 1619 according to some.

³literally, it means 'two boundaries' being right on the border of Gujrat and Malva.

brother Murad who was an aspirant to the throne that he did not want the kingdom; and that after killing Dara with his help, he would put the crown on his head, and leave for Mecca. Unfortunately Murad was thus deluded by Aurangzeb's plan, and along with the later he defeated Dara at Fatehabad near Agra. After his victory, Aurangzeb held a grand party during which he made Murad drink heavily and put him in prison at Gwalior. Three years later, he accused him of the murder of a Saiyad and had him killed. Thus having members of his family imprisoned and murdered, Aurangzeb assumed the title of Alamgir (possessor of the world). His full name was Abu al Muzaffar Muha'yuddin Muhammad with the title Alamgir added to it. This staunch follower of the Sunni creed of Islam was a highly learned, sagacious, industrious person, expert in the art of governance. His dress and food were very simple, and he did not take liquor or any other intoxicant, and spent very little money on his personal needs. During leisure he made caps and prepared copies of the holy Quran, did not consider Islam and Hinduism as equal, and did not hesitate to commit deliberate acts of grave injustice. He was extremely glad to have the title of Muhiuddin **مُحَمَّدِي** (animator of religion) from his correligionists.

He ordered the closure of Hindu fairs, temple functions and Vedic schools, and having demolished famous Hindu temples at Mathura, Benaras, etc. he got mosques built in their place. He reimposed Jazia (a tax) on the Hindus which had been stopped by Akbar.

With the reimposition of Jazia and other taxes and the persecution of Hindus, all Rajput whom Akbar had befriended became

hostile to him. In this connection a letter which Raja Raj Singh wrote to Aurangzeb in 1680 AD as quoted by colonel Tod in his book "Rajasthan" is worthy of note:

"Your elders had fostered Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Christians, as also the atheists with equal care, but during your reign many have become homeless and have left the country. There is virtually a doomsday all around, people are dying of hunger; your subjects, trampled under the feet of soldiers, are crying; traders are beating their breasts. How can the rule of an emperor who demands tax from such suffering subjects, remain stable? If you have faith in your own sacred book you will see that God is common to all and is not only of the Muslims. He is worshipped in the mosques but his gongs are also struck in the temples. When we spoil the picture painted by an artist, we without doubt are displeasing him. Similarly, one who spoils the work of God becomes liable to His displeasure. The tax which you demand from the poor Hindus is unfair because they do not have the means to pay. But if you must impose Jazia, ask me and Maharaja Ram Singh to pay. By killing minor flies you are stigmatising your greatness."

This emperor was a staunch enemy of music and considered it against the teachings of Islam. Therefore all the royal musicians were dismissed. Once, all the musicians of Delhi created a great clamour while following a hearse passing in front of the emperor palace. On enquiring the emperor was told that music had died during his rule and the people were going to bury it. Aurangzeb told them to bury it so deep that it may not come out again.

It was Aurangzeb's oppression and tyranny which made Shivaji his enemy, and the

Marathas began uprooting the Mughal rule. By assassinating Guru Teg Bahadur, he sowed seeds of enmity in the hearts of all the Sikhs, the consequences of which had to be faced by his successors. Guru Gobind Singh sent him Zafarnama, which contained some pieces of sane advice.

At the time of his death, Aurangzeb repented over his actions. He wrote to his son: "I brought nothing but demerits with me when I came, and I am now going with bundles of sins. I have committed horrendous errors and I do not know what punishment shall be meted out to me. I am seriously worried about my salvation".

Having ruled for fifty years, Alamgir died, at the age of 90 years and 17 days', at Ahmadnagar in the South, on 21 February 1707 (Sammāt 1763), and was buried in a mausoleum near Daulatabad.

Aurangzeb had five sons (Sultan Muhammad, Bahadur Shah, Azam Shah, Muhammad Akbar and Kam Bakhsh) and four daughters (Zebunnisa, Jinnutnisa, Badrunnisa and Mihaarunnisa).

At the time of his death the annual income of the kingdom was to the tune of Rs. 317, 935, 050.

ਔਰੰਗਾ [ɔrəŋga] emperor Aurangzeb. "ɔrəŋga cəŋɾa juddh nū jebunnisa pukare."—jəŋnama.

ਔਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [ɔrəŋgabad] a famous city in Hyderabad Deccan which was formerly known as Khirki. Emperor Aurangzeb renamed it after his own name in 1653 AD.

ਔਲ [ɔl] See **ਔਲ** and **ਅਉਲਿ**. 2 *n* white yarn, *L* Arum Campanulatum.

ਔਲਾ [ɔla] *A* ㄌ, *adj* very good, the best.

ਔਲਾਦ [ɔlad] *A* ㄌ, *n* plural of **ਵਲਦ** (son), offspring, progeny. 2 dynasty, clan, race.

¹According to Hijri.

ਔਲੀਆ [ɔlia] See **ਅਉਲੀਆ**.

ਔਵਲ [ɔval] See **ਅਵਲ**.

ਔੜ [ɔr] absence of rain, dry season, See **ਅਉੜ**. "mas bhadrapad ɔr lagi əs."—GPS.

ਔੜਨਾ [ɔrna] *v* (some idea) to come to mind; to strike.

ਔੜਵ [ɔrəv] a musical composition with five notes. See **ਉੜਵ**.

ਅੰ [ə] See **ਅਮ**. 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਅੰ** in place of **ਓ**. "ə pəmatəm atambhu."—NP. 3 **ਅੰ** also appears in place of **ਅਨ**. See **ਅੰਅਕਿਤ**.

ਅੰਅਕਿਤ ਭੇਵ [əəkɪt bhev]—*dətt*. unwritten or unmeasured secret.

ਅੰਸ [əs] *Skṛ* ਅੰਸ *vr* to divide into parts, partition. 2 *Skṛ* ਅੰਸ. *n* a part, segment. 3 ਅੰਸ is also used to mean **ਵੰਸ਼** (family or pedigree) as in "guruṁṁṁ". 'guru family'. 4 sixteenth part, a phase of the moon. 5 See ਅੰਸ. 6 *Skṛ* ਅੰਸ a shoulder.

ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ [əs bhevi] *adj* born from God's divine power. 2 lightning, the rays of which are frightening. "gəje gəṇ devi, mahā əs bhevi."—VN.

ਅੰਸ ਮਾਲੀ [əs malā] See **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ**.

ਅੰਸਾ ਅਉਤਾਰ [əsa əutar], **ਅੰਸਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ** [əsa əvtaɾ], **ਅੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ** [əsavtaɾ] *Skṛ* ਅੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ *n* The Purans mention the supernatural powers of gods; some of them are seen in divine incarnations. Those with a few (not all) powers called **əṣavtaɾ** are partial incarnations. Some may be having nine powers, some sixteen powers. "əsa əutaru upaɪonu."—*var guj I m 3*. "ənɪk purakh əsa əvtaɾ."—*sar ə m 5*.

ਅੰਸੀ [əsi] *Skṛ* ਅੰਸਿ *adj* holding a part, shareholding. 2 possessor of some art, craft or skill.

ਅੰਸੁ [əsɪ] *Skṛ* ਅੰਸੁ *n* a ray, sun-beam. "jis mahɪ namu nɪrəjən əsu."—*məla m 1*. "kəhu kəbir rhu ram ki əsu."—*gṛṇṇ kəbir*. 2 the sun. 3 a

thread, yarn. 4 books with the sun as part of their titles, have chapters called āṣu. See Gur Pratap Suray.

ਅੰਸੁਕ [āṣuk] cloth made from cotton yarn. 2 a sheet, wrap. 3 a silk garment.

ਅੰਸੁਭੇਵੀ [āsubhevi] See ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ.

ਅੰਸੁਮਾਨ [āṣuman] grandson of Sagar, king of the solar dynasty and son of Manjas, See ਸਗਰ. 2 adj having rays.

ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲ [āṣumal], ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲਿ [āṣumali], ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ [āṣumali] *Sk* ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲਿ *n* the sun, which wears garlands of rays. “bhāi prabhat udyo āṣumal.”—GPS.

ਅੰਸੁ [āṣu] *n* a tear. 2 a chapter, See ਅੰਸੁ 4.

ਅੰਕ [āk] *Sk* अङ्क *vr* to mark; to count; to walk exist; take in the lap; talk ill of. 2 *Sk* अङ्क *n* a mark, spot, sign. 3 a letter of alphabet. 4 a writing; a written piece. 5 body. 6 a count of nine because there are nine major parts of the body. 7 a sin, fault. 8 a lap, bosom “āṭi sāneh sō lino āk.”—GPS. 9 an attire. 10 heart. 11 a stigma, blemish. “bin āk māyāk banyo bādā.”—NP. ‘blemish free moon.’

ਅੰਕਸ [ākas] See ਅੰਕੁਸ.

ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ [āk sāhelī], ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ [āk sāhelī] a bosom friend, dear friend (feminine). See ਅੰਕ. “āk sāhelīah.”—sri m l.

ਅੰਕਸੁ [ākasu] See ਅੰਕੁਸ. “ākasu gyanu rāṭan he khevaṭ bīra sāt.”—s kabir.

ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ [āk palī], ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ [āk palī], ਅੰਕ ਪਾਲੀ [āk pali] *Sk* अङ्कपालि *n* the alphabet or list in which numerals instead of letters are used. There are many āṅkpalīā but here is given one indicated by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸ	ਮ	ਰ	ਗ	ਹ	ਕ	ਭ	ਝ	ਡ	ਲ	ਚ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20
ਦ	ਢ	ਪ	ਫ	ਬ	ਘ	ਙ	ਘ	ਙ	ਘ	ਙ
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100			
ਯ	ਝ	ਠ	ਥ	ਦ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ	ਢ
200	300	400	500	600	700	800				

ੳ	ਤ	ਤ	ਜ	ੲ
900	1000	2000	3000	4000
ਨ	ਘ	ਣ	ਙ	
5000	6000	7000	8000	

Matras are attached to these figures as to Gurmukhi letters:

ਅੰ	ਕ	ਪ	ਲੀ
800	6	50	10

Arabic and Persian scholars, too, have framed several āṅkpalīs. 2 *Sk* अङ्कपालि *n* a female, midwife, wet nurse. 3 embrace ਅੰਕਵਾਰ [āṅkar] *H n* a lap, hip, arms. ਅੰਕੜ [āṅkar] *n* rigidity, pride, arrogance. 2 See ਅੰਕੁਤਾ.

ਅੰਕਿ [āṅki] *adv* with a limb. “āṅki mīlai.”—jet chēt m 5. 2 in the heart, See a ਅੰਕ 10. “guru ka kṛhā āṅki samave.”—oṅkar.

ਅੰਕਿਤ [āṅkit] *Sk* अङ्कित *adj* written, scribed. 2 marked with some sign. 3 smudged.

ਅੰਕੁ [āṅku] *n* a dress. See ਅੰਕ 9. “āṅku jāṭu tēnu jāṭu.”—sri a m l.

ਅੰਕੁਸ [āṅkus] *Sk* अङ्कुस *n* pressure of the government. 2 iron rod for goading elephants.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [āṅkur], ਅੰਕੁਰੁ [āṅkuru] *Sk* अङ्कुर *n* blood. 2 water. 3 germination mark, spore, sprout, micro organism. “purāb kārām āṅkur jāb prāṅte.”—gāu m 5. 4 luck, fate, destiny. “āṅkur bhālo hāmara.”—ṭoṭi m 5. 5 seed, root. “bhāṅtān ka āṅkuru rakhio.”—dhāna m 5.

ਅੰਕੁਤਾ [āṅkuta] *n* a hook, loop.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [āṅkur] See ਅੰਕੁਰ. “purān līkhat nīsan kārām āṅkur he.”—BG

ਅੰਖ [āṅkh] *Sk* अङ्ख *vr* to float, be carried by the current, continue to do something. 2 an eye.

ਅੰਗ [āṅg] *Sk* अङ्ग *vr* to mark, walk, engage in some work. 2 *Sk* अङ्ग *n* body. 3 a limb, hand, foot, head etc. 4 a way out, measure, effort. 5 a friend, dear one. 6 a point of view,

espousal. "jin ka āg kare mera suami."—sar m 4 pāṭal. 7 a part, share. 8 a numeral, figure. 9 a kingdom around Bhagalpur in Bengal whose capital once was Champapuri. "tis dīs āg bāg te adi."—GPS. There is a story in Mahabharat that Bali's wife Sudeshna gave birth āg, vāg, kālāg, pūḍar and suks, the five sons of sage Diraghatma who founded different kingdoms after their respective names.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [āg sāg] *adj* with the body, embodied.

"guru āg sāg rahe." 2 always accompanying.

ਅੰਗਹੀਨ [āg-hin] *adj* limb-less, crippled.

ਅੰਗਜ [āgaj] *Skt adj* born from a limb. 2 *n* a son, progeny. 3 pore, hair. 4 disease. 5 Cupid.

ਅੰਗਣ [āgaṇ] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗ and ਅਭਾਗ *n* a courtyard, compound. 2 going about, roaming, rambling.

ਅੰਗਤ੍ਰਾਜ [āgtrāj] *Skt n* the protector of the body, clothes; a dress. 2 a helmet, breast plate, armour.

ਅੰਗਦ [āgad] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਦ *n* decorator of a limb; an ornament, anklet, bracelet. 2 son of Bali and Tara, and nephew of Sugriv. He went to Ravan's court as an emissary of Ram Chandar. "It kapiṭaṭi ar ram dut āgad-hī pāṭhayo."—ramav. 3 one of Lakshman's sons, who founded the town Angadi in his name. 4 See ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [āgad satiguru] The second preceptor of the Sikhs, was born on Sunday, 15th day of the lunar month of Vaisakh (5 Vaisakh) 1561 Bikrami era (31 March 1504 AD). He was the son of Pheru Mal Khatri and Daya Kaur of village Matte di Sarai (district Ferozpur). He was named Lahina. He was married in Sammat 1576 to Khivi, daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of village Sanghar, the ruins of which are near Khadur. Two sons, Dasu and Datu, and two daughters, Amaro and Anokhi, were born to them.

Initially Bhai Lahina, like his father, was a devotee of goddess Durga, and used to visit Vaishnav Devi every year as the head of the

devotees. During Sammat 1589, while going to Vaishnav Devi (Javalamukhi according to Nanak Prakash) he met Guru Nanak Dev at Kartarpur, and, forsaking the worship of the goddess, he became a disciple of the Guru only, who, pleased with his devotion and service, renamed him Angad and made him his successor on 17 Harh Sammat 1596. He started functioning as the Guru from 23 Assu 1596, and preached the doctrine of Nanak Dev with rare efficiency. In Sammat 1598, he began Propagating knowledge in Gurumukhi script without any discrimination of caste. He got the biography of Guru Nanak Dev written in Sammat 1601 of which a distorted version is now known as Bhai Bale wali Janamsakhi. After having functioned as Guru for 12 years 9 months and 17 days, he breathed his last at Khadur on 3 Baisakh (Chet Sudi 4) Sammat 1609 (29 March 1552 AD) at the age of 47 years, 11 months and 29 days.

ਅੰਗਨ [āgan] See ਅੰਗਣ. 2 short form for ਅੰਗਨਾ. woman. "sūdār mādīr āgan seja."—NP. See ਅੰਗਨਾ.

ਅੰਗਨਾ [āgna] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਨਾ *n* a woman with beautiful limbs. "āgna ādhin kam krodh me prābin."—ākal.

ਅੰਗਨਾਸ [āgnyas] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਨਾਸ *n* (according to Hinduism) touching individual limbs in turn, while reciting the mantars. See ਕਾਤਰਾਜਨ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, part 1, §: 5 to 8.

ਅੰਗ ਫਰਕਣਾ [āg pharākṇa], ਅੰਗ ਫੁਰਣਾ [āg phurṇa] *v* (for muscles) to throb, quiver or flutter involuntarily. Among the Hindus throbbing of muscles is variously considered auspicious or inauspicious. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕੀਯ ਰਾਮਾਇਣ ਅਧਰਜ ਕਾਂਡ, ਅ: 59. In Sikhism such a belief is not given any credence. "devi dev nā sevka, tēt nā māt nā phurṇ vīcare."—BG

ਅੰਗੀਨ [āgbīn] See ਸਿਕੰਜਬੀ.

ਅੰਗ ਭੰਗ [əṅ bhāṅ] *Skt* adj who has some limb broken. 2 *n* absence of some part of the body.

ਅੰਗਮ [əṅgam] *Pkt* adj dear, beloved. "tū əṅgam vāḍ jaṇṇa."—*tukha m 4*.

ਅੰਗਰਾਊ [əṅgrāu] *n* Guru Angad Dev. "gurujagat phirāṇ sih əṅgrāu."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 'the lion-like son of Pheru, universal guru Angad'. 2 Angira rikhi, a sage. See ਅੰਗਰੈ and ਅੰਗਿਰਾ.

ਅੰਗਰਖਾ [əṅgrākha] *n* a stringed dress for protecting limbs, reaching down to the knees, is also called əga.

ਅੰਗਰਾ [əṅgra] See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. 2 *n* an ember, burning coal. "əṅgra birhagāni ke nīkre."—*krīsān*.

ਅੰਗਰਾਈ [əṅgrai] See ਅੰਗੜਾਈ.

ਅੰਗਰਾਗ [əṅgrag] *Skt* *n* a paste of saffron, musk, sandalwood, for applying to the body for fragrance. 2 clothes, ornaments, etc. for adorning the body. 3 an armour.

ਅੰਗਰਾਨਾ [əṅgrana] *v* to stretch the body in order to remove languor.

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ [əṅgrej], ਅੰਗਰੇਜੀ [əṅgreji] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

ਅੰਗਰੈ [əṅgre] *n* the sage Angira. See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. "pəruṇə əṅgre guru naṇək jəs gaṇəu."—*səveye m 1 ke*. 'Pururia and Angira'.

ਅੰਗੜਾਈ [əṅgrai] *n* stretching of limbs due to languor.

ਅੰਗਾ [əṅga] of a dear one. "bərənī nə sākəu guṇ əṅga."—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਅੰਗ 5. 2 See ਅੰਗਰਖਾ.

ਅੰਗਾਰ [əṅgar], ਅੰਗਿਆਰ [əṅgiar] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗ *n* a burning coal or piece of wood; amber. "kəchua kəhe əṅgar bhī lorəu."—*asa kəbir*. Here əṅgar means spiritual enlightenment.

ਅੰਗਿਕਾ [əṅrika] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਿਕਾ *n* a lady's garment, bodice, stays "əṅrika surəgi nəṭ vər rəgi."—*ramav*.

ਅੰਗਿਰਾ [əṅgira] ਅਭਗਿਰਸ *n* the author of several verses of Rig Ved, counted among the seven great sages and the ten lords of creation. He

is accepted as the chief priest of gods and the god of oblations. Some say that Angira is the offspring of Uru and Agneyi. At one place it is written that he was born from the mouth of Brahma. Simriti, Shradha and Swadha were his wives; Utathy; Virahspati and Mrikandu, his sons; and Bhanumati, Raka, Sinivali, Archismati, Havesmati and Punyanika were his daughters.

In the forest chapter of Mahabharat it is written that Angira was the son of Agni and his wife was named Shubha. See ਅੰਗਰੈ.

ਅੰਗੀ [əṅgi] *Skt* ਅਭਗਿਨ *adj* having a body, animate, living "rakho əṅgi əṅ."—*suhi m 4*. 2 a resident of Ang region "bəgi kəliṅ əṅgi əṅit."—*kalki*. 3 partisan. 4 a bodice, stay.

ਅੰਗੀਆ [əṅgia] See ਅੰਗਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ [əṅgikar], ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰੂ [əṅgikaru] *Skt* ਅਭਗੀਕਾਰ *n* something which has been accepted or adopted. "əṅgikar kio merē karte."—*guj m 5*.

ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əṅgikrit], ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ [əṅgikritu] *Skt* ਅਭਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* accepted, approved. "prəbhi din dāial kio əṅgikritu."—*kan m 4*.

ਅੰਗੀਠਾ [əṅgiṭha], ਅੰਗੀਠੀ [əṅgiṭhi] *n* a fire place. 2 *xa* a funeral pyre.

ਅੰਗੁਸਠ [əṅgusəṭ], ਅੰਗੁਸਠੁ [əṅgusəṭh] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁਸਠ *n* a thumb. "kubija udhri əṅgusəṭ dhar."—*bəsāt ə m 5*. 'Lord Krishna pressing the thumb of the foot of Kubja with his foot and pressing upward her chin gave a sudden jerk and her crooked body was straightened.' See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਸ਼ੁ [əṅguṣṭ] *P* انگشت *n* a finger.

ਅੰਗੁਸ਼ੁਰੀ [əṅguṣṭri] *P* انگشتری *n* a ring, finger.

ਅੰਗੁਰਿ [əṅguri], ਅੰਗੁਰੀ [əṅguri], ਅੰਗੁਰੀਆ [əṅguria] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁਰਿ *n* a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲ [əṅgul] *Skt* *n* a measure equal to the width of a finger. 2 See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿ [əṅguli] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁਲਿ *n* a finger. 2 a thumb. The five fingers are named thumb (əṅguṣṭh), fore-finger (tarjini), middle-finger (madhyama),

ring-finger (anāmika), and little finger (kanīṣṭhika).

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ [āṅgulika] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. 2 See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰ [āṅgulitr], ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ [āṅgulitrāṇ] Skt *n* a protective leather cover worn on the thumb and the fore finger while using bow and arrows. According to Valmiki this protective cover used to be of the hide of large-sized lizards. The second cādi cāritr also quotes. “bādhe baddh godhāgulitrāṇ baddhā.” “kāhū āṅgulitrāṇ kaṭe pāre hē.”

—cāritr 320. 2 a housewife; a metal cap worn on the finger by a tailor.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀ [āṅguli] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ [āṅgulik] Skt ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ *n* a glove. 2 a ring, seal. “kāhū āṅgulikadī ke rāṭan rajē.”

—cāritr 405.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾਣ [āṅgulitrāṇ], ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾਣ [āṅgulitrāṇ] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਯਕ [āṅgulyak] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਠਾ [āṅgutha] thumb. See ਅੰਗੁਸ਼ and ਅੰਗੁਲਿ 2.

ਅੰਗੁਠੀ [āṅguthi] *n* a ring worn on the thumb; a thumb-ring containing a mirror. 2 a ring.

ਅੰਗੂਰ [āṅgur] See ਅੰਗੂਰ. “pache hārio āṅgur.”

—sri m 1. 2 P, ੫, grapes, seedless dried grapes called kīsmīṣ and with seeds called munākka. Superior quality of wine and vinegar are prepared from grapes. In India grapes of Quetta and Kandhar are of a superior quality. 3 grape vine.

ਅੰਗੂਰੀ [āṅguri] *n* newly sprouted crop. “cori mīrāg āṅguri khaī.”—oṣkar. “hāri āṅguri gādha cārē.”—gāu kabir. Here gādha means pride that feeds on green sproutings i.e. āṅguri means virtues of good deeds like charity, etc. 2 drink such as wine, vinegar, etc. made from grapes. 3 adj of the colour of grapes, light green.

ਅੰਗੋਚਾ [āṅgocha] Skt something to clean a body, especially a towel; a large handkerchief, “īśnan dīo kār ap āṅgochān pōch sudhārē.”

—gurusobha.

ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ [āṅgrez], ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ [āṅgrezi] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

ਅੰਘ [āṅgh] Skt ਅਙ੍ਹ੍ਹ *vr* to go, begin, gamble, stain, mark, stumble, complain, make haste. ਅੰਘਿ [āṅghri], ਅੰਘੀ [āṅghri] Skt ਅਙ੍ਹਿ *n* a root. 2 a foot, which leaves a mark on the ground. See ਅੰਘ *vr* “āṅghri sām ārbīd sārās tāv mān sām mādhup kārījē.”—NP.

ਅੰਭ [āṅgh] See ਅੰਕ, ਅੰਗ and ਅੰਭੁ.

ਅੰਭਣ [āṅghaṇ], ਅੰਭਣੁ [āṅghaṇu], ਅੰਭਨ [āṅghaṇ], ਅੰਭਨਾ [āṅghaṇa] See ਅੰਗਣ. “sāhu bēṭha āṅghaṇu māī.”

—var maru 2 m 5. Here āṅghaṇu means ‘the mind.’ “mīrākārā āṅghaṇe bare.”—vād alahniā m 1.

ਅੰਭੁ [āṅghu] See ਅੰਕ and ਅੰਗ. “hām mēl bhārē duhcaria hārī rakh-hu āṅghī āṅghu.”—suhi m 4. ‘Take our side, O favouring God.’

ਅੰਭਿ [āṅgh] ਅੰ-ਅ: See ਅਯੋਅੰਭਿ.

ਅੰਚ [āṅc] Skt ਅਙ੍ਹ੍ਹ *vr* to bow, worship, decorate, beg, reveal, remove, spread, collect. 2 Skt ਅੰਚਿ *n* a flame, i.e. sorrow, woe. “rātī āṅc dukh nā lai.”—bher m 3. 3 Skt ਅਙ੍ਹ੍ਹ a scratch, abrasion, “bhumī rāṅgavī mājhi vīśula bag, jo nār pīr nīvajīa tīna āṅc nā lag.”—var rām 2 m 5. ‘Living in the thorny garden of the Divine, one does not get a scratch.’

ਅੰਚਰ [āṅcar], ਅੰਚਰਾ [āṅcra], ਅੰਚਲ [āṅcal], ਅੰਚਲਾ [āṅcala], ਅੰਚਲੁ [āṅcalu] Skt ਅਙ੍ਹ੍ਹ *n* the end part of a scarf or a headcloth, fringe, border. “āṅcal gāhīa sadhu ka.”—asa m 5 bīrharē. “āṅcala gāhīo jān āpne kōu.”—nāṭ m 5. 2 a garment. “kāhū cāṅcala āṅcala kō bānāvē.”—cāritr 405.

ਅੰਚੁਰੀ [āṅchuri] See ਅੰਜਲੀ.

ਅੰਜ [āṅj] Skt ਅਙ੍ਹ੍ਹ *vr* to clean, go, admire, brighten, rub oil, decorate.

ਅੰਜਣ [āṅjaṇ] See ਅੰਜਨ. 2 *n* bringing. “cuṅ cuṅ āṅjaṇ buṭiā.”—BG

ਅੰਜਨ [āṅjan] Skt ਅਙ੍ਹ੍ਹ *n* antimony ground into collyrium, “gīan āṅjan gurī dīa āṅgīan ādher bīnas.”—sukhmāni. 2 black ink. 3 wealth

"ājān mahi nirājān rāhīc."—*suhi m 1*. 4 a mountain of collyrium mentioned in Valmiki's Ramayan. 5 night. 6 a paste for massage on the body. See ਅੰਜ. *vr* "gīan ājānī mera mānu isnañ."—*dhāna a m 5*. 7 a lizard. 8 *Skt* अजन sitting in a solitary place; isolation; seclusion. "ape sabb ghāt bhogve suami, ape hi sabb ājān."—*var bīha m 4*. "jā upar jugatī vasi kini ape gurumukhi ājān."—*māla a m 1*. 9 in the dialect of Chamba hills, ājān stands for the knot tied on the clothes of the bride and the bridegroom.

ਅੰਜਨ ਗਿਰਿ [ājān gīri] See ਅੰਜਨ 4.

ਅੰਜਨਾ [ājāna] *v* to apply collyrium to the eyes. "ājān tesa ājī jesa pīru bhavē."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 *Skt* *n* a sty, a pimple on the eyelid. 3 In Sastarnammala, a young maiden doing a facial makeup is mentioned as ājāna. "ājān ke nam lē." 4 Hanuman's mother. See ਅੰਜਨੀ.

ਅੰਜਨਿ [ājāni] *adv* with collyrium. 2 with massage paste (ābhyaājān). See ਅੰਜਨ 6.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [ājāni] *Skt* अञ्जनी *n* wife of the monkey (or forest dweller) Keshri and mother of Hanuman; Anjāna. 2 maya (wealth, illusion). 3 woman with body covered with sandalwood paste etc. "ājāni ke dhir hē."—*ramav*. 'Horses are as volatile as pupils of a woman's eye.' 4 a sty.

ਅੰਜਨੀਸੁਤ [ājānisut], ਅੰਜਨੀਜ [ājānij], ਅੰਜਨੀਤਨਯ [ājānitāny] son of Anjāni; Hanuman, Anjāni Kumar.

ਅੰਜਮਨ [ājāman] See ਅੰਜੁਮਨ.

ਅੰਜਲਿ [ājāli], ਅੰਜਲੀ [ājāli] *Skt* अञ्जलि *n* palms joined in the form of a cup. 2 palmfuls of water thrown as dedication to the dead forefathers. The Sikh Gurus have rejected the practice and have advised the people to accept the will of the Almighty. In Guru Granth Sahib under the title ājli in mālar

measure in the line "sājog vijog dhur-hu hi hua." we are advised to abide by the will of the Divine. 3 See ਅੰਜੁਲੀ.

ਅੰਜਮ [ājāma] *P* انجم *n* an end, a consequence, finale. 2 result.

ਅੰਜੀਐ [ājīe] See ਅੰਜਨਾ.

ਅੰਜੀਰ [ājīr] *Skt* अजीर *P* انجیر *n* a fig tree and its fruit. *L* Ficus carica. Its fruit contains seed. It is sweet in taste. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several prescriptions. Figs of Kabul and Iran are very sweet; their effect is hot and moist. 2 a town, 30 miles away from Qilat in Balochistan.

ਅੰਜੀਲ [ājīl] See ਦਿੰਜੀਲ.

ਅੰਜੁਮ [ājūma] *A* انجم plural of ਨਜਮ (planet). stars.

ਅੰਜੁਮਨ [ājūman] *P* انجم *n* an assembly of eminent persons. ਅੰਜੁਮ is plural of ਨਜਮ (star); a place where eminent persons, celebrities of society, gather.

ਅੰਜੁਰੀ [ājūri], ਅੰਜੁਲੀ [ājūli] See ਅੰਜਲੀ. 2 joining of both hands in salutation "kāri sadhu ājūli punu vādā."—*sohila*.

ਅੰਝੁ [ājhu] *n* a tear.

ਅੰਝ [āj], ਅੰਝੁ [ājhu] *adv* thus, like this, in this way.

ਅੰਡ [āḍ] *Skt* अण्ड *n* an egg. 2 a testicle "tāb tere dou āḍ cābehe."—*cārītr 43*. 3 the universe, which is egg-shaped. 4 a musk-carrying navel. 5 Kamdev, Cupid. 6 cupola of a temple. 7 semen. 8 short form for ਅੰਡਜ (oviparous) "āḍ binasi jēr binasi."—*sar m 5*. 9 a son of king Yayati.

ਅੰਡਜ [āḍaj] *Skt* *n* born like fish, birds, reptiles etc. from eggs, oviparous. "āḍaj jērāj utbhuj setāj tere kite jōta."—*sor m 1*. 2 the world, the universe, the earth. "āḍaj phor jor vichor."—*bīla thiti m 1*. See ਅੰਡਟੁਕ and ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

ਅੰਡਟੁਕ [āḍtuk] *n* egg-like world whose one half is the earth and the other half is the sky. "āḍtuk jācē bhāsmati."—*māla namdev*.

'Mortal persons are the residue.' See ਭਾਸ਼ਣੀ. ਅੰਤ ਬੰਤ [āṇ bāṇ] *n* incompatible speech. 2 out of context babble. 3 *adj* crooked, bent. ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਧਿ [āṇ viddhi] *Hydrocele*. accumulation of serous fluid about the testes. It is caused by living in a flatulent way, eating rheumy substances, copulation by restraining normal excretory system, drinking too much toddy wine. In medical books its seven forms, each born of winds, bile, impure blood, etc. are mentioned; its patient must get himself treated at once by a competent doctor. Good medicines for rubbing, pasting or eating should be used so that the cause of the enlargement of testes is removed. The following medicine has been found to be effective: Take a bark of large myrobalan, terminalia chebula, wormwood, carriander seed, each 2 tolas, cloves 1 tola, cassia acufolia 4 tolas, all ground and sieved, add to it one and a half times sugar and same amount of honey. Mix all these and keep them in an earthen vessel; this should be lapped up or eaten with water in quantity according to the patient's age. One tola intoxicating hemp mixed with brown lump sugar should be bound around the testes; alternatively the fruit of dhak tree soaked in water and mixed with ghee (clarified butter) should be rubbed as well as bound around the testes.

ਅੰਤਾ [āṇa] See ਅੰਤ.

ਅੰਤਾਕਾਰ [āṇākār] *Skt adj* egg shaped; oval; elliptical. 2 *n* geography and astronomy.

ਅੰਤ [āṇ] *Skt* *vr* to tie. 2 *Skt* *n* the end, death. 3 a consequence, effect, result. 4 boundary, extent. 5 the last breath, the time of death. "āt ki bar nāhi kachu tera."—*gāṇ kabir*. 6 centre, middle. 7 See ਅੰਤਰ.

ਅੰਤ ਸਖਾਈ [āṇ sakhai] *adj* who helps at the last moment (death). 2 who remains a constant

friend till the end. 3 *n* religion. 4 God.

ਅੰਤਾਸ [āṇāsth] *Skt* *अन्तःस्थ* *adj* who is at the centre; situated in the interior. 2 *n* in grammar, four characters ञ, र, ल, व which are between *kavaraṅ* and *uṣṇavarāṇ*, (ग, घ, ङ, ष, ह) characters. 3 human soul.

ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ [āṇhakarāṇ] *Skt* *अन्तःकरण* *n* the inner organ of sense in alliance with which the external sense organs function. It has four forms:

- (1) mind (ਮਨ) from which arise will or volition, doubt and error.
- (2) intelligence (ਬੁੱਧਿ) from which come ideas and decisions.
- (3) cerebrum (ਚਿੱਤ) in the sense of thought and memory.
- (4) ego (ਅਹੰਕਾਰ) by which the relation with things is established; the selfhood; self-assertion. Guru Nanak Dev has referred to these faculties in Japu ji: "तः the gharie surati (mind as consciousness), mat (selfhood, I-ness), man (mind as will or volition) and budhi (mind as thought and memory)"

ਅੰਤਰ ਪੁਰ [āṇh pur] *Skt* *अन्तःपुर* *n* a palace for ladies situated between (ਅੰਤ) the city (ਪੁਰ) and the king's court. 2 the interior part of a house.

ਅੰਤਕ [āṇak] *n* death. 2 Yam, god of death. 3 *adj* who ends or causes death. "ātak jam jāb lene ave."—*krīṣṇ*. 4 This word is also used for ātak meaning terror. "ānēg ārdhāgāk ke ātak te."—*cārītr*. 'Cupid for fear of Shiv.'

ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ [āṇak dham] *n* the land of the Yam. "āt ko ātak dham pādharē."—*akāl*.

ਅੰਤਕਨੀ [āṇakni] *n* a gun, rifle, musket.—*sanama*.

ਅੰਤਕਾਲ [āṇkāl] *n* the time of death; death.

ਅੰਤ ਕੇ ਧਾਮ [āṇ ke dham] See ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ.

ਅੰਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [āṇ krīya] *n* death ceremony. 2 funeral rites. See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਯੋਗ and ਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ.

ਅੰਤਜ [āṇaj] *Skt* *अंतर्जन* *n* born in the lowest caste; a shudra. 2 lowly. Rishi Atri has mentioned

seven low castes: washerman (ਧੋਭੀ), leather worker (ਚਮਾਰ), actor or acrobat (ਨਟ), house breaker (ਭੰਜਕ), water-carrier (ਝਿਉਰ), distiller of liquor (ਕਲਾਲ) and bhil (ਭੀਲ).

ਅੰਤ ਦਸਾਨ [āt dāsan] *n* reducer to the last stage; death; Yam, the god of death. "tīh upər ātdāsanhi dhayo."—*krisən*.

ਅੰਤਮ [ātām] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਰ [ātār] *Skt* अन्तर *n* a distance, space, interstice. "nīsi dīn ātār jyō ātār bakhaniyāt."—*GPS*.

2 a cover, curtain, screen. "jin kəu pias tumari pritām tīn kəu ātār nahi."—*māla m 5*.

3 difference, distinction. "hərijan həri āntaru nahi."—*s m 9*. 4 a secret. "le tāko ātār muhi kahi yhu."—*cārītr 55*. 5 inside. 6 mind.

7 intestine, gut. 8 ਅੰਤ-ਅਰਿ arrow. "prithme bhikhām nam le āt sabbād āri dehu, sut ādī ātār ucār nam ban lakh lehu."—*sānama*. Bhisham's enemy Arjun, Arjun's charioteer Krishan, Krishan's enemy an arrow.

ਅੰਤਰ ਸਾਖਾਈ [ātār sakhai] *adj* bosom friend. "ātār sakhai prabhū soi."—*vād m 3*.

ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ātār hirda] *n* conscience, soul, innermost organ of sense. "jisu ātār hirda sudhu he."—*biha m 4*.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤ [ātargat] *Skt* अन्तर्गत *adj* achieved to the innermost extent.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤਿ [ātargati] *n* inward condition, state of mental poise bereft of evil thoughts and actions. "mān tēn ārpīo ātargati kini."—*gāu a m 1*. 2 *adv* achieved at the innermost level. "ātār gati tirāthī māli nau."—*jāpu*.

ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮ [ātərjam], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮਿ** [ātərjami], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮੀ** [ātərjami] *Skt* अन्तर्यामिन् *adj* knowing (or perceiving) innermost thoughts. 2 persuasive by settling in inner mind. "thakur ātərjam."—*sar m 5*. "jātēn kārē manukh dāhkavē ohu ātərjami jānē."—*dhanā m 5*.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ [ātār dhan] *Skt* अन्तर्धान *n* concealment, hypocrisy, secrecy. 2 *adj* hidden, secret,

disappeared.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ [ātār dhīan], **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਰਾਨ** [ātār dhyān] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ. 2 *n* a mental view of the soul.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭਾਵ [ātār bhav] *Skt* अन्तर्भाव *n* heart's object or desire, intention. 2 internal understanding. 3 non-existence, destruction.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭੂਤ [ātār bhut] *Skt* अन्तर्भूत *adj* existing within; included in the self. 2 *n* an individual soul; spiritual essence of a living being.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮਲ [ātār mal] *Skt* अन्तर्मल *n* mental impurity, pollution of the mind. 2 filth in the stomach.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮੁਖ [ātār mukh] *Skt* अन्तर्मुख *adj* who turns mental impulses inward. 2 one with face turned within.

ਅੰਤਰ ਲਾਪਿਕਾ [ātār lapika] *Skt* अन्तर्लापिका *n* a poetic figure of speech. See ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ [ātārved] *Skt* अन्तर्वेद *adj* a country having altars of different religions. 2 *n* a country lying between the rivers Ganges and Yamuna, mentioned as Brahmavarat in the Hindu scriptures. 3 a country between two rivers, doab.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦੀ [ātārvedi] *adj* who dwells between two rivers. See ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ. an inhabitant of an inter-river basin; a resident of Brahmavarat.

ਅੰਤਰਾ [ātra] *n* a refrain and pause in the text of a hymn. 2 a distance, gap. 3 a cover, shield, obstruction. "jin kē bhitarī he ātra, jese pāsū tēse utī nārā."—*bher namdev*. 4 according to Yog, ātra is what disturbs mental tranquillity. See ਯੋਗ ਦਰਸਨ 1-30. 5 *adv* without, except.

ਅੰਤਰਿ [ātārī] *adj* internal, inner. "ātārī rog māha dukh."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 *adv* within, inside. "nanāk rāvī rāhīo sabb ātārī."—*māla m 5*. 3 in the mind or the heart. "ātārī bikhū mukhī āmrītū suṇavē."—*gāu m 5*. "ātārī cīta nid nē sove."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅੰਤਰਿਕ [āntrik], **ਅੰਤਰਿਕ** [ātrikkh], **ਅੰਤਰੀਕ**

[ātrich] *Skt* अन्तरिक्ष *n* space between the earth and the heaven. 2 the sky. 3 the other world. "ātrich bhæe pache lok pachtat he."—BGK. 'People do not honour saints during their lifetimes but repent after they are gone.'

ਅੰਤਰੀਯ [ātariy], ਅੰਤਰੀਵ [ātariy] *Skt* अन्तरीय *adj* inner, internal. 2 *n* garment for the torso; shorts dhoti.

ਅੰਤਰੂ [ātaru] See ਅੰਤਰ. "ātaru sitalu sāṭi hoṭ."—asa m 3. 2 mind.

ਅੰਤਰੂ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ātaru hirda] See ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ [ātrāṅg] *Skt* अन्तरङ्ग *adj* from the heart. 2 internal.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਸਭਾ [ātrāṅg sabha] an assembly or committee of special members; members managing a committee.

ਅੰਤਵੰਤ [ātvānt] *Skt* अन्त वन्त *adj* liable to meet with ruin, destructible.

ਅੰਤਰੀ [ātri] See ਅੰਤ.

ਅੰਤਾ [āta] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਿ [āti] at last, in the end. "āti gəia pəchutai."—sri m 3. 2 the last time, at the time of death.

ਅੰਤਿਮ [ātim] *Skt* अन्तिम *adj* last, final.

ਅੰਤਿਵਾਰ [ātiyar] See ਅੰਤਿ. "ātiyar namu gəhiṇa."—asa m 5.

ਅੰਤੀ [āti] *adj* last, final. "jəhi āti əusər ai bənət he."—kəli m 4.

ਅੰਤੂ [ātu] See ਅੰਤ and ਅੰਤਰ. "ātu nə jape kita akar."—jəpu.

ਅੰਤੇ [āte] at last, at the last time. "āte sətīguru bolia."—sədu.

ਅੰਤਰ [āty] *Skt* अन्त *adj* last, final. 2 *n* Yam, the god of death. 3 the numeral 10,000,000, 000,000,000. See ਸੰਖਣਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਜ [ātyaj] See ਅੰਤਰ.

ਅੰਤਰਾਂਤਕ [ātyātək] ਅੰਤਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the word ਅੰਤਕ in the final position. "adī šəbəd khək ucərke ātyātək pəd din."—sənama. 'Adding ਅੰਤਕ to ਖਲ (wicked person) it becomes ਖਲਾਂਤਕ which

means a noose.

ਅੰਤਰਾਨੁਪਾਸ [ātyanupras] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ 5.

ਅੰਤਰੇਸ਼ਿ [ātyeṣṭi] See ਅੰਤਰਿਯ and ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ [ātr] See ਅੰਤਰ. 2 *Skt* अन्त्र *n* an intestine (that ties the body tightly).

ਅੰਤ੍ਰਕ [ātrək] *n* difference. 2 *adj* internal, inner. "ih ātrək mən me pəhīcano."—NP.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਜੁਰ [ātr jvər] *n* fever related to intestine. See ਭਾਧ (i)

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧਾਨ [ātr dhan], ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧਯਾਨ [ātrə dhyān] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ and ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰਿਕ [ātrik] See ਅੰਤਰਿਕ. "bahəy ka ātrik bəkhana."—NP. 'external and internal.'

ਅੰਦ [ād] *Skt* अन्द् *vr* to tie. 2 *P* اند *n* a desire. 3 wonder. 4 period of five hundred or fifteen thousand years. 5 short form for ਹਜ਼ੂਦ are. In this case it comes at the end of a word as "mardā akrīl ād."

ਅੰਦਕ [ādək] *P* اندك *adj* little, some, less, short.

ਅੰਦਰ [ādər] *P* اندر *adv* in, inside. 2 *A* rare. 3 *n* barren land. 4 a threshing floor. 5 See ਅੰਦਰੂ.

ਅੰਦਰਹੂ [ādərhu] from inside, from within. "ādərhu jin ka mohu tuṭa."—ənədu.

ਅੰਦਰੂ [ādəru] See ਅੰਦਰ. "ādəru sital sāṭi."—var bīla m 3. 2 mind, soul. "ādəru ləga ram namī."—sri m 5.

ਅੰਦਰੂ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [ādəru citu] *n* mind, soul, conscience.

"tis da ādərū citu nə bhījəi."—var guj l m 3.

ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ [ādruni] *P* اندرونی *adj* inner, internal.

ਅੰਦਲੀਬ [ādlīb] *A* اندلیب *n* a nightingale.

ਅੰਦਖਤਨ [ādxatən] *P* انداختن *v* to throw, cast, drop.

ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ [ādaj], ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ [ādaja] *P* انداز *n* an estimate, guess, conjecture. 2 weight. 3 measurement. 4 part, portion. 5 an instance, example. 6 proper, appropriate, suitable. "bolī səkə nə ādaja."—bīla kəbir. 'God cannot be talked about even on the basis of guess work.' "laphəj kəmaṭ ādaja."—maru solhe m 5.

ਅੰਦਾਮ [ādam] *P* اندام *n* body. 2 management, administration, arrangement. 3 beauty.

ਅੰਦੇਸ਼ [ādeṣ] *P* اندیش *adj* who thinks; used terminally in a word as in ਦੁਰਅੰਦੇਸ਼.

ਅੰਦੇਸਰਾ [ādesra], ਅੰਦੇਸਰੋ [ādesro], ਅੰਦੇਸਾ [ādesa] *P* اندیش *n* apprehension, anxiety. "sabh rahio ādesaro maro."—*sor m 5*. "jo jən bhajənu kare prabhū tera tise ādesa nahi."—*sor m 5*. 2 doubt, double-mindedness, diffidence. 3 fear, apprehension, misgiving.

ਅੰਦੋਹ [ādoḥ] *P* اندوه *n* grief, sorrow. 2 worry, anxiety. "dukh ādoḥ nahī tih thau."—*gəu ravidas*.

ਅੰਦੋਖਨ [ādokhtən] *P* اندوختن *v* to gather; to accumulate; to serve; to repay debt.

ਅੰਦੋਲ [ādol] *Skt* अन्दोल *vr* to shake, rock, swing.

ਅੰਦੋਲਨ [ādolan] See ਅੰਦੋਲ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰ [ādr] See ਅੰਦਰ. 2 See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਹੁ [ādrhu] *adv* from inside, from the heart, heartily. "təpə nə hove ādrəhu lobhī."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਾਉਲ [ādraul] *n* ਅੰਤ੍ਰ-ਆਵਲਿ intestines (colon), guts, See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਧ [ādh] *Skt* अन्ध *vr* to close eyes, not to see. 2 *Skt* *adj* blind. 3 ignorant, devoid of thought. 4 *n* a blindman. 5 water. 6 an owl. 7 darkness. 8 ignorance. "āgrani ādh kamaī."—*var sor m 3*. 9 a defect in poetics where the poet writes contrary to the rules, as "nasika kamāl jesi nen hē nāgare se." See ਕਾਵਿ ਦੋਸ਼. 10 *Skt* अन्धु *n* a chain. "jaria ādh kēdh pər dare."—*dətt* 'with the net and chain on the shoulder.'

ਅੰਧਉ [ādhəu] blind; who cannot see. 2 ignorant. 3 vain, proud.

ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādh ādhar], ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰਾ [ādh ādhara] *n* heavy darkness, pitch darkness. 2 ignorance, lack of education. "bajh guru he ādh ādhara."—*majh ə m 1*. 3 *adj* who has no knowledge of a shape or appearance. "āgrani

ādhā ādh ādhara."—*majh ə m 1*.

ਅੰਧ ਸੁਤ [ādh sut] *n* son of the blind (Dhritrashtra); Duryodhan and his brother Dussasan, etc.

ਅੰਧਕ [ādhak] *Skt* *n* a blind person. "tam prakas āndhakāh."—*sahas m 5*. 2 a sub-caste of Yadavs which started with Andhak, son of Yudhajit. 3 a demon, son of Kashyap who drank so heavily that he came to be known as Andhak (blind with drunk).¹ He is said to have one thousand heads and two thousands arms. He stole the wish-fulfilling parijat tree from Indar's garden in heaven. Shiv destroyed him. "jīm ādhak sō hār yudh karyo."—*rudr*. 4 A blind ascetic of Vaishya caste, whose son Sravan (Sindhu) was thought to be a wild animal in the dark night, and shot to death, by King Dashrath with a sound-directed arrow.

ਅੰਧਕਹ [ādhakāh] to the blind one. See ਅੰਧਕ 1. ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ [ādh karam] *n* a thoughtless action; actions taken in ignorance. "jag ādh he ādhe karam kamaī."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਅੰਧਕ ਰਿਪੁ [ādhak ripu] *n* Shiv, See ਅੰਧਕ 3.

ਅੰਧਕਾਰ [ādhakar] *Skt* *n* darkness. 2 ignorance, lack of education. "ādhakar māhī bhāra pragas."—*gṛd m 5*. 'Light of knowledge appeared.'

ਅੰਧਕੂਪ [ādhakup] *adj* a blind well, 2 permanent darkness within a well. 3 *n* world as ignorance. "ādhakup te kādhe caṛe."—*majh m 5*. 4 an underground cell close to a well.

ਅੰਧਕੰਧ [ādhkādhi] ਅੰਧਕ-ਅੰਧ, demon Andhak blind with drink. "ādhkādhi phiryo tē jay dūdbhin bājai."—*rudr*. 2 ignorant and imbecile.

¹An ancient tale is there to the effect that once, laughingly, Parvati covered Shiv eyes with her palms. From this was born Andhak. He gained his eye-sight through meditation.

ਅੰਧ ਕੰਮ [ādh kām] See ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ.

ਅੰਧ ਗਤਿ [ādh gati] *n* the gait of a blindman. 2 thoughtless behaviour. "d̥hūḍat d̥olhī ādh gati."—*s kabir*.

ਅੰਧ ਘੋਰ [ādh ghor] *n* pitch darkness; terrifying darkness. 2 hugely ignorant. 3 a terribly ignorant person. "āsākh murākh ādh ghor."—*japu*.

ਅੰਧਤਾਮਿਸ਼ [ādh tamisr] *n* a particular hell so dark that one cannot see one's own stretched hand. 2 ignorance, which is a form of dense darkness.

ਅੰਧ ਦੁੱਧ [ādh dhūḍ], ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ [ādh dhūdh] *n* darkness intensified with fog. 2 a bad custom, wrong conduct. 3 injustice. 4 ignorance.

ਅੰਧ ਧੰਧ [ādh dhādh] See ਅੰਧਕਰਮ. 2 *S* tyranny, cruelty. 3 disorder, mismanagement.

ਅੰਧ ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ādh netra] زهاب العين Amaurosis is a disease of the eyes, resulting in partial or total loss of sight. It is caused by head injury, brain tumour syphilitic boil, excessive copulation, diseased eyelids, studying in dim light, headache with pain in eyeballs, taking too much liquor or smoking, and sudden stoppage of menses in women etc. Its treatment should be had from an efficient physician or doctor who after exhaustive testing may properly treat the patient.

A patient of amaurosis should take rich invigorating food and should completely abstain from copulation. The following medicine is very good for a patient suffering from eye-diseases: melt one tola of pure lead, mix it with one tola of mercury while it is hot; then take blue glass, oxide of zinc, cardamom, parched borax, mother of pearl, stone of Basra, caltha patustri, dosel, cold sugar and camphor all one tola each, white antimony four tolas, black antimony ten tolas, raw opium three masas. All those

things should be finely ground and dissolved in one bottle of rose water. Two chhatanks juice of margossa leaves, two chhatanks of bould myrobalan, bellax myrobalan and embile myrobalan, one chhatank extract of root of amonum anthorhiyam or berberis aristate, be mixed and ground fine like collyrium and put in a blue bottle. By putting this in the eyes with a needle, diseases of the eyes are cured. But care should be taken to ensure that the needle, used by one person is not used by others without thoroughly cleaning it. Medicines prescribed for green cataract are also useful for this disease which also has two more forms; one blind by day but able to see during the night; and two vice versa that is blind during the night but not so during the day. This disease is cured by putting drops of the liquid of the shell of Bellorica myrobalan in the eyes and eating bread of wheat flour with fresh ghee poured on it while it is still hot. This is to be taken for seven days. Daily licking of the powder of the three myrobalans mixed with half tola of ghee of cow's milk is also useful. Seeds of Kulpha (potulaca oleracea) three masas, coriander seeds three masas, ground and mixed with mucilage of the seeds, quince fruit three masas is also beneficial. White sandalwood rubbed in rose water should be rubbed on the forehead. "pāthri bāphirāg ādhnetra."—*cārītr* 405.

ਅੰਧ ਪਤਿ [ādh pati] *n* night, See ਮਹਾਨਿਸ਼.

ਅੰਧ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [ādh parāpara] *n* a thoughtless observance of an old custom; blind faith.

ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲ [ādh bil], ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲਾ [ādh bila] *n* a dark hole; vagina; vulva. 2 illiteracy, ignorance. "ādh bila te kaḍh-hu karte."—*dev m* 5.

ਅੰਧ ਬੀਚਾਰ [ādh bicar] *n* blind or incomplete

thought. "ādhra ādh bicar."—*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧਰਾ [ādhra] *n* a blind person. See ਅੰਧ.

ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ [ādhraṭa], ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ [ādhraṭa] *n* night blindness, amaurosis. See ਅੰਧਰੇਤਾ.

ਅੰਧਰੀ [ādhri] *adj* dark. "jese rat ādhri."—*BG*

ਅੰਧਲਾ [ādhla], ਅੰਧਲੀ [ādhli] *n* a blind person, the blind. 2 *adj* ignorant, thoughtless. "ādhri mātī ādhli."—*suhi chāt m 1.* 3 Shraavan's father and mother.

ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [ādh vartara], ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਵਾ [ādh vartava] *n* thoughtless behaviour. "ādh vartava bhau duja."—*sava m 1.*

ਅੰਧ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ [ādh viśvas] *Skt n* blind faith; belief without reason.

ਅੰਧਾ [ādha] blind and ignorant. See ਅੰਧ. "ādha agu je thie kīu padhār jāṇe."—*suhi chāt m 1.* "nanak hukam nā bujhai ādha kahiē sor."—*var ram 1 m 2.* "ādhe ehī nā akhūānī jīn mukhī loṭī nāhī, ādhe sor nanka khāsāmhu ghuthe jāhī."—*var ram 1 m 2.*

ਅੰਧਾ ਅਖਰ [ādha akhar] See ਵਾਉਦੁਆਉ.

ਅੰਧਾ ਕੂਪ [ādha kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. 2 stubborn and ignorant persons who do not let light from outside come inside. "mānho jī ādhe kup kārā bīrēd nā jāṇī."—*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧਾ ਧੁੰਧ [ādha dhūdh] See ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ.

ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādhar] ignorance, See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "pau sāt sārīnī lagu cārīnī mīṭe dukh ādhar."—*sri m 5.*

ਅੰਧਾਰੀ [ādhari] *adj* dark. 2 lacking knowledge; ignorant. "deh ādhari ādh."—*vad chāt m 5.*

ਅੰਧਾਲੀ [ādhali] temporary blindness and giddiness because of some defect in the stomach and the brain or because of debility.

ਅੰਧਿਆਰ [ādhīar], ਅੰਧਿਆਰਾ [ādhīara] *n* darkness. 2 ignorance. "nam mīle canān ādhīar."—*brīla m 1.* "kīu kārī nirmāl kīu kārī ādhīara."—*sīdh gosāṭī.*

ਅੰਧਿਆਰੀ [ādhīari] *adj* (feminine) dark. 2 *n* ignorance. "bīn sātīguru ādhīari."—*guj m 5.*

ਅੰਧੀ [ādhi] *adj* (feminine) blind, uneducated.

See ਅੰਧੀ and ਅੰਧ. "ādhi rāyātī grān vīhūnī."—*var asa.*

ਅੰਧੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ādhi koṭhī] *n* a dark cell. 2 an ignorant mind. "ādhi koṭhī tera nam nāhī."—*asa m 1.* 3 womb, mercy.

ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhulā], ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhula] *adj* dark, with or in darkness. 2 ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "ādhulā dhādh kāmāi."—*bher m 1.* "bhārāmī bhulānā ādhula."—*sri m 1.* 3 intoxicated with pride. 4 *n* a blind man.

ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhula] See ਅੰਧੁਲਾ. 2 *adj* smeared or stained with dirt. "mātu bhasām ādhule gārāb jāhī."—*bāsāt m 1.*

ਅੰਧੇ ਕੂਪ [ādhe kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. "mānho jī ādhe kup."—*var sar m 1.*

ਅੰਧੇਰ [ādher], ਅੰਧੇਰਾ [ādhera] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "āgrān ādher bīnas."—*sukhmānī* 2 injustice. 3 ignorance. 4 *adj* being ignorant. 5 blind. "koṭī prāgas nā dīse ādhera."—*ram m 5.* 'In spite of countless lights, a blindman cannot see.' See ਦਿਸੈ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ [ādherī] See ਅੰਧੀ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ādherī koṭhī] *n* a cell in a prison which generally has no light. 2 womb.

ਅੰਧੋ [ādhō] See ਅੰਧ and ਅੰਧੁ. "ādhō bolō mugādh gavar."—*prabhā m 1.* 'mentally blind, enamoured fool, deaf to Guru's sermon.'

ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādhār], ਅੰਧਾਰਾ [ādhāra] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. 2 ignorance. "dukh dīdīr ādhār ko nās."—*sāveye m 4 ke.* "ta mīṭīa sāgāl ādhāra."—*sor m 1.*

ਅੰਧੁ [ādhū] *n* a hybrid caste of hunters and fowlers. 2 a country lying between Krishna and Gudawari rivers. It is now called Tilangana. 3 people of Andhra, originally independent, were conquered by Ashoka. After him they again became independent and progressed so much that their rule extended upto the western ghats where they began to

rule after deposing the 'Kanav' dynasty. These Andhra kings, thirty in all, ruled for about 450 years and at last their rule ended around 225 AD. The title of these kings was Shatkarni, Pulmai IV being their last king.

ਅੰਧੁ ਵੰਸ਼ [ādhru vāṣ] See ਅੰਧੁ 3.

ਅੰਨ [ān] See ਅੰਨ. *n* corn, grain, edible stuff. "ān te rāhta dukh dehi sāhta."—*prabha* 3 *m* 5. 2 vital air. "lāgrā pirr ān."—*var maru* 2 *ḍakhṇe* *m* 5. 3 some other. See ਅਨਜ. "ān marag tāj-hu."—*sāveye* *m* 4 *ke*.

ਅੰਨਸਾਲ [ānsal], ਅੰਨਸਾਲਾ [ānśala] *n* a community kitchen; an alms house. "ghar ghar ānsal karchaḍa."—*dīlip*.

ਅੰਨਕਾ [ānka] *n* the earth, producer of grains. 2 goddess Anpurna.

ਅੰਨਕੂਟ [ānkuṭ] *Skt* अन्नकूट *n* a pile of food; a Hindu festival falling on the day following Divali. On this day devotees place food in front of the deity, but religious books allow it to be celebrated on any day between the moonless and full moon day of the month of Katak.

ਅੰਨਚ [ānac] *Skt* अन्यच्च *adv* others too; more again.

ਅੰਨਚੇਤ੍ਰ [ānchetr] *Skt* अन्नचेत्र *n* a place where the hungry get food; a free public kitchen.

ਅੰਨਤ [ānat] *Skt* अन्नत *adv* somewhere else; else where.

ਅੰਨਥਾ [ānatha] See ਅਨਥਾ.

ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ [āndata] *n* a provider of food; a patron, guardian; nourisher. 2 *adj* a title of kings in Rajputana.

ਅੰਨਪੂਰਣਾ [ānpurṇa] *Skt* अन्नपूर्णा *n* a Hindu goddess who fills the devotees' houses with food. Its famous temple is in Kashi and the festival for worshipping it falls on the eighth of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet.

ਅੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨ [ān praśan] *Skt* अन्न प्राशन *n* a Hindu custom of first feeding the new born baby by making it lick food. According to the religious

scriptures, this ceremony should be performed when the child is six months old.

ਅੰਨਮਯਕੋਸ਼ [ānmaykoṣ] See ਕੋਸ਼.

ਅੰਨਾ [āna] blind; devoid of thinking, thoughtless.

"āna bola kichu nādārī nā ave."—*majh* 3 *m* 3.

ਅੰਨਿ [āni] with or by food. "dehuri cāl paṇi āni."—*s fārid*. See ਅਨਜ.

ਅੰਨਿਆ [āniya] other, another, some other, different. "jīh sāman kahi lāge nā āniya."—*VN*.

ਅੰਨੁ [ānu] See ਅੰਨ. "ānu nā khahī dehi dukhu dije."—*ram* 3 *m* 1.

ਅੰਨ੍ਹਾ [ānha] See ਅੰਧੁ.

ਅੰਨਜ [āny] *Skt* अन्य *adj* other, some other, another, different. 2 not one's own, stranger, alien.

ਅੰਨਜਚ [ānyac] See ਅੰਨਚ.

ਅੰਨਜਤ੍ਰ [ānyatr] *Skt* अन्नत्र *adv* somewhere else, at some other place. 2 without.

ਅੰਨਯਥਾ [ānyatha] See ਅਨਯਥਾ.

ਅੰਨਯਯ [ānyay] See ਅਨਯਯ.

ਅੰਨਯੋਨਿ [ānyony] See ਅਨਯੋਨਿ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯ [ānvay], ਅੰਨ੍ਯੇ [ānve] See ਅਨ੍ਯ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯਿਤ [ānvit] *Skt* अन्वित *adj* included, enclosed.

ਅੰਬ [āb] leaves of gram plant; chaff of only leaves of gram plant. 2 *Skt* आम्र a mango plant and fruit. 3 *Skt* अम्ब *vr* to go, make a sound. 4 *n* a call, shout. 5 going. 6 father. 7 an eye. 8 water. 9 See ਅੰਬਾ and ਅੰਬੁ. 10 See ਅੰਬਣਾ.

ਅੰਬਸਟ [ābasat], ਅੰਬਸੂ [ābaṣṭh] *Skt* अम्बष्ठ *n* a mahaut of an elephant. 2 son of a Brahman father born to a Vaishya woman. 3 old name of central Punjab; Majha. "īk ābasat des nirpala."—*cārītr* 274.

ਅੰਬਕ [ābak] ਅम्बक *n* father. 2 copper. 3 an eye. "ābak ābuj me ābu chae."—*NP*. 'water (tears) swelled in lotus like eyes.'

ਅੰਬਕਾ [ābka] See ਅੰਬਕਾ.

ਅੰਬਣਾ [ābṇa] *v* to suffer from a disease (amāy), be sick. 2 to get tired, be fatigued. 3 to stretch, be stiff.

ਅੰਬਰ [ābar] *Skt* अम्बर *vr* to gather; to accumulate. 2 *Skt* अम्बर *n* the sky, firmament. “ābar dhārati vichorīanū.”—*var ram / m* 3. 3 brain, the tenth door; brain. “ābar kūjā kurliā.”—*suhi m / kucāji* ‘The brain resounded with the sounds of water fowls.’ 4 clothes, garments. “duhsasan ki sabbha dropti, ābar let ubariāle.”—*mali namdev*. 5 a perfume produced from the fat of a whale. *A* ੬. 6 mica. 7 cotton. 8 Amber (Amer), an old town of Rajputana, which prior to Jaipur was the capital of Kachhvaha Rajputs. See ਅੰਬੋਰ. 9 Some ignorant scribe has written ਅੰਬਰ instead of ਅੰਗਿਰ in Dasam Granth. “bhājet bhāyo ābar ki dara.”—*cādr*. ‘The moon enjoyed sexual union with the wife of Angiras (Brahspati).’ 10 *P* ੬. 11 tweezers, nippers, pincers.

ਅੰਬਰ ਕੁੰਜ [ābar kūjā] See ਅੰਬਰ 3.

ਅੰਬਰ ਚੂਰ [ābar cur] *n* a scented paste made with perfume of whale’s fat used by rich people to massage the body.

ਅੰਬਰ ਬੇਲ [ābar bel] See ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ and ਅਮਰ ਬੇਲ.

ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ [ābrauṇa] *v* to convey, deliver. “jin jiu dia so rijak ābrave.”—*suhi ravidas*.

ਅੰਬਰਾਈ [ābrai] See ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* ਅਮਰਾਈ, a line of mango trees; a mango grove.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [ābri] *adj* related to the sky. See ਅੰਬਰ. 2 *n* unirrigated land relying only on rainfall.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [ābrī] *P* ੬. ੬. ੬ *adj* smelling like the perfume of whale-fat and black in colour.

ਅੰਬਰੀਸ [ābris], **ਅੰਬਰੀਕ** [ābrik], **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ** [ābrikh] *Skt* अम्बरीष *n* a hearth for parching grain. 2 a trough used for parching grain. 3 Vishnu. 4 the Sun. 5 Shiv. 6 a battle, war. 7 according to Valmiki’s Ramayan, son of Suryavanshi king Prashusharuk, who was Ikshaku’s descendant in the 28th generation.¹ To protect him,

¹In Bhagvat Ambarish is mentioned as son of Nabhiag. See chapter 9, item 4-5, Mahabharat also confirms Bhagavat.

Vishnu’s Sudarshan Chakar chased sage Durvasa whose story is as follows:

On 12th of Kartik, king Ambrik was ready to break his fast on the eleventh day, when sage Durvasa arrived. The king invited him also to eat but the latter said that he would first take a bath. The king waited a long while but Durvasa did not return. On the advice of his priest, the king then broke his fast. Durvasa on return got very angry. He pulled a tuft of his hair with which he created a smart person who started beating the king. Vishnu sent his Sudarshan Chakar to protect the king which killed the smart person and chased Durvasa who ran for his life but did not receive any refuge in the world. Tired at last, he sought refuge with Ambrik himself who saved him from the Sudarshan Chakar.²

Another story in Ling Puran is that Narad and sage Parvat, on seeing the beauty of Sundari, Ambarik’s daughter, fell in love with her and approached the king for her hand. The king replied that he would marry his daughter to a person of her liking. Both of them then went separately to Vishnu, each asking the god to turn the other into a monkey so that the princess might not marry him. The god granted their request. So both of them became monkey-faced and neither could get the princess. They cursed Ambrik that he would remain enveloped in darkness. Vishnu in order to protect his devotee Ambrik shot his Sudarshan Chakar which produced light like that of the sun and dispelled darkness. It then chased the two sages, Narad and Parvat, who sought forgiveness from Ambrik, which was granted. It was only then that they found peace. “ābrik kau dio ābhe pad.”—*maru namdev*. “janyo bhāgat bhup ābris.”—*GPS*.

²See Bhai Gurdas Var 10, pauri 4.

ਅੰਬਲਾ [ābva] *adj* of the colour of a mango; of the colour of mango juice. "ābva rāg bādhe." -*krisan*.

ਅੰਬਲਾਨਾ [ābāna] *v* to reach; to arrive at. "bin beṛi pari nā ābṛe." -*vad m 1. 2* to be equal to; to achieve similarity. "īkatu ṭol nā ābṛa." -*suhi m 1 kucēji*. "āmli amāl nā ābṛe." -*vad m 1*. 'For an addict nothing equals the drug he is addicted to.'

ਅੰਬਾ [āba] *Skt* अम्बा *n* mother. "ābu liye āba āg dhoe." -*NP. 2* Durga. 3 elder daughter of Kashi's king Indardyman whom Bhishampitamah snatched away for his brother Vichitarviray. But she wanted to marry Shalv. Learning about this, Bhisham sent her to Shalv, but he did not accept her. Disappointed, she worshipped Shiv, and during her next birth she as Shikhandi became the means to kill Bhisham in the battle of Mahabharat.

ਅੰਬਕੜੀ [ābakṛī], **ਅੰਬਕੜੀ** [ābakṛī] *n* a shrivelled piece of a raw mango. 2 a small raw mango. "ābakṛīā je khae." -*BG*

ਅੰਬਾਰ [ābar] *P* انبار *a* heap, stack, rick. 2 a pit, pond.

ਅੰਬਾਰੀ [ābarī] *P* انباری *n* a canopied howdah. *A* انباری See ਮੇਘਾਡੀਬਰ.

ਅੰਬਾਲਾ [ābala] *Skt* आम्रालय (house of mangoes). *n* a city in between Ludhiana and Karnal where there used to be many mango gardens in the past. Now it is the headquarters of a district as well as a commissioner and cantonment. A railway line to Kalka and Simla branches off from here. It has the following gurdwaras:

(1) Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara on the bank of Labbhu's tank northwest of the town. It has a small nice building with residential quarters close by. A piece of land has been donated to it by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh. Free

kitchen is provided by local Sikhs; accommodation for the stay of ten visitors is also arranged.

The priest is an Akali Sikh. The railway station is about half a mile northeast of the town.

(2) The gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh is in the house of a priest, Bhai Sundar Singh, in Dhumi Gujjar Bazar. Guru Granth is placed for recitation regularly on manji sahib (a cot) in the roofed part of the house. The Guru arrived here during a visit from Lakhnaur for sight-seeing and stayed here for three days. The place is half a mile east of Ambala city railway station.

(3) A sacred spot in the name of Guru Gobind Singh and called Manji Sahib is there in the fields south of the main courts, southeast of the city. The Guru came here while on a visit from Lakhnaur. The building of Manji Sahib is crumbling in the absence of a caretaker. The place is half a mile southwest of Ambala city railway station.

(4) Out of Sapatu Gate opposite the charitable home for stray cows is the Gurdwara of Guru Har Krishan who stayed here while on his way to Delhi. It has a small building with a Singh acting as the priest, and possesses ten bighas of land. It is connected with Ambala city railway station by about one mile of metalled road in the east of the city.

(5) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara is near Tabakkal Shah's mosque in Kainth Majari. The Sikh carrying the head of the Guru from Delhi had stayed here a while. Now an impressive gurdwara has come up about one mile east of the city railway station.

ਅੰਬਾਲਿਕਾ [ābalika] *Skt* अम्बालिका *n* mother. "kī ābalika che." -*dett. 2* daughter of Raja Indar dayuman of Kashi, younger sister of Amba

whom Bhisham Pitamah had forcibly brought for his brother Vichitarviray. After the death of Vichitarviray, Vyas had sexual contact with her to procreate Pandav whose progeny were the Pandavs.

ਅੰਬਿ [ābɪ] on the mango tree. "korɪ hovā ābɪ bəsā."—*gəu m 1*.

ਅੰਬਿਕਾ [ābɪka] *Skt* अम्बिका *n* the middle daughter of Indardyman, king of Kashi, was the real sister of Amba and Ambalika. Bhisham had snatched, brought her to be married to his brother Vichitarviray. On her becoming a widow, the sage Vyas entered into nryog (cohabitation without marriage) and produced Dhritrashtra who became the father of Duryodhan and other Kauravs. 2 mother. 3 Durga. "nəmo hīgula pīgula ābɪkayā."—*cāḍi 2*.

ਅੰਬਿਯਾ [ābɪya] *n* a raw mango. 2 See ਅੰਬੀਆ. 3 *adj* of the colour of a mango.

ਅੰਬੀ [ābi] *n* a small and raw mango. 2 *Skt* अम्बी *n* mother. 3 a noble woman.

ਅੰਬੀਆ [ābia] *A* اَمْبِيَا *n* plural of ਅੰਬੀ. "jɪte oɪa ābia hoɪ bite."—*VN*. 2 twenty first chapter of the Quran wherein the caliphs are described. 3 See ਅੰਬਿਯਾ.

ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵ [ābi chav], **ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵੜੀ** [ābi chavɾi] *n* perennial happiness; shade of mango trees remains constant because they do not defoliate. "jɪni səkhi səhu ravɪa se ābi chavɾieh jio."—*suhi m 1 kuḍi*.

ਅੰਬੀਰ [ābir] See ਅੰਮੀਰ. 2 See ਅੰਬੀਰ. "gulab ābir gulal uḍai."—*krɪsən*. 3 *P* اَمْبِير filling with dry or wet earth.

ਅੰਬੁ [ābu] *Skt* अम्बु *n* water. "osu əgɛ pɪtche ɖhoi nahi jɪsu ādərɪ nɪda muhɪ ābu pəɪa."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 'His heart is full of malice and mouth overflows with water.' meaning that the mouth waters because of greed. 2 a child.

ਅੰਬੁਕ [ābuk] *Skt* न a red castor. 2 See ਅੰਬਕ.

ਅੰਬੁਜ [ābuj] *Skt* अम्बुज *n* a lotus, which is born from water. See ਅੰਬਕ. 2 a stork. 3 the moon. 4 camphor. 5 a conchshell. 6 a tree.—*sənama*. **ਅੰਬੁਜਨੀ** [ābujni] *Skt* न the earth (born from water).—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਜ ਭੂ [ābuj bhu], **ਅੰਬੁਜਾਸਨ** [ābujasən] *Skt* न Brahma, who was born from a lotus and has his seat on it.

ਅੰਬੁਦ [ābud] *Skt* अम्बुद *n* a cloud, which yields water. 2 *adj* who provides water.

ਅੰਬੁਦਜ [ābudəj] *n* water bearing cloud; cloud from which comes water.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਜਾਧਰ [ābudjadhar] *n* a holder of water, a tank, reservoir. 2 the sea, ocean.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦ ਧੁਨ [ābud dhun] *adj* one who roars like a cloud. 2 *n* Meghnad, son of Ravan, who thundered like a cloud.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਨੀ [ābudni] *n* earth the giver of water.—*sənama*. 2 a line of clouds. 3 a stream, river.

ਅੰਬੁਧ [ābudh], **ਅੰਬੁਧਿ** [ābudhi], **ਅੰਬੁਨਾਥ** [ābunath], **ਅੰਬੁਨਿਧਿ** [ābunidhi], **ਅੰਬੁਪਤਿ** [ābupati] *n* a sea; ocean as treasure of water; holder of water; master of water. 2 Varun, is also named Ambunath and Ambupati.

ਅੰਬੁਰੁਹ [āburuh] *Skt* न a lotus, born from water.

ਅੰਬੁਵਾ [ābuva] *adj* of a mango. 2 mango-like. 3 of yellow colour, colour of mango juice. See ਅੰਬਵਾ.

ਅੰਬੁਹ [ābuh] See ਅੰਬੋਰ.

ਅੰਬੋਰ [āber] old capital of Rajputs of Kachhava clan in Rajputana. It has the temple of Ambkeshvar Mahadev, due to which it came to be called Amber. Some people surmise that this name came from King Ambrish. So the city was called Ambrishnagar.¹ It is seven miles northeast of Jaipur railway station. Here the Jaygarh fort, situated on a 500 feet high hill, is worth seeing. Beautiful mansions of Raja Man Singh and Raja Jay Singh Mirza

¹See ਅੰਬਰੀਸ਼.

may be seen at Amber.

In 1728 AD Maharaja Jay Singh Savai founded a new city Jaypur and made it his capital. Now the state itself is named Jaypur (Jaipur). Amber is now named Amber and Amer also. "meṛtes āberpəṭi əmit sen le sath."—*cəritr* 52.

ਅੰਬਰ ਨਾਥ [āber nath], ਅੰਬਰ ਪਤਿ [āber pəṭi], ਅੰਬਰਾਧੀਸ਼ [āberadhiṣ] King of Amber, Maharaja of present Jaipur, See ਅੰਬਰ.

ਅੰਬੋਹ [āboh] *P* ۱. a group, crowd, assemblage, multitude. 2 a heap, hoard, pile, dump.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ [ābrit] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "kāhi mēthura ābrit bayāṇ."—*səveye m* 5 ke. 2 *Skt* अद्भुत *adj* without obstruction, unhindered. 3 without hitch, unbroken. "ābrit dharme."—*japu*.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [ābrit jal] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅੰਭ [ābh] *Skt* अभ् *vr* to make a sound. 2 *Skt* अभ् *n* water. "kāc gāgria ābh mājhrīa."—*asa m* 5. "kūbh jāle māhi dārio ābh mīlo."—*sar m* 5. 3 god. 4 forefather.

ਅੰਭਰੀ [ābhri] *n* a stream, river. 2 rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, etc.—*sənāma*.

ਅੰਭੁਲਾ [ābhula] *n* water. See ਅੰਭ. "nam tero ābhula nam tero cādno."—*dhāna ravidas*.

ਅੰਭੋਜ [ābhōj] *Skt* अभोज *n* born from water, a lotus.

ਅੰਭੋਦ [ābhod] *Skt* अभोद *n* giver of water, a cloud.

ਅੰਭੋਧਰ [ābhodhar], ਅੰਭੋਧਿ [ābodhi] *Skt n* a holder of water, cloud. 2 a sea, ocean.

ਅੰਭੋਰੁਹ [ābhoruh] *Skt n* born (ਰੁਹ) from water (ਅੰਭ), a lotus. 2 a crane. 3 *adj* water born.

ਅੰਮ [ām] *A* १. *n* mother. "ām ābe thavhu mīṭhā."—*sri m* 5 pepa. See ਅੰਬਾ.

ਅੰਮਰੀਕ [āmrik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਖ. "āmrik prāhlad sārāṇ gobīd."—*səveye m* 3 ke.

ਅੰਮੜਨਾ [āmāṇa] *v* to reach, arrive. "rah dāsai na jula akhā āmāṇas."—*vəḍ m* 1.

ਅੰਮੜੀ [āmāṇi] See ਅੰਮੜਨਾ. 2 *n* mother.

ਅੰਮਾ [āma] *Skt* अमा *A* १. *n* mother.

ਅੰਮਲ [āmal] *A* १. *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. action, conduct.

ਅੰਮਲੀ [āmali] ਅੰਬੀ-ਆਲੀ best friend (feminine) "mere āṭari bhukh nā utre, āmali."—*vəḍ m* 5. 2 because of actions, that is, because of worldly occupations. "āmali hāu khāri sucāji tē sāhi ek nā bhava."—*vəḍ m* 1. 1 am fairly efficient in worldly affairs but O God! none of these, is to your liking.

ਅੰਮਾਵਸ [āmavās], ਅੰਮਾਵਸਿ [āmavāsi] new moon night. See ਅਮਾਵਸ. "āmavāsi māhi as nivarāu."—*gāu thiti kēbir*.

ਅੰਮਾਵਣ [āmavāṇ] *adj* beyond capacity, infinite, countless. "māṇ kucāji āmavāṇ dōsre."—*suhi m* 1 kucāji.

ਅੰਮੁਹਾ [āmuha] See ਅਮੁਹਾ. "mata bhesa āmuha aī."—*gāu kēbir*. 'Intoxicated bull (that is mind) gets uncontrolled.'

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [āmrat] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [āmratī] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [āmrit] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 2 *n* butter. "tāb mēthi, in bīdhi āmrit pavhu."—*suhi m* 1. 3 milk. "soin kāṭori āmrit bhāri."—*bher namdev*. 4 *adj* without death, immortal. "hāri āmrit sājāṇ mera."—*suhi chāt m* 5. 5 sweet. "gurumukh āmrit bāṇi bolhi."—*sri a m* 3.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਬਦ [āmrit sād] *n* Guru's composition or discourse. 2 Guru's sermon or advice. "āmrit sād pive jān koi."—*asa m* 5.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [āmritsar], ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰੂ [āmritsaru] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 a holy congregation; a community of holy men. "āmritsaru sipṭi dā ghāru." 3 a sacred tank of liberation. "sāṭiguru he āmritsar saca."—*mājh a m* 3. 4 self-knowledge. 5 embodiment of self. "kāra ādāri āmritsar saca."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਥਾ [āmrit katha] *n* a nectar of spiritual discourse. 2 a discourse leading to salvation. 3 a talk about God. "āmrit katha sāt sāgī

sunua."—*bavən*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [əmrɪt drɪsəʈɪ] *n* a spiritual glance, compassionate attention. "əmrɪt drɪsəʈɪ pekhe hui sət."—*sukhməni*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰ [əmrɪtdhar], ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ [əmrɪtdhara] a flow or current of nectar. 2 a shower of Guru's words and His name. "jhimɪ jhimɪ bərsə əmrɪtdhara."—*majh m 5*. 3 according to Yog, essence of belief dripping from the brain. "əmrɪt dhar gəgən dəs duarɪ."—*gəu m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰੀ [əmrɪt dhari] a discourse about God flowing like a current of nectar. "həmarɪ pɪarɪ əmrɪt dhari."—*asa m 5*. 2 one who has taken nectar of the double edged sword.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [əmrɪt phəl] the fruit of liberation; spiritual knowledge. "bɪn guru məɦɪɪ nə jəpai

na əmrɪt phəl pahɪ."—*sri m 3*. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਚਨ [əmrɪt bəcən] *n* sweet utterances. "əmrɪt bəcən sətɪguru ki bəɦɪ."—*guj m 4*. 2 Guru's utterance.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmrɪt vɛla] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ. "əmrɪt vɛla səcu nau vəɖɪraɪ vicarɪ."—*jəpu*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [əmrɪtɪ] *n* a glutinous food made of flour, milk and sugar. 2 a sweetmeat like a jalebi, circular in shape. "əmrɪtɪə khurme su bəre bəɦ ghevər set sɪta bəɦu pae."—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ [əmrɪtu] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "əmrɪtu həɪ ka nau."—*suhi m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ [əmrɪk] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. "jyō əmrɪk bhəgət ɖɦɪg ayo."—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪt] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 2 like nectar. 3 *Sk* ਅਸੁਲੂ adj deathless, immortal. "pəɪa sadhu səɦg həɪ həɪ əmrɪt."—*bɪla m 5*.



ੲ [iɪ] third letter, a vowel of Punjabi script, used to form matras ਇ [ɪ], ਈ [i], ਏ [ɛ]. 2 See ਇ.

ਇ [ɪ] *Skt* इ *vr* to rise, appear, run, go, become more, accept. 2 *n* Kamdev; Cupid. 3 favour, compassion. 4 *part* expressing surprise. 5 In Punjabi ਇ [ɪ] is also used in place of ਏ [ɛ] as ਜਾਣਇ [jaṇai] for ਜਾਣੇ [jaṇe], ਮਾਣਇ [maṇai] for ਮਾਣੇ [maṇe] etc. "prem rāsu ape jaṇai."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 'He himself knows.'

ਇਉ [ɪu], ਇਉਂ [ɪu] *Skt* एवं *adv* like this, in this manner. "nanak kəhe sianīe! ɪu kāt milava hoī."—*varsuhi m 2*. 2 more like this, thus some other.

ਇਉ ਹੀ [ɪu hi], ਇਓ ਹੀ [ɪo hi] *adv* like this, in this way, by this method. 2 in vain, fruitless. "tarnapo ɪu hi gəɪo."—*s m 9*.

ਇਅਤਬਾਰ [ɪatbar] *A* اِتْبَار *n* idea of understanding. 2 certainty, surety. 3 acceptance of advice.

ਇਆ [ɪa] *Skt* अयं *pron* this. "pun ɪa əusər cārē nā hatha."—*bavān*. 2 this. See ਇਸ. "ɪa sukh te bhikḥra bhāli."—*s kabir*. 3 *part* or.

ਇਆਹੂ [ɪahu] this very, only this. "ɪahu jugatī bīhane kəi jənām."—*sukhmāni*.

ਇਆਣ [ɪaṇ] *adj* ignorant, innocent. 2 *n* a child.

ਇਆਣਪ [ɪaṇp] *n* ignorance, innocence. 2 childhood.

ਇਆਣਾ [ɪaṇa] *adj* ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "hoī ɪaṇa kərə kāmū aṇī nā səkē rasi."—*var asa m 2*. 2 *n* a child. 3 teetotaller. "pita phull ɪaṇi ghumān surme."—*cāḍi 3*. 'The brave ones swayed as did the teetotaller after drinking distilled opium.' See ਫੁੱਲ 3.

ਇਆਨਥ [ɪanəth], ਇਆਨਪ [ɪanəp] *n* ignorance,

innocence. "re mān! ɛsi kərḥi ɪanəth."—*maru m 5*. "meri bāhut ɪanəp jərət."—*dev m 5*. "ɪanəp te sabb bhāi sianəp."—*bīla m 5*. 2 childhood, childishness.

ਇਆਨੜਾ [ɪaṇṛa], ਇਆਨੜੀ [ɪaṇṛi] *adj* innocent, ignorant. (ṛa and ṛi as suffixes mean possessors). 2 young. 3 who does not know how to please his master. "ɪaṇṛi! māṇṛa kār kərəhī?"—*trīlā m 1*.

ਇਆਨਾ [ɪana] See ਇਆਣਾ.

ਇਆਲੀਕਲਾ [ɪalikālā] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana, about one mile north-east of railway station Baddoval.

It has a gurdwara named after Guru Hargobind who had blessed the village with his visit. It is in an old building looked after by an Udasi sadhu. The gurdwara possesses 80 bighas of land donated by the villagers.

ਇਅੰਗ [ɪāṅ] *adj* having beautiful limbs (or body) like those (that) of ਇ (Cupid); possessing a beautiful body. "ɪāṅsət."—*gyan*.

ਇਸ [ɪs] *pron* this, it. It is an inflexional form of ਇਹ. "təb ɪs kəu sukh nahi koī."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* ईश *n* a king. "tīyā ɪsā, gəhyo kīsā."—*ramav*. 'King Ravan's wife, Mandodari was caught by ਕੀਸ (monkeys).'

ਇਸਹਾਕ [ɪs-hak] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸਕ [ɪsək] *A* اِسْك *n* fondness, love. "ɪsək muhəbətī nanka, lekha karte pasī."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਇਸਕਾਤ [ɪskat] *A* اِسْقَات *n* act of ਸਕੂਤ (felling), aborting, toppling. 2 abortion.

ਇਸਟ [ɪsət] *Skt* दैतृ a religious task.¹

¹See अत्रि SIMRITI § 44.

2 worshipable God. 3 a friend. 4 *adj* desired, wanted. 5 worshipped. 6 beloved. "Isat mit aru bhai."—*jet m 5*.

ਇਸਟਕਾ [Isatka] See ਇਟ.

ਇਸਟ ਦੇਵ [Isat dev] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ ਦੇਵ *n* worthy of worship according to one's religion. For the Sikhs it is God, the Creator. 2 tutelary god of a clan.

ਇਸਟ ਮੀਤ [Isat mit] *adj* desired friend, dear friend. See ਇਸਟ 6.

ਇਸਟਾਪਤਿ [Istapatti] *Skt* इष्टापत्ति *n* ਇਸ਼ (desired) ਅਪਤਿ (gain); finding a desired point in the opponent's speech or action, desired success. "to bhi Istapatti ham jova."—*GPS*. 2 profit, gain.

ਇਸਟਾਮ [Istam] See ਅਸਟਾਮ.

ਇਸਟੀ [Isti] *adj* having a deity, or patron saint. 2 one who realises or actuates a charm. "kahyo ki isti tu bada tamən karət bənai."—*NP*. 3 *Skt* इष्टि *n* an oblation; a religious sacrifice. 4 desire, wish.

ਇਸ਼ਤਹਾਰ [Istahar] *A* اِشْتِهَار *n* publicity, public notice; an announcement.

ਇਸਤਕਬਾਲ [Istakbal] *A* اِسْتِخْبَال *n* a welcome; a reception; going forward to receive as a mark of respect or honour.

ਇਸਤਦੁਆ [Isatdua] *A* اِسْتِذْوَا *n* an expression of desire. 2 a prayer, supplication, request.

ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ [Isatmrar] *A* اِسْتِمْرَار *n* firmness, resoluteness. 2 continuity. 3 without change.

ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ [Is tarā] *adv* like this, in this manner.

ਇਸਤਾਦਨ [Istadan] *P* اِسْتَادَن *v* to stand. 2 to halt.

ਇਸਤਾਦਾ [Istada] *P* اِسْتَادَا *adj* standing.

ਇਸਤਾਮਾਲ [Istamal] *A* اِسْتِمَال *n* being or putting in use; use.

ਇਸਤਿਹਕਾਕ [Istihakak] *A* اِسْتِخْكَاق *n* an entitlement.

ਇਸਤਿਗਾਸਾ [Istigasa] *A* اِسْتِغَاثَا *n* a request; petition to the ruler for obtaining justice; an appeal.

ਇਸਤਿਜਾ [Istija] *A* اِسْتِجَا *n* cleansing of a drain. 2 cleansing the excretory organs with earth

or water after easing or pissing. According to the Islamic texts one does not remain fit to perform a namaz if the body or cloth is soiled by urine. Therefore the wetness left after urination should be sucked clean with a piece of stone or hard earth.

ਇਸਤਿਮਰਾਰ [Istimarar] See ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਤਿਯਾਕ [Istiyak] *A* اِسْتِیْیَاق *n* fondness. 2 wish, desire. 3 love.

ਇਸਤਿਲਾਹ [Istilah] *A* اِسْتِیْلَاح *n* consultation. 2 a technical term, or phrase, having a special meaning, such as 'deg teg' (literally kettle and sword) meaning feeding and destruction of enemies to continue, as the goal of the Khalsa. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰਿਜ [Istrij] *n* menses, menstrual discharge—*sanama*. 2 metaphorically, red sea.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ [Istri] *n* a smoothing iron press, used by tailors and washermen. 2 *Skt* स्त्री a woman. 3 wife. "Istri taji kari kam viapra."—*maru a m 1*. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ [Istri jati] four types of women according to Kamshastar. See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ, ਹਸਤਿਨੀ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਨੀ and ਪਦਮਿਨੀ and ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [Istrijit] *adj* conquered by a woman, i.e. uxorious.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ [istri dhan] *n* dowry, ornaments and cash which a bride gets from her father or the groom at the time of marriage. Katyayan and Manu have referred to six types: (1) money in cash and kind given at the time of marriage. (2) goods given at the time of departure after her second visit to her in-laws. (3) pelf given by the husband to please his wife. (4) money and objects given by her brothers. (5) material things given by her mother and (6) gifts given on different occasions by her father. See manu simriti Ch 9, § 194.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜਾ [Istri raja] *n* Mohini Avtar.—*dasam grāth*.

ਇਸਥਿਰ [Isthir] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* firm, steady.

ਇਸਨਾਨ [Isnan] *Skt* स्नान *n* cleansing the body.

2 bathing. A bath has been accepted by scholars as the basis of good health and deliverance from disease, and subtly considered, bathing also enhances spiritual cleanliness and mental peace. The praise of bath in Sikhism is universally acclaimed, but the Gurus have not considered cleansing the body without cleanliness of the mind as helpful for spiritual well being. "kari isnan simari prabhu apna tan man bhae aroga." —*sor m 5*. For a better understanding. See ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸਨਾਨ.

In the modern times, many incurable diseases are treated with special baths like sun bath, steam bath, mud bath, or bath with medicated water.

ਇਸਨਾਨੀ [Isnani] *Skt* स्नानिन् *adj* who has a bath.

2 who remains clean by habit.

ਇਸਨਾਨੁ [Isnanu] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. "Isnanu karhi dinu rati." —*majh a m 3*.

ਇਸਪਾਤ [Ispat] See ਅਸਪਾਤ.

ਇਸਮ [Isam] *A* اسم *n* a name. 2 a name of God, See ਤਸਬੀ.

ਇਸਮਾਈਲ [Ismail] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਬਰਤ [Israt] *A* عِشْرَت *leading* a luxurious life. 2 the act of living together.

ਇਸਰਾਈਲ [Israil] *A* إِسْرَائِيل *adj* chosen (ਇਸਰਾ) of (ਈਲ) God. In Hebrew this word also means a true friend of God. 2 *n* This is another name of Jacob, the first initiator of Israeli dynasty. See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ and ਯਕੂਬ.

ਇਸਰਾਸਤੁ [Israstra] See ਈਸਰਾਸਤੁ.

ਇਸਰਾਫੀਲ [Israfil] See ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਇਸਰਾਰ [Israr] *n* insistence. See ਅਸਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਲਾਹ [Islah] *A* إِسْلَاح *n* emendation, correction.

ਇਸਲਾਮ [Islam] *A* إِسْلَام *n* renunciation. 2 bowing the head. 3 accepting the will of God.

4 Prophet Muhammad named his faith Islam, followers of which are called Muslim or Musalman. The five principles of Islam are:

(a) believing in one God.

(b) praying five times a day.

(c) giving 'zakat' (one fourteenth part of earnings in charity).

(d) observing fasts during the month of Ramzan; and

(e) going on pilgrimage to kaaba in Mecca.

Besides these rules, one who has faith in prophet Muhammad, God's messengers, the angels, the revealed book Quran, the last day of judgment and in Allah is a Muslim or "momin" مؤمن (a believer).

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖ਼ਾਨ [Islam xā] son of Shaffi Khan, one of the maulavis (Muslim priests) of Kabul, was subedar of Lahore during the reign of Bahadur Shah. When the Sikhs of Majha rose under Banda Bahadur, Islam Khan at first remained quiet in Lahore, but when Muslim religious teachers raised the Haidri banner, he too willy-nilly sent troops to fight against the Sikhs but got defeated in the month of Savan of Sammat 1767. He died in Lahore in 1768. Some writers have mentioned him as Aslam Khan or Muslim Khan.

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ [Islam de firke] According to Hadis Tirmazi, prophet Muhammad had opined that while the Jews had seventy two clans, his followers would have seventy three, and all but one would go to hell. Asked to clarify, he said. "Those who follow me and my companions will go to heaven." Sunni Muslims claim that they are the ones thus blessed by the Prophet.

Besides the Sunnis, Islam has seventy two sects divided into the following eight groups:

(a) Muatizilah (b) Shia (c) Khavarij (d) Murjiyah (e) Najjariyah (f) Jabriyah

(g) Qadariyah and (h) Mushabbih.

(a) Per detail Muatizilah مواتزلة sect was founded by Vasil Bin Atta during the second century Hijri. He was born in Madina in 80 Hijri and died in 131. Muatizilah means one who stands aside. So Vasil parted from Imam of Basri and set up this separate sect, but this sect was further divided into these sub-sects:

(2) Vasiliyah واسيلية holds that man is free to act: God only exists but has no qualities.

(3) Amriyah امرية was founded by Amar Bin Abid.

(4) Huzailiyah هزائيلية was founded by Abu Huzail. It believes that God has fixed the moment of death separately for each individual.

(5) Nazzamiyah نزامية was floated by Ibrahim Bin Sayyar Nazam.

(6) Asvariya اسوارية was led by Abu Ali Umar Bin Abdullah Qayad Asvari.

(7) Iskafiyah ايسكافية was founded by Abu Jafar Muhammad Iban Abdullah Iskafi. According to it, God is not strict with wise men.

(8) Jafaryah جعفرية headed by Jafar Bin Mubbashir thinks that drinking is not punishable, but a thief loses his religion.

(9) Bishriyah بشرية was founded by Bishar Bin Muatmir.

(10) Mizvariya ميزارية was founded by Abu Musa Mizvar.

(11) Hishamiyah هشامية founded by Hisham Bin Amar does not believe in the miracles by the prophets.

(12) Habittiyah هابيتية was founded by Ahmad Bin Habit. This sect like the Christians, believes that Christ was the son of God.

(13) Hadsiyah هادسية was founded by Fazal Hadsi. Its followers believe in transmigration.

(14) Salihiyah صالحية consists of the

followers of Sahib Bin Umar. They believe that man is the doer of good and bad deeds; God has nothing to do with it.

(15) Mamriyah ممرية, started by Muamar Bin Abad Salmi, believes that God's qualities should be inhere in man.

(16) Samamiyah ساممية has followers of Shamam Bin Ashras Namiri, who believe that atheists will not receive any punishment on the Dooms Day.

(17) Xayyatiyah خياطية, founded by Abul Hussain Bin Abi Umar Khayat believes that man is free in his actions.

(18) Jahiziyah جاحظية is a sect founded by Abu Umran Jahiz who died in 255 Hijri.

(19) Kabiya كعبية of Abul Qasim Kaabi believe that God has no volition, yet many acts undesired by Him do take place.

(20) Jabaiyah جبائية was founded by Abu Ali Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab Jabai, who died in 303 Hijri.

(21) Buhashmiyah بھاشمية comprises the followers of Abu Hasim Abdul Salam, son of Abu Ali Jabai.

(b) Shias شيعية believe Imam Ali to be the true successor of Prophet Muhammad. Other Imams were all self-proclaimed leaders. The chief proponent of this sect was Abdulah Bin Sabba who believed that prophet Ali did not die and would again return to this world. Shias are further divided into several sub-sects:

(2) Kamliyahs کاملیہ are the followers of Abu Kamil, who regard three companions of Muhammad as atheists. They believe in transmigration and in the existence of God's soul in the prophets.

(3) Mugiriyah مگیرية is the sect of Mugiriah Bin Said Izli. Like the Hindus, they hold that a God like Vishnu possesses a particular form.

(4) Bananiyah بنانیه followers of Banan Bin

Samaan do not accept any difference between God and Ali.

(5) Janahiyah جناهیه followers of Abdulah Bin Muavia (who believed himself to possess God's soul) do not believe in the Doomsday

(6) Mansuriah منصوریه were floated by Abu Mansoor Izali.

(7) Xatabiyah خطابیہ believe in Abdul Khatab who held that a lineage of divine messengers comprised the progeny of Ali.

(8) Kaisaniyah, a slave of prophet Ali, founded his own sect Kaisaniyah کيسانیہ in 64 Hijri.

(9) Muxtariyah مختاریہ is a sect introduced by Mukhtar Bin Abu Abdulah who fought a fierce battle in 66 Hijri to avenge the death of Imam Hussain and put an end to his killers. He initiated the custom of taking out processions of tajias (models of Hussains tomb) during the month of Muhharam.

(10) Kuraibiyah کوریبیه are followers of Abu Kuraib Zarir.

(11) Is-hakiyah إسحاقیه is a sect that follows the tenets of Is-haq Bin Umar.

(12) Harbiyah حربیه is the sect started by Abdulah Bin Harab.

(13) Ismailiyah إسماعیلیہ are followers of Imam Jafar Sadiq.

(14) Kiramatah قرامطہ sect was set up by Hamdan Kirmat in 264 Hijri.

(15) Musuviyah موسویہ is the sect founded by Imam Musa Kazim.

(16) Mahadviah مهدویه sect was founded by Ubaidulah who proclaimed himself the Imam Mahadi.

(17) Zaidiyah زیدیه comprised those who claimed Zaid, grandson of Imam Hussain, as their prophet. In Hijri 121 Zaid fought against Hasham and became a martyr.

(18) Isna-ashariyah اثنا عشریه, also called

Imamiyah, believe in the last Imam Muhammad Mahadi. Born in 255 Hijri he, per their belief is still living in cognito and will reappear on the day of Judgement.

(19) Hasaniyah حسیه sect was established in 195 Hijri.

(20) Nuamaniyah نعمانیہ comprises followers of Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Nuaman. Sunis call them Shataniyah. It was established in 113 Hijri.

(21) Badaiyah بدائیہ ('bad' means new discovery.) This sect is fond of new discoveries. Its believers hold that even God may, on discovering new truth, repent over the past beliefs.

(22) Hakmiyah حکمیه sect has followers of Hasham Bin Hakam Kindi, who visualise God as possessing a silvery bright body.

(23) Mukaniyah مقنیه sect was started by Iban Muqanna in 278 Hijri. The followers of this sect accept their leader as God incarnate.

(24) Nasiriyah نصیریہ followers of Muhammad Bin Nasir Fahri, believe that God had entered the body of Hazrat Ali.

(c) Khavarij خوارج sect is also known as Kharjiyah, Navasiv and Nasibiyah. While prophet Ali was fighting a battle against Amir Mauviyah, some people who separated from him started this sect. It further split into several branches:

(2) Muhakkimah مُحَكِّمَة was founded by Abdulah Bin Wahab. It does not believe that an Imam (religious head) must be from the Quraish dynasty. Its members believe that sins not only proclaim a sinner as a fallen man but also turn him into an atheist.

(3) Baihsiyah بیهسیه is the sect of the followers of Baihas Bin Haisam.

(4) Azarkah ازارک followers of Rabbi Rashid Nafir Bin Azaraq. They consider

Hazrat Ali a non-believer (unislamic).

(5) Najdat نجدهات are followers of Najda Bin Aamir.

(6) Asfariyah اسفريه sect was founded by Ziad Bin Asfar.

(7) Abaziyah ابازيه was started by Abdulah Bin Abaz.

(d) Murjiyah مرجيه is the sect of Hasan Bin Balal Muzani who believed that he who has faith in God and His prophet shall not be questioned by God for anything. Its sub-sects are:

(2) Yunsiyah يونس are followers of Yunas Bin Umar Namiri.

(3) Ubaidiyah عبديه are followers of Ubaid Mukazib who visualize God in human form.

(4) Gassaniyah غسانيه disciples of Gassan Bin Iman Kufi, who do not accept Christ to be a prophet.

(5) Saumaniyah سومانیه are followers of Sauban.

(6) Saumniyah سومي are followers of Abu Muaz Saumani.

(7) Muraisiyah مريس are disciples of Bishar Bin Giasa Muraisi.

(8) Gilaniyah غيلانيه disciples follow Marvan Bin Gilan.

(9) Shabibiyah شببيه is a sect of Muhammad Bin Shabib.

(10) Shimriyah شمريه sect was founded by Abu Shimar.

(e) Najjariyah نجاريه sect was founded by Husain Bin Muhammad Bin Abdulah Najjar. The rules of this sect about the Caliphate are similar to those of the Sunnis. Its branches are:

(2) Bargusiyah برغوسيه are followers of Muhammad Bin Isa Bargus.

(3) Zafaraniyah زعفرانيه sect believes that God's utterance is different from God's

person.

(4) Mustadrikah مستدرکه sect also takes God's words as something created and not immanent like the Veds of the Hindus.

(f) Jabriyah جبريه sect believes that man is helpless in doing good or bad deeds. These deeds are done only by divine inspiration. Its forms are:

(2) Jahmiyah جهمي are followers of Jaham Bin Safvan.

(3) Bakriyah بكر sect of Bakar Bin Ukhat who treat onions and garlic as forbidden.

(4) Zirariyah زيراريه followers of Zarar Bin Umar believe that God will be seen in person on the day of Judgement but not with these eyes; eyes to see God would be different.

(g) Kadriyah قدریه is a sect started by Muabid Bin Khala Jahni. Its followers believe that man himself does good and bad deeds. God does not interfere in them. Muabid preached his views mostly at Basra and in 80 Hijri the governor of Basra crucified him on the cross.

(h) Mushabbih मुखبيه sect believes that like man God sees, speaks and hears. It is because of this likeness that the sect got this name meaning 'resemblance.'

हिमालय [Islok] Skt श्लोक n verse, metre. 2 sentence, foot, line. "arath bin islok." -prithu. 3 adv in this world, here.

हिमालय [Isarat], हिमालय [Isara] A इशारे n a signal, an indication. 2 a maxim.

हिम [Isu] See हिम. "Isu dharti mahi teri sikdari."-asa m 5.

हिमे [Iso] adj like this, resembling this. "Iso prabhu, te ki kah kaj kah bisrayo?"-saveye 33.

हिमे [Isa] See हिमे. 2 See हिम.

हिम [Isi] See हिम.

हिमाल [Isnan], हिमाल [Isnanu] See हिमाल. "Isnanu karhi parbhati sudh manai."

—səvəye m 4 ke.

ਇਸ਼ਰਜ [Isvaraj] See ਏਸ਼ਰਜ.

ਇਹ [ih] *pron* this. “ih əusər te cukia.”—*bila* m 5. 2 *adv* here, at this place, in this world. “pərvaṅ gəni sei ih ae.”—*suhi* m 5. “jəu kah-hu mukh-hu sevək, ih besie.”—*sar* m 5. ‘Sit here.’ 3 indicating the proximity of an object. 4 *n* the world.

ਇਹਸਾਨ [ihsan] *A* إحسان *n* a favour; an obligation, a good turn.

ਇਹਤਿਆਜ [ihtiaj] *A* احتياج *n* need, necessity. This word is derived from ਹੁਜਤ

ਇਹਤਿਆਮ [ihtimam] *A* إتيام *n* an effort, arrangement, effort, management.

ਇਹਤਿਆਲ [ihtimal] *A* احتمال *n* a thought, concern, idea.

ਇਹਤਿਆਤ [ihtiyat] *A* احتياط *n* care, precaution. 2 encirclement.

ਇਹ ਬਿਧਿ [ih bidhi] *adv* thus, in this way, in this manner. “ih bidhi nanək həri neṅ əloɪ.”—*toḍi* m 5. 2 See ਬਿਧਿ.

ਇਹਾ [iha] *adv* here, at this place. 2 *pron* this (thing) only this. “iha kamani riti.”—*dhana* m 5. 3 See ਈਹਾ.

ਇਹਾਮੁਤ੍ਰ [ihamutr] *Skt n* ਇਹ-ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ, this and the coming one; this and the future world; here and the hereafter. 2 *adv* here and there.

ਇਹੀ [ihī] the suffix [i] indicates determination and only this; only this (thing). “ihī hamare səphəl kaj.”—*mali* m 5. “ihī tera əusər ih teri bar.”—*bher kabir*.

ਇਹੁ [ihu] See ਇਹ. “ihu rəg kəde nə utre.”—*bila* m 3.

ਇਕ [ik] *Skt* ਏਕ *adj* one. See P ۱. 2 alone. 3 unique, matchless. 4 *n* God. “ik dekhia ik mənɪa.”—*var gəu* / m 4. 5 *pron* any one, any. ਇਕਉ [ikau] ਉ suffixed to ਇਕ. meaning only one, or one alone.

ਇਕ ਅਧ [ik adh], ਇਕ ਅਧੁ [ik adhu], ਇਕ ਆਧ [ik adh] *pron* some one, any one, a rare one.

“kəbir əsa ek adh.”—s. See ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ.

ਇਕ ਇਕੋ [ik iko], ਇਕ ਏਕਾ [ik eka] *adj* free from duality, unique. “nəhi bujh-hi ik eka.”—*bher* m 1.

ਇਕਸ [ikəs] only one; one only. “ikəs ka mənɪ asra.”—*sri* m 5.

ਇਕਸਠ [iksəth] *adj* sixty-one.

ਇਕਸਬਦੀ [iksəbdi] *n* an anchorite who gives only one call for alms and passes on to the next door without calling again: “həri narayən”, “šiv šiv”, “ələkh” etc. “ik səbdi bəhu rupɪ əvdhuta.”—*sri ə* m 5. 2 a monotheist. 3 See ਇਕ ਸੁਖਨੀ.

ਇਕ ਸਰ [ik sər] *adj* equal, constant, uniform. “ik sər dukh paɪa.”—*suhi kabir*.

ਇਕ ਸਾਹਾ [ik saha] *adj* who talks continuously without a pause. 2 not recovering breath while talking. 3 continuously, incessantly. “iksaha tudhu dhiaɪda.”—*sri* m 5 *pepaɪ*.

ਇਕਸਾਰ [iksar] *adj* uniform. See ਇਕਸਰ. “sətru mitr dou iksar.”—*akal*.

ਇਕਸੀਰ [iksir] See ਅਕਸੀਰ.

ਇਕਸੁ [ikəsɪ] one only, a single one. “ikəsɪ həri ke nam bin.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਇਕਸੁਖਨੀ [iksukhni] *adj* (trader) who remains firm on price once quoted. “ik sukhni bha tin ko nam.”—*GPS*.

ਇਕਹੱਤਰ [ik-həttər] *adj* seventy-one.

ਇਕਹਰਾ [ik-həra], ਇਕਹਰੀ [ik-həri] *adj* single-layered; without a fringe or tassel.

ਇਕਚਤਰਾਜ [ikchətraj] *n* a universal kingdom; an unrivalled ruler. “ikchətraj kəmaɪda.”—*BG*. See ਏਕਚਤ੍ਰ.

ਇਕ ਟੰਗਾ [ik ṭāga] *adj* having only one leg; lame; one-legged. 2 an ascetic who meditates while standing on one leg. 3 See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਇਕਠਾ [ikəṭha] *adj* crowded at one place. “səbh ikəṭhe kuɪ aɪa.”—*sri* m 5 *pepaɪ*.

ਇਕੱਠ [ikəṭh]. *n* a gathering, a festival, a fair.

ਇਕਤ [ikət] *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *adv* at one place. “maɪa

kārhi ikat."—sri m 5. 'collects wealth.' 2 See ਇਕਤਰੁ.

ਇਕਤਰ [ikātār] See ਇਕਤਰ and ਏਕਤਰ. 2 See ਏਕਤਰ. ਇਕਤਾ [ikta], ਇਕਤਾਈ [iktai] *n* unity, oneness, harmony, concord. "jiv brāhm ikta nirdhār."—GPS.

ਇਕਤਾਰਾ [iktara] *n* a stringed musical instrument used by wandering mendicant-cum-folk singers. It is improvised by fitting a gut-card to the hollow shell of a gourd.

ਇਕਤਾਲੀ [iktali] *adj* forty-one.

ਇਕਤਿਆਰ [iktīār], ਇਕਤੀਆਰ [iktīār] *A* اکتیār *n* an authority. 2 control, command, power. 3 acceptance, adoption. "bāde, bādgi iktīār."—gāu kabir.

ਇਕਤੀਸ [iktis], ਇਕਤੀਹ [iktih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤੁ [ikatu] See ਇਕਤ. 2 *adj* only. "ikatu nam nīvasi."—maru solhe m 3. 3 *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *n* unity, oneness.

ਇਕਤੁਕਾ [iktuka], ਇਕਤੁਕੀਆ [iktukia] a two-line rhymed hymn sung as a single line. In Guru Granth Sahib a number of hymns are titled 'ik tuka', See hymns under Basant musical measure like: "jīu pāsri surāj kīrāṇ joti."

ਇਕਤੇ [ikte] of the one (peerless, Creator). "ikī sādā ikte rāgi rāh-hī."—var vād m 3. 2 एकतः *part* on one side. 3 one side of an argument, one party in a contest. 4 first, at first.

ਇਕੱਤੀ [ikētti], ਇਕੱਤੀਹ [ikēttih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤਰੁ [ikātār] *adv* at or in one place. 2 together. "hoi ikat mīlhu mere bhai."—bāsāt m 5.

ਇਕਥਾ [ikthā], ਇਕਥੇ [ikthe] *adv* at one place. "ikthe gupātu pargātu hē ape."—maru solhe m 3.

ਇਕ ਦਮੀ [ik dāmi] *adj* short lived, who is not sure of another or the next breath. "hām admi hā ikdāmi."—dhāna m 1.

ਇਕਦਾ [ikda] once. See ਏਕਦਾ. "ṛākar kahi

ikda kaha."—parās.

ਇਕਦਾਤ [ikdat] *adj* a unique gift. "tu sābhna kārhi ikdat."—dhāna m 4. 2 equal gift to all.

ਇਕਦੁ ਇਕਿ [ikdu iki] *sen* one from the other. "ikdu iki cārādia."—suhi m 1 kucāji.

ਇਕਨ [ikān], ਇਕਨਿ [ikāni] *pron* anyone. 2 some one, hardly anyone. "ikāni kīne calie dāvesavi ritī."—s fārid.

ਇਕਫਾ [ikfa] *A* اکت *n* allurement, inveiglement. 2 turning from others to oneself. "jān nanāk hārī prābhū ikpha."—prābhā m 4. 3 became one.

ਇਕਬਾਲ [ikbal] *A* اکت *n* a confession. 2 coming face to face. 3 fate, fortune. 4 good luck. "jāi jāg kīrān nāl guru de ikbal tumara."—jāgnama.

ਇਕ ਭਾਇ [ik bhai] *n* one idea or purpose, without any doubt. 2 *adv* single mindedly. "ik bhai ik māni nam vāsia."—brīla chāt m 1.

ਇਕਮਨ [ikmān] *adj* single-minded, attentive, rapt.

ਇਕਮਨਿ [ikmāni] *n* God who has a single vow of truth, "jīn ikmāni tuḥa se sātīgur seva lae."—gāu m 3. 2 *adv* single mindedly, absorbedly. "ikmāni purākhū dhīrī bādata."—sāveye m 1 ke.

ਇਕਰ [ikar] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 *n* in Krishnavatar, ikar has been written in place of idira which means Lachhami (goddess of wealth). "ikar aī gāi hārī pahi."—krīśān.

ਇਕਰਾਰ [ikrar] *A* اکت *n* acceptance. 2 sanction. 3 a vow, solemn declaration.

ਇਕਰੰਗੀ [ikrāgi] *adj* constant in one state, engrossed in the thought of God. "sacī rāte bhāgāt ikrāgi."—suhi chāt m 3. 2 who has the same one colour.

ਇਕਲ [ikāl], ਇਕਲਾ [ikla] *adj* alone, single, sole, solitary. "thāke kaval ikāl."—s fārid. Here

lotus stands for the soul.

ਵਿਕਲਾਈ [Iklai] *n* solitariness, loneliness. 2 a sheet or wrap of a single width. "caru paṭṭebār ki rklai."—*NP*. 3 See ਕਲਾਈ.

ਵਿਕਲਾਹ [Iklaha] See ਵਿਕਲਾਹ.

ਵਿਕਲੀਮ [Iklīm] *A, G, P* ۱ *n* a foreign country; a country. See *E* Clime.

ਵਿਕਲੋਇ [Iklōi] *Dg n* one-eyed; a crow. See ਕਾਹ 2.

ਵਿਕਲੋਤ [Iklota], **ਵਿਕਲੋਤ** [Iklota] *adj* the only son, single male child. 2 alone, without a companion. 3 unequalled. without an equal.

ਵਿਕ ਵਰਣ [Ik vārṇ], **ਵਿਕ ਵਰਨ** [Ik vārṇ] *adj* who has no other caste; from a single caste. "srīṣaṭī sabb ik vārṇ hoi dhārām ki gati rāhi."—*dhāna m 1*. Here the term means Islamic i.e. the people of Hindustan have turned Muslims. 2 of a single unmixed colour. **ਵਿਕਵਾਕੀ** [Ikvaki] *adj* who speaks less but remains firm on what he says; truthful. 2 who agreeing with others speaks with one voice. "Ikvaki koṛma vicari."—*BG*

ਵਿਕਵੰਸ਼ [Ikvāṣa] *adj* fifty-one.

ਵਿਕਸੀ [Ikasi] *adj* eighty-one.

ਵਿਕਾਠ [Ikaṭh] *adj* sixty-one.

ਵਿਕਾਕੀ [Ikaki] *adj* only one. "hām māgi bhagatī ikaki."—*dhāna m 4*. 2 *Skt* एककिन् *adj* sole, alone, exclusive, without a helper. "jekar vāhīr ikaki par."—*GPS*.

ਵਿਕਾਂਗ [Ikāṅ] *Skt* एकाङ्ग *adj* having only one limb. 2 *n* the numeral 1. "ekākar ikāṅ līkh, ura ॐkar līkhaya."—*BG*

ਵਿਕਾਗੁਤ [Ikagrata] See ਏਕਾਗੁਤ.

ਵਿਕਾਤ [Ikati], **ਵਿਕਾਂਤ** [Ikāti] *Skt* एकान्त *n* a theory, tenet, doctrine. "yahī vikhe budh kēhē ikāt."—*Bhai Gulab Singh*. 2 empty space, vacant place, without a living being. 3 *adj* extreme, very much. 4 separate, alone. "prabhu apna ikāt."—*kan m 5*. 5 ascertained, assured.

ਵਿਕਾਤੀ [Ikati], **ਵਿਕਾਂਤੀ** [Ikāti] *Skt* एकान्तिन् *adj* a devotee who keeps his devotion hidden in his heart and does not reveal it at all. "soi bhagat ikati jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 living in seclusion. "so ikāti jisū rida thāi."—*bāsāt m 5*. 3 all alone, isolated. "apī ikati hor rāhe, ape vad pāvaru."—*var bīha m 4*.

ਵਿਕਾਦਸ [Ikadās] See ਏਕਾਦਸ.

ਵਿਕਾਦਸੀ [Ikadāsi] See ਏਕਾਦਸੀ.

ਵਿਕਾਦ ਪਾਵ [Ikad pav] See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਵਿਕਾਨਵੇ [Ikanve] *adj* ninety-one.

ਵਿਕਾਪ [Ikapi] *sen* ik-ap.

ਵਿਕਾਯਤ [Ikayāt] *n* oneness, unity, concord, relationship. 2 uniqueness.

ਵਿਕੀ [Iki] any one, many. "iki avhī iki jāhī uṭhī."—*sri m 1*.

ਵਿਕੀਸ [Iki] *adj* twenty-one. "gaj ikis puria ek tānai."—*gāu kabir*. 21 yards of a warp of yarn are five material elements, five senses (speech, touch, sight, taste and smell, five external and five internal organs and the soul. 2 Scholars have taken all matter as forming twenty parts besides the twenty first element, the soul. "etu rahī pāṭi pāvṛia cāṛie hor ikis."—*jāpu*. 'This route has steps of a ladder, climbing which a person becomes one with the god.' 3 **ਵਿਕ-ਈਸ਼**. one master, God. 4 See ਵਿਕੀਰ 2.

ਵਿਕੀਰ [Ikih] See ਵਿਕੀਸ. 2 twenty first. "bis bisve tre guṇ he, te Ikih turia pad he."—*bhagatvli*

ਵਿਕੀਰ ਗੁਰੂ [Ikih kul] twenty one generations. It is written in books like Bhagatmala that a devotee of God besides achieving his own salvation redeems 21 generations:- that is, ten generations that precede him, and ten generations that follow him. "prāhlād jān ke Ikih kul udhare."—*bher m 3*. Some knowledgeable persons hold that seven generations each of his paternal and maternal father and seven of his father-in-law are

salvaged i.e. those who keep the company of the enlightened person, attain salvation.

ਇਕੁ [iku] See ਇਕ. "iku khinu tisu bin jivna."—*majh barahmaha*.

ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ [iku adhu] See ਇਕ ਅਧ. "iku adu nai rasiara."—*gaur m 5*.

ਇਕੁਲਾਹਾ [ikulaha] a village in police station Khanna, tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Close to it on the western side is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had stayed here on his way from Dhamot to Saunti.

Bhai Ralla Singh, a resident of Ikulaha, who was in service in Sammat 1964-65 in Africa was inspired by the Guru's teaching, came to Ikulaha and started the construction of a gurdwara which was completed after him by Mai Matab Kaur and the co-villagers. Guru Granth Sahib is placed in the gurdwara which has 50 bighas of land. An annual fair is held here on 20th of Baisakh, the day the Guru is believed to have come here. It is three miles to the west of railway station Khanna, and is joined by an unpaved road.

ਇਕੇ [ike] part or. See ਇਕੈ.

ਇਕੇਰਾ [ikerā] adv once.

ਇਕੇਲਾ [ikela] alone, single, all by oneself. "ikela hi aia ikela calaya."—*nāsihat*.

ਇਕੈ [ike] part or. "ike tā loṛ mukaddmū ike tā ulla loṛ."—*JSBB*. 'Some desire worldly chieftdom and others God's grace.'

ਇਕੈਠ [iketḥ] adj a gathering; an assembly.

ਇਕੈਠਨ [iketḥan] v to gather, assemble, collect. 2 n an obstruction; check on the organs of perception. "mān idri ke sāht ikeṭhyo."—*GPS*. 3 contracting, shrinking.

ਇਕੈਠਾ [iketḥa] adj gathered. "kāhū simaṭ bhāyo sākār ikeṭha."—*caupai*. 2 at one place.

ਇਕੋ [iko] only one; one only. "iko sirjāṇharu."—*var guj m 5*.

ਇਕੋਡਾ [ikoda], **ਇਕੋਡੀ** [ikodi] adj bent on one's

knees. 2 tilting, inclined. 3 upside down, inverted. "kāh-hi tā dhārāṇi ikodi kārāu."—*bher namdev*.

ਇਕੋਤਰ [ikotar] See ਏਕੋਤਰ.

ਇਕੋਤਰ ਸੌ [ikotar sō] adj one hundred and one, 101.

ਇਕੋਗੀ [ikāgi] adj having one limb only. 2 taking only one side in a dispute or discussion; partisan. 3 alone, without a helper, single-handed. "sāhe jiv yāhi dukh ikāgi."—*NP*. See ਏਕੋਗੀ.

ਇਕੋਜਸ [ikājas] adj uniform, consistent. "kī āgōjas, kī ikājas."—*gyan*. 2 ਇਕ (unique) is whose ਅੰਜਸ (power).

ਇਕੰਤ [ikāt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਇਕੰਤੀ [ikāti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ. "apī ikāti apī pāsara."—*majh m 5*.

ਇਕੰਤ੍ਰ [ikātr] See ਇਕਾਂਤ. "su beṭh ikātr."—*kalki*.

ਇੱਕੀ [ikki], **ਇੱਕੀਹ** [ikkih] See ਇਕੀਸ.

ਇੱਕੀ ਕੁਲ [ikki kul] See ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ.

ਇੱਕੁਰ [ikkur] adv in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਕੋ [ikko] See ਇਕੋਊ.

ਇਕੁ [ikṣu] See ਇੱਖ.

ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ [ikṣvaku] *Sk* इक्ष्वाकु n something that causes the desire to suck sugarcane; bitter gourd. 2 a king of the Suray dynasty and son of Vaivsvatmanu and the first ruler of Ayodhya. According to Vishnu Puran, he had come out of Manu's sneeze.¹ He had one hundred sons but only two of them Vikushki and Nimi became greatly famous. From Vikushki came kings of Ayodhya like Raghu etc. and from Nimi began the Janak dynasty of Mithila. Bhai Santokh Singh has written in Guru Pratap Suray, that Amritsar is the place of Ikshaku's altar for the performance of sacrifice.

ਇਖ [ikh] See ਇੱਖ.

¹See chapter 4, section 2 of Vishnu Puran.

ਵਿਖਾਸ [ikh-as] See ਇਖਾਸ.

ਵਿਖਰਸਾਰ [ixəsar] *A* إختصار *n* a summary, an abridged or annotated version, precis.

ਵਿਖਤਲਾਫ਼ [ixtəlaf] *A* إختلاف *n* difference, disagreement, separation. 2 antagonism, different view.

ਵਿਖਤਿਆਰ [ikhtiar], ਵਿਖਤਰਾਰ [ikhtyar] See ਇਕਤਿਆਰ.

ਵਿਖਬਾਰ [ikhbar] See ਅਖਬਾਰ.

ਵਿਖਰਾਜ [ixraj] *A* إخراج discharge, dismissal, expulsion.

ਵਿਖਲਾਸ [ixlas], ਵਿਖਲਾਸੁ [ikhlasu] إخلاص *n* purity, clarity. 2 sanctity. "ride ikhlasu nirakhle mira."—*bher kabir*. 3 friendship.

ਵਿਖਲਾਕ [ikhlak] See ਅਖਲਾਕ.

ਵਿਖਵਾਕ [ikhvak], ਵਿਖਵਾਕੁ [ikhvaku] See ਇਕਵਾਕੁ. "nrīp ikhvāk bālī ik kal."—*GPS*.

ਵਿਖੀਕਾ [ikhika] *Skt* इषीका *n* an arrow. 2 a reed, a piece of straw. 3 elephant grass, especially the reed-like portion just below the ear at the top.

ਵਿਖੁ [ikhū] *Skt* इषु *n* an arrow. 2 a reed of elephant grass.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸ [ikhuas] *Skt* इषुआस *n* a bow from which an arrow (īṣu) is shot.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਜ [ikhuasaj] *n* born from a bow, (ਵਿਖੁਆਸ) an arrow; an arrow shot with a bow.—*sānama*.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਜਨੀ [ikhuasajni] *n* an army equipped with arrows (īṣvasaj)—*sānama*.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਨੀ [ikhuasni] *n* an army of archers.—*sānama*.

ਵਿਖੁਧ [ikhudh] *Skt* इषुध् *vr* wielding of arrows (and bows).

ਵਿਖੁਧਿ [ikhudhi], ਵਿਖੁਧੀ [ikhudhi] *Skt* इषुधि *n* a holder of arrows; a quiver. "Ikhudhi kaṭī sō kās parath ayo."—*krisān*.

ਵਿੱਖ [ikkh] *Skt* इक्षु *n* E Sugarcane. *L* Saccharum officinarum.

ਵਿਖੁਧੀ [ikhvadhī] See ਵਿਖੁਧਿ. "dāe ikhvadhī dve."—*parās*. 'gave two quivers of arrows!'

ਵਿਖੁਵਾਕੁ [ikhvaku] See ਇਕਵਾਕੁ. "kul ikhvaku vikhe jo raja."—*GPS*.

ਵਿੰਗ [ig] *Skt* इङ्ग *vr* to go, tremble, shiver. 2 *n* a mark, sign. 3 a movement; an effort. 4 a signal, a hint, a gesture.

ਵਿੰਗਤ [igat] See ਇੰਗਿਤ.

ਵਿੰਗਲਿਸ਼ [iglis] *E* English *adj* connected with England. 2 *n* the English language, the language of England. 3 in Punjabi, pension is also termed as English.

ਵਿੰਗਲਿਸ਼ਤਾਨ [iglistan], ਵਿੰਗਲੈਂਡ [iglēṇḍ] *P* إنگلستان *E* England. *n* a country of the English people. a country in north-west of Europe bounded by Scotland in the north, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea in the west. It is a triangular country with an area 50,874 square miles, maximum length 420 miles and breadth 360 miles. Its area including Scotland, Wales and Ireland is 121,027 square miles.

According to the census of 1911, its population is 47,263,530. Its people are known as English, their religion is Protestant Christianity; some Roman Catholics are also there, their number being around 22 lacs. England is divided into fifty counties; railway line zigzags slightly over 16,000 miles. Hardly any village is without a post office, hospital, school, library or church; primary education is free and compulsory; therefore there is no illiteracy in England.

England's capital is London with a population of 70 lacs. It is the largest city in the world. The detailed narration of how England conquered India is to be found under ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

England rules over a huge empire of the world over which the sun never sets because it is spread over vast areas in all corners of the world. Several countries in Europe, America, Australia, Africa and Asia are

included in it. It occupies one fourth of the entire earth surface where one fifth of the human race lives.

The total area of the British Empire is 13,909, 782 square miles and its population is 460,094,000. In area it is over 273 times that of England. Of its population only about fifty million belong to the white race.

The government of England is democratic with a king as its head. Its present ruler is Emperor George V.

England, Wales and Scotland are collectively called Britain and its people are known as the British.

ਇੰਗਿਤ [ɪŋɪt] *Skt* इङ्गित *adj* moving. 2 marked, with marks. 3 *n* a signal, sign or indication through gesture, such as a wink. 4 bodily action, motion, effort, movement. "Iṅɪt bol vɪlokən kerī."—GPS.

ਇੰਗੁਦੀ [ɪŋudi] *Skt* इङ्गुदी *n* gōdñi, wild staff tree, *L* Gordia augustifolia, its glutinous fruit is edible and it heals swelling of the throat and blisters in the mouth. "Iṅudi khāre vɪsal." **ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ** [ɪŋrej] *Pg* ਇੰਗਲੇਜ਼ *F* Anglais. inhabitants of England.

ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ [ɪŋreji] the language of the people of England.

ਇੰਚ [ɪc] *E* inch, one twelfth of a foot and one thirty sixth part of a yard.

ਇਚ [ɪch] See ਇੱਛਾ. "mən ɪch pai prəbhu dhɪrɪ."—asa chēt m 5.

ਇਚਾਅਰਾ [ɪch-ara] *adj* ਅਰਾ suffixed to ਇੱਛਾ, *adj* desired, wanted.

ਇਚਾਸਿ [ɪchasi] will desire, desires, you desire. "ɪchasi jəmadɪ prabhyō."—guj jedev. See ਪਰਾਭਯੋ.

ਇਚਾਤ [ɪchat], **ਇੱਛਾਤ** [ɪchat] *Skt* इच्छित *adj* desired, wanted, required. "mən ɪchat hi phal pavat hē."—savēye m 4 ke.

ਇਚਾ [ɪcha] *Skt* इच्छा desire, yearning, want.

2 longing, craving for what is not.

ਇਚਾਚਾਰੀ [ɪchacari] इच्छाचारिन् *adj* one going around according to his own desire.

ਇਚਾਪੁਰਕ [ɪchapurək], **ਇਚਾਪੁਰਕੁ** [ɪchapuraku] *adj* who fulfills desires. "ɪchapuraku sərəb sukhdata."—dhana m 4. 2 *n* God. "ɪchapuraku rəkhe nidan."—asa m 5.

ਇੱਛਾ [ɪccha] See ਇੱਛਾ.

ਇੱਛਿਤ [ɪcchit] See ਇੱਛਤ.

ਇੱਛੁ [ɪcchu] *Skt* इच्छु *adj* desirous. 2 *n* See ਇੱਛੁ.

3 *Dg* jaggery, brown lump sugar, gur.

ਇੱਛੁਕ [ɪcchuk] See ਇੱਛੁ.

ਇੱਛੋ [ɪcchō] See ਇੱਛਾ. 2 *Skt* ईक्षणीय *adj* worth seeing, handsome. "uṭhi chich ɪcchō."—VN. 'rose charming splashes.'

ਇਜ [ɪj] See ਇਜ਼.

ਇਜ਼ [ɪj] See ਇੱਛੁ.

ਇਜ਼ਾਰ [ɪjhar] *A* إظهار *n* disclosure, expression.

ਇਜ਼ਨਾਸ [ɪjnas] See ਅਜਨਾਸ.

ਇਜਰਾ [ɪjra], **ਇਜਰਾਯ** [ɪjray] *A* إجازة *n* implementation; fulfilment; putting into action, as of a court order.

ਇਜਲਾਸ [ɪjlas] *A* اجلاس *n* a place for sitting.

2 seat of an officer, court.

ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ [ɪjazat] *A* إجازة *n* permission, order.

2 sanction, approval.

ਇਜਾਫਤ [ɪjaphat] *A* إضافة a symbol or letter added to show a relation: affix, apostrophe.

In Sikh scripture vowel symbol for [ɪ] i.e. [ɪ] is used for this purpose as in "yək əɾəj guphtəm pesɪ to."—tɪlāg m 1. In this book the sign for this is "ᵃ".

ਇਜਾਫਾ [ɪjapha] *A* إضافة *n* an accretion, addition.

ਇਜਾਬਤ [ɪjabat] *A* إجابة acceptance. 2 easy and liberal excretion of stools.

ਇਜ਼ਾਰ [ɪzar] *A* إزار *n* loose trousers usually worn by women, a pyjama or salwar.

ਇਜ਼ਾਰਬੰਦ [ɪzarbād] *P* إزار بند *n* a cord for fastening trousers at the waist

ਇਜ਼ਾਰਾ [ɪjara] See ਇਜ਼ਾਰ. "sol-hɪ səhɪs ɪjara."

—bher namdev. 2 *A* **ਯੋਗ** *n* a contract, agreement.

ਇੰਜੀਲ [ɪjɪl] *G, A, P* **إنجيل**, *E* Evengel *F* Evengile *L* Evangelium, *n* goodness, happy news. 2 a scripture of the Christians, the New Testament.

ਇਜੇਹਾ [ɪjeha] *adv* like this, thus.

ਇਜੇ [ɪje] *n* Shiv, the conqueror of lust. 2 *ɪje* has also been used in place of *je*. See **ਇਜੇ ਬਿਜੇ**.
ਇਜੇ ਬਿਜੇ [ɪje bɪje] See **ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ**. 2 *n* a hymn of praise composed by Jay and Vijay. “*ɪje bɪje su gavte*.”—*GPS*. 3 the victory of **ਈਸ਼** (one's god). 4 victory song of Shiv.

ਇੱਜਤ [ɪjɪt] *A* **عزت** *n* honour, respect, prestige.

ਇੱਜੜ [ɪjɪr] *n* a flock, drove, herd of sheep and goats. 2 a fold, pen, enclosure for goats and sheep.

ਇਜ਼ [ɪjɪ] *Skt* *adj* worthy of respect. 2 worthy of worship.

ਇਜਾ [ɪjɪa] *Skt* *n* worship. 2 a ritual.

ਇਵ [ɪv], **ਇਵੁ** [ɪvu] *adv* thus, in this manner, like this.

ਇਟ [ɪt] See **ਈਟਕਾ**. “*It sɪraɳe bhuɪ səvəɳu*.”—*s fərid*. 2 *Skt* **इट्** *vr* to go.

ਇਟਾਵਾ [ɪtəva] See **ਏਟਾਵਾ**. “*ʃəhɪr ɪtəva me huto nana nam sunar*.”—*cəritr* 90.

ਇੱਟ [ɪt] See **ਈਟਕਾ**.

ਇਠ [ɪtʰ], **ਇਠੜਾ** [ɪtʰrə], **ਇਠਾ** [ɪtʰa] *Skt* **इष्ट** *adj* desired, wanted. 2 worshipped. “*həri ɪtʰe nɪt dhɪaɪda*.”—*sri m* 5 *pəpax*. 3 dear. “*gusai mɪhəda ɪtʰrə*.”—*sri m* 5 *pəpax*. “*mɪtr nə ɪtʰ dhən rup hɪɳ*.”—*var jet* ‘dear friend.’ 4 See **ਇਸਟ**.

ਇਠਾਹਾ [ɪtʰahā] See **ਹਿਠਾਹਾ**.

ਇਠੇ [ɪtʰe] See **ਇਠ**. 2 to the adored one, See **ਇਠ** 3. 3 to the adored one. See **ਇਠ** 2.

ਇੱਠਾ [ɪtʰa] See **ਇਠ**. “*putr mɪtr gurubhai ɪtʰa*.”—*BG*.

ਇੰਡਸ [ɪdəs] *G* Indos, *E* Indus. *n* Indus river.

ਇਡਾ [ɪdā] See **ਇਤਾ**. 2 See **ਏਡਾ**.

ਇੰਡੀਆ [ɪdɪa] *E* India. the country of Indus

river. See **ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ**.

ਇੱਡਾ [ɪdɪdā] *adj* so large; this large.

ਇਟ [ɪt] *Dg* *pron* these (subjective case)

ਇਤ [ɪt] *adv* on or in this (side, direction or condition) “*je bhukh dehɪ tə ɪt hi raja*.”—*suhi* *a m* 4. 2 in this world. 3 *Skt* *adj* past, former. 4 *n* going, gait. 5 knowledge. 6 achievement. 7 See **ਇਤਿ**.

ਇਤ ਉਤ [ɪt ut] *adv* hither and thither. 2 in this world and the next. “*so jən ɪt ut kət-hɪ nə dɔle*.”—*gau m* 5.

ਇੱਤਸਾਰ [ɪtʃar] *A* **انتشار** *n* spreading, diffusion. 2 worry, fluster, flurry.

ਇੱਤਹਾ [ɪt-ha] *A* **إتحد** *n* limit, extreme. 2 a period, duration. 3 a shore, bank.

ਇਤਹਾਦ [ɪtʰad] *A* **اتحاد** *n* unity, concord, rapport, reprochement. 2 love, amity.

ਇਤ ਹੀ [ɪt hi] here or hither only, See **ਇਤ** 1.

ਇਤਕਾਦ [ɪtkad] *A* **إتقاد** *n* belief, faith, trust. “*suɳke khəbər nəjum di ɪtkad nə kərda*.”—*jəgnama*.

ਇੱਤਕਾਮ [ɪtkam] *A* **إتكام** *n* revenge, vengeance, retaliation. Its root is **ਨਕਮ** (enmity)

ਇੱਤਕਾਲ [ɪtkal] *A* **إتكال** *n* a change of place. 2 a transfer from the possession of one person to that of another; a mutation. 3 death, going to the other world.

ਇੱਤਜਾਮ [ɪtjam] *A* **إتجام** *n* arrangement, management, administration.

ਇੱਤਜਾਰ [ɪtjar] *A* **إتجار** *n* a wait, waiting, anticipation, expectation.

ਇਤਨਕ [ɪtnək], **ਇਤਨਕੁ** [ɪtnəku], **ਇਟਨਾਕੁ** [ɪtnaku], **ਇਤਨੀਕ** [ɪtnik] *adj* about this much, approximately this quantity. “*ɪtnəku lage tʰənkə*.”—*sar kəbir*. “*ɪtnəku pəsɪɔ tana*.”—*asa kəbir*. “*ɪtnəku nə jəne jɪ dɪn dɪn əvədh ghəʈut hɛ*.”—*sri kəbir*. “*həu ɪtnik ləhuria*.”—*suhi chāt m* 5.

ਇਤਫਾਕ [ɪtfak] *A* **اتفاق** *n* amity, concord, harmony. See **ਏਕਤਾ**. 2 agreement, concurrence.

3 a chance, occasion.

ਇਤਫਾਕਨ [Itfakən], ਇਤਫਾਕੀਆ [Itfakia], ਇਤਫਾਕੀਯਹ [Itfakiyah] A **فقا** *adv* suddenly, coincidentally, by chance, unexpectedly, abruptly.

ਇਤਬਾਰ [Itbar] A **اقرار** *n* taking a lesson (from other people's suffering or their misdeeds).

2 certitude, belief.

ਇਤਬਾਰੀ [Itbari] *adj* reliable, trustworthy, dependable.

ਇਤਮੀਨਾਨ [Itminan] A **اطمینان** *n* satisfaction, confidence.

ਇਤਰ [Itar] *Skt adj* other, another, different.

2 low born, mean base. 3 A **عطر** *n* a perfume.

4 sandalwood oil with jasmin, rose, essence of kevra, etc. mixed in it.

ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ [Itraj] A **اعتراض** *n* inference, doubt, conjecture. 2 objection.

ਇਤਰਾਤ [Itarat] See ਇਤਰਾਨਾ.

ਇਤਰਾਨਾ [Itarana] *v* to raise objection, to interfere. 2 to behave with affectation, strut, take airs.

ਇਤਰੇਤਰ [Itretar] *Skt adv* mutually, reciprocally.

ਇਤੜਾ [Itṛa], ਇਤੜੇ [Itṛe] *adj* this much, so much. 2 so many, in such a number. "jalpa, padarath Itṛe."—*savaye m 3 ke*.

ਇਤਾ [Ita] *adj* this much, this quantity, so much.

ਇਤਾਅਤ [Itaat] A **اطاعت** *n* obedience, subjection, subordination, allegiance. See ਤਾਅਤ.

ਇਤਾਬ [Itab] A **عاب** *n* anger, displeasure.

ਇਤਾਲ [Ital] *adv* this time, this moment, now. "ab karta su Ital."—*s kabir*.

ਇਤਿ [Iti] *part* indicating the end. 2 *n* conclusion, finis. 3 this.

ਇਤਿਹਾ [Itiha] See ਇਤਿਹਾ.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸ [Itihas] *Skt* ਇਤਿ-ਹ-ਆਸ a well-known place, meaning a book in which past events are narrated in temporal order; history.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ [Itihas guru khalsa] a book of history of the Gurus and the Khalsapanth

in 72 chapters written by Sadhu Gobind Singh and published in Sammat 1959 from Venketshvar Press Bombay. Although it contains many errors from the historical point of view, its writing is marked by good intention and capability.

In the introduction the publishers say: This is the lovable history of the Gurus of the Sikh nation whose genius is shining like the sun in the history of India; of the Khalsa nation, at the sight of whose bravery and powers the brave Englishmen bow their heads; of the Sikh nation which has acquired an exalted place in the British army and has won eminence in all directions, and shed their blood for protecting Hinduism from the grip of Muslims. It contains everything which a history should have. It contains religious instruction, bravery, prowess, love for one's country, renunciation and charity. To mention its entire contents in the introduction would be to fill a small space with a huge army.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ [Itihasik] *Skt* ऐतिहासिक *adj* historical.

ਇਤਿਕਾਮ [Itikam] A **انتقام** *n* revenge, retaliation. 2 taking revenge.

ਇਤਿਖਾਬ [Itixab] A **انتخاب** *n* selection; a method of election.

ਇਤੀ [Iti] *n* ਇਤਿ the end, termination, finis, period. "sadhun het iti jin kari."—*VN*. 2 *adj* so much, this much. "sahā nā iti dukh."—*s farid*.

ਇਤੁ [Itu] *pron* this. "Itu kamaṇe, sādā dukh pave."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 2 this. "Itu maraḡi cālē bhaiṛē."—*suhi m 5 guṇvāti*.

ਇਤੁਕਰਿ [Itukari] *adv* by doing so, in this way, thus. "Itukari bhagati kar-hi jo jan."—*dhana namdev*.

ਇਤੋ [Ite] *adj* so many. "jis gur ke guṇ ite."—*var sor m 4*.

ਇੱਤਲਾ [ittla] *A* عِلْم *n* news, intelligence, intimation.
 ਇੱਤਾ [itta] *adj* so much, this much.
 ਇੱਤਿਹਾਦ [ittihad] See ਇਤਹਾਦ.
 ਇੱਤਿਹਾਮ [ittihām] *A* عِلْم *n* blame, accusation.
 ਇੱਤਿਫਾਕ [ittiphak] See ਇਤਫਾਕ.
 ਇਤਯਾਦਿ [ityadi] *Skt part* etcetera.
 ਇਤਯਾਦਿਕ [ityadik] *Skt adj* others of this kind, some other like this, etc.
 ਇਤਯੋਤ [ityāt] See ਅਤਯੋਤ. 2 *Skt* इत्यंਤ *adv* thus, in this manner. "ityāt māra byapitō."—*sahas m* 5. 3 upto here.
 ਇਥਾਊ [ithau] *adv* at this place, here. 2 in this world. 3 from here.
 ਇਥੰ [ithā] *Skt* इत्थम् *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.
 ਇਥੇ [ithe] *adv* here, at this place.
 ਇਥੰ [ithā] See ਇਥੰ.
 ਇੰਦ [id] *Skt* इन्द *n* god, ruling god, ruler of the paradise. "kete id cōd sur kete."—*jāpu*. See ਇੰਦਾਸਣ. 2 See ਇੰਦੁ.
 ਇੰਦਾਸਤਾਨ [īdastān] *n* the country of the Indus river, India; Bharat. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.
 ਇੰਦਮੇਵ [īdmev] *sen adj* ਇੰਦ-ਏਵ, this very, this alone.
 ਇੰਦਰ [īdar] *Skt* इन्द्र *n* king. 2 God, Vahguru, owner of the world. 3 divine king; owner of Amaravati, believed to be the god of rain who is often at war with Vritar, a demon i.e. the master of famine. He is greatly admired in Rig Ved. According to the Purans, he is the son of Kashyap born to Aditi. Vaman is mentioned as his younger brother. Indar's wife is Shachi and Jayant is his son. His weapon is thunderbolt and his vehicle is Airavat, the elephant. His assembly is named Sudharma and his charioteer is Matali, his riding horse is Uchaishrava. "īdar sad bulaya rajbhīkhek nū."—*cāḍi* 3. 4 superior. 5 excellent, majestic, glorious.

ਇੰਦਰਾਸਣ [īdrasān] See ਇੰਦਾਸਨ.
 ਇੰਦਰਾਕ [īdrak] *A* إدراك *n* getting, knowing, understanding. Its root is darak.
 ਇੰਦਰਾਜ [īdraj] See ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ.
 ਇੰਦਰਾਨੀ [īdrani] See ਇੰਦੁਾਣੀ.
 ਇੰਦਵ [īdāv] *n* a poetic metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 10.
 ਇੰਦਾਸਣ [īdasān] *Skt* इन्द्रासन *n* a king's seat, royal throne. 2 throne of Indar, king of gods. "gavhī id īdasānī bāthe."—*sodaru*.
 ਇੰਦਾਸਣਿ [īdasāni] on Indar's throne. See ਇੰਦਾਸਣ 2.
 ਇਦਾਨੀ [īdani] *Skt* इदानीम् *adv* now, at this moment.
 ਇੰਦਿਰਾ [īdira] *Skt* इन्दिरा *n* splendour. 2 Lachhmi, Kamla, Rama. "īdira ke mādīr pe sūdār sādhar mano hirān ki pākti khāci he dutī rāsī te."—*GPS*.
 ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ [īdiraj] *A* إدراج *n* entry, registration, record. 2 writing on a register etc.
 ਇੰਦਿਰਾ ਮੰਦਿਰ [īdira mādīr] Lotus, Lachhmi's residential house. According to the Purans, Lachhmi resides in the lotus. See ਇੰਦਿਰਾ 2.
 ਇੰਦੀਬਰ [īdibār] See ਇੰਦੀਵਰ.
 ਇੰਦੀਯਾ [īdiya] *A* فكر *n* a thought; an idea.
 ਇੰਦੀਵਰ [īdivār] *Skt* इदीवर *n* a blue lotus. 2 a lotus. "locān īdivārē se."—*GPS*.
 ਇੰਦੁ [īdu] *n* Indar, the king of gods. "mela brāhma mela īdu."—*bher kabir*. 2 a cloud. "īdu vāse dhārātī suhavi."—*māla a m* 1. 3 *Skt* इन्दु the moon. 4 camphor. 5 the count of one, because poets have accepted the moon as one.
 ਇੰਦੁਜ [īduj] *Skt* *n* son of the moon; the planet Mercury.
 ਇੰਦੁ ਤੁੰਡੀ [īdu tūḍi] *adj* having a face like the moon; moon-faced; moon-like.
 ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ [īdu badhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਵਧੂ.
 ਇੰਦੁਮਣੀ [īdumāṇī] *n* Chandarkanta jewel, which is very bright with light like that of the moon,

is believed to ooze out nectar (when exposed to moon light). 2 See ਰੇਖਤਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [idumati] *n* a full moon day when it is all bright at night. 2 sister of Bhoj, king of Vidarbha who chose to marry king Aj, son of Raghu during the Svayambar ceremony. See ਅਜ. "idumati hit əj nrīpātī jim grīh tāj liy jog."—*ramav.*

ਇੰਦੁਰ [idur] *Skt* इन्द्र *n* a rat, mouse.

ਇੰਦੂ [idu] See ਇੰਦੁ and ਇੰਦੁ.

ਇਦੰ [idā] *Skt* इदम् *pron* this. "pārmā prāsān midā."—*guj jedev.*

ਇਦੰਤਾ [idāta] *Skt* *n* the idea of being identical. "sābādhīn me lākho idāta."—*NP.*

ਇੰਦੁ [idr] god, king. See ਇੰਦਰ. "idr koṭī jake seva kār-hī."—*bher ə kəbir.* 2 a kuṭāj tree or plant. See ਇੰਦੁਜੋਂ and ਕੁਟਾਜ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਣੀ [idr idraṇi] *n* Kashyap, the king of kings; his earth; globe, ground.—*sanama.*

ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਣ [idr idraṇ] *adj* king of kings, emperor. 2 master even of Indar. "koṭī idr idraṇ."—*japu.*

ਇੰਦੁ ਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ [idr sut ayudh] *n* Indar's son Arjun, his weapons: a bow and arrow.—*sanama.*

ਇੰਦੁਸੇਨ [idsen] charioteer of king Yudhishtir.

ਇੰਦੁ ਚਾਪ [idr cap] See ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਜਾਲ [idr jal] Indar's web; Indar used to play different tricks to entice holy men and sages; hence this term. 2 See ਜਾਦੂਗਰੀ.

ਇੰਦੁਜੀਤ [idrit] *Skt* इन्द्रजित *n* Ravan's son Meghnad who defeated Indar in a battle; hence this name.

ਇੰਦੁ ਜੋਂ [idr jō] *Skt* इन्द्रज *n* seeds of kuṭāj which look like grains of barley and are used in medicines to cure several diseases. 2 Holarrhena antidysenterica. See ਕੁਟਾਜ.

ਇੰਦੁਰੂ [idrātu], **ਇੰਦੁਰੂ** [idrātū] *n* the rank and personality of the god Indar. "idrātu det jātatīhī bhāe."—*cārītr 117.* 2 kingship, monarchy.

ਇੰਦੁ ਚੋਨ [idr dōn], **ਇੰਦੁ ਦਯੁਮਨ** [idr dyumān] See ਗਜੇਂਦੁ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁ [idr dhānu], **ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ** [idr dhānukh] *Skt* इन्द्रधनुष *n* a rainbow in the form of an arc produced by refraction of the sun's rays through water drops in the air, also called an old lady's swing. *P* Rustam's bow. *A* قوس قزح.

It is written in the Bible that God saved prophet Noah from the deluge and promised not to inflict such universal destruction, and as a mark of this promise, He hung his bow midway between earth and sky. See Gen Ch 9.

ਇੰਦੁ ਪਥ [idr path] See ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼.

ਇੰਦੁਪੁਰੀ [idr puri] *n* Amravati (the city of Indar, abode of the immortals) "idr puri māhī sarpār mārṇa."—*gāu ə m 5.*

ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ [idr prasth] *n* a city established by Arjun in Khandav forest along the bank of Yamuna. It was the capital of Pandavs. It was near modern Delhi, See ਦਿੱਲੀ. "idr prasth me krisān ju rāhe mas tēb car."—*krisān.*

ਇੰਦੁਬਧੂ [idr bādhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਵਧੂ. "mātāgy-ādan idr bādhu."—*ramav.*

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [idr mātī] This word has appeared in Ramavtar instead of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ. An ignorant scribe has erroneously written ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ in place of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ by mistaking *u* for *i*.

ਇੰਦੁਲੋਕ [idr lok] *n* a paradise, also called Amravati and Indrapuri. "idr lok sivlok-hī jēbo."—*dhāna kəbir.*

ਇੰਦੁਵਜ੍ਜਾ [idr vājra] a poetic metre of four lines, each line having four combinations as SSI,SSI,ISI,SS.

Example:

anād mulā jān gyan data
ṣātrun ṣulā dhan dham trata. ...

ਇੰਦੁਵਧੂ [idr vādhu] *n* Indar's wife Shachi or Indrani. 2 a lady bug, or lady fly, an insect with red velvety exterior, seen during the rainy season.

इंद्रा [Idra] *n* Indrani, Shachi. 2 Lachhmi. See **इंद्रिणा**. "sagər idra ar dhartev."—*bher kabir*.
इंद्राणि [Idraṇi] See **इंद्रा**.
इंद्रास [Idrasaṇ] See **इंद्रा**.
इंद्रासि [Idrasaṇi] on Indar's throne. 2 on the royal throne. "gəvhi idr idrasaṇi bəthe."—*japu*.
इंद्रास [Idrasaṇ] the throne of Indar, king of gods.
इंद्राडी [Idraṇi] *n* Indar's queen Shachi.
इंद्रादि [Idradi] *adj* Indar and other gods.
इंद्राज [Idraṇaj] *Skt n* the younger brother of Indar, Vaman.
इंद्राज [Idrayaṇ] *Skt n* bitter colocynth, *L* Cucumis Colocynthis. 2 the creeper plant bearing it is also named Indravaruni.
इंद्राजुध [Idrayudh] *n* *Skt* Indar's weapon, Vajar, thunderbolt or lightning.
इंद्रारि [Idrari] *n* Indar's enemy, Indarjit, Meghnad. "Idrari vir kupyō kəral."—*ramav*. 2 a dragon, demon, monster.
इंद्रावती [Idravati] *n* Indarpuri, Amravati (the abode of the immortals)
इंद्रिय [Idriy], **इंद्रि** [Idri] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *n* subtle and gross parts of the body, recipient of sensations of sound, touch, etc. 2 energy through which the knowledge of external objects is received by the mind; five organs of action and five of perception; some have included mind as the eleventh organ. "Idri ekadāṣ pərkara."—*NP*. "dās idri kəri rakhe vasi."—*gəv ə m 5*. See **अमर** **इंद्रिय** and **अमर** **इंद्रि**. 3 a generative organ; a copulative organ. 4 skin, the organ of touch. "nenu naktu srəvnu rəspəti idri kəhīa nə mana."—*maru kabir*. 'Eyes, nose, ear, tongue and skin disobeyed.'
इंद्रिजित [Idrijit] *Skt* इन्द्रियजित *adj* who conquers one's own sense organs. "Idrijit pāc dokh te rəhī."—*sukhmāni*.
इंद्रिणी [Idreṇi Idraṇi] *cpd* the army

of Kashyap's earthly kings. "Idreṇi idraṇi adi bəkhankē."—*sənamā*.
इंद्रि [Idh] *Skt* इन्द्रि *vr* to shine, burn, make a conflagration, blaze.
इंद्रि [Idhəṇ], **इंद्रि** [Idhəṇ], **इंद्रि** [Idhəṇ] *Skt* इन्द्रि and इन्द्रि *n* firewood, fuel, See **इंद्रि**. 2 fuel used in a ritual, sāmīdha.
इंद्रि [Idhər] *adv* on this side, hither, in this direction.
इन्द्र [In] *pron* plural of इन्द्र. "In siu priti kəri ghəneri."—*asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* इन्द्र *n* the sun. 3 master, owner.
इन्द्रा [Inṣa] *A* इन्द्रा *n* a writing, a script. 2 authorship, a composition.
इन्द्रा [Inṣā], **इन्द्रा** [Inṣan] *A* इन्द्रा *n* man.
इन्द्रा [Inṣaph] *A* इन्द्रा *n* the act of splitting into two halves. 2 sifting of truth from untruth (falsehood); justice, equity.
इन्द्रा [Inḥiraph] *A* इन्द्रा *n* the act of turning one's face away; being disloyal. 2 disobeying, acting defiantly.
इन्द्रा [Inkar] *A* इन्द्रा *n* a refusal; denial; disobedience; non acceptance.
इन्द्रा [Inəṇ] See **इंद्रि**. "Inəṇ jal tave no tave."—*BG*.
इन्द्रा [Inḥirag] *A* इन्द्रा *n* leisure; holiday. Its root is इन्द्रा.
इन्द्रा [Inbīsat] *A* इन्द्रा *n* happiness, pleasure, joy. Its root is इन्द्रा (freedom).
इन्द्रा [In bīdhi] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 by this method. "In bīdhi sagəru tərīe."—*ramav m 1*.
इन्द्रा [Ina] *adj* this much, so much. 2 See **इन्द्रा**.
इन्द्रा [Inat] See **इन्द्रा**.
इन्द्रा [Inan] *A* इन्द्रा *n* a bridle; a rein. 2 a visible object. 3 opposition, antagonism.
इन्द्रा [Inam] *A* इन्द्रा *n* a reward.
इन्द्रा [Inayət] *A* इन्द्रा *n* a favour, kindness. 2 an attempt, endeavour.
इन्द्रा [Inayatxan] a ruler of Rahon, after

routing whom, Banda Bahadur occupied the town.

ਇਨੀ [ɪni] these, by or to these. "ɪni hukəmu na bujɪa jaɪ."—*səveye m 4*. 2 these men, such men. 3 this much.

ਇੰਨੂ [ɪnu] See ਏਛੂਆ.

ਇਨੇਹਾ [ɪneha], ਇਨੇਹੀ [ɪnehi] adv like this or these, such as. "cādən bhəgtā jotɪ ɪnehi sərbe pərməl kərɳa."—*tilōg m 1*.

ਇਨ੍ਹਾ [ɪnha] *pron* to these. 2 these (nominative) ਇਫਜ਼ਾਲ [ɪphjal] *A* اِنْفَال *n* kindness, grace, favour, benevolence. Its root is *ਫਜਲ*.

ਇਫਤਰਾ [ɪftərə] *A* اِنْتَرَا *n* a censure, slander. 2 an accusation. 3 a blemish. 4 lie, falsehood. "bed kəteb ɪphtərə bhai, dɪl ka phɪkar na jaɪ."—*tilōg kabir*. 'Veds and Quran are not worth it, if mental tensions don't disappear.'

ਇਫਤਰਾਕ [ɪphtərak] *A* اِنْتَرَاك *n* separation, parting, departing, its root is *ਫਰਕ*.

ਇਫਰਾਤ [ɪfrat] *A* اِنْفِرَات *2* abundance, amplitude.

ਇਫਰੀਤ [ɪfrit] *A* اِنْفِرِيت *n* a demon, giant. 2 *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਇਫਲਾਸ [ɪflas] *A* اِنْفِلَاس *n* poverty, penury, indigence.

ਇਫਾਕਾਹ [ɪfakəh] *A* اِنْفَاكَا. See ਅਫਾਕਾ.

ਇਬ [ɪb] adv now, at this time. "ɪb ke rahe jəmənɪ nahɪ."—*vəḍ m 1 alahniā*. 'Seeds sown do not germinate.'

ਇਬ ਤਬ [ɪb tab] See ਅਬ ਤਬ. "ɪb tab phɪrɪ pachtai."—*oḷkar*.

ਇਬਤਿਦਾ [ɪbtɪda] *A* اِنْبِتِدا *n* a beginning, an outset, start, etc. 2 creation, genesis.

ਇਬਨ [ɪbən] *A* اِبْن *son*.

ਇਬਰਤ [ɪbrət] *A* اِبْرَات *n* getting a lesson (derived from experience).

ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ [ɪbrahim] *A* اِبْرَاهِيْم *He Abraham adj* founder of a tribe, head of a clan. 2 *n* According to the Bible and the Quran, he was a prophet sent by God in the eleventh generation of Noah, and son of Azar. His

first wife Sarah was childless. Abraham then married a slave girl Hagar who gave birth to a son Ismail. After some time Sarah also gave birth to a son; then both women, each having a son, began to quarrel. On Sarah's instigation Abraham expelled Hagar and her son Ismail, See ਜਮ ਜਮ.

Jews and Christians trace their origin to Is-haq; and Ismail's descendants are the Quraish dynasty in which prophet Muhammad was born.

The ceremony of (circumcision) was introduced by Abraham. No religious book mentions its existence before him. Jews and Muslims considering this as God's order given through Abraham, accept and practise it. In ancient times, Christians also used to practise circumcision. Christ himself was circumcised. Even now Christians in Asbyssinia practise it.

When Abraham got his own circumcision done and preached it among his own people, he was 99 years old. The Quran defines Abraham as God's friend. His total age was 175 years. His grave at Hebron in Palestine is a place of pilgrimage.

A verse from Kabir's composition reads: "səkəɪ sənəh kəri sūnəɪ kəri, mē nā bədauga bhai!" This refers to a story which although nowhere mentioned in the Bible or the Quran, has its roots in a legend that Sarah made Abraham promise on pain of strict punishment to have no sexual contact with Hagar. But he was found to have had intercourse with Hagar once. Sarah however reduced the punishment out of love for her husband. Instead of severing his point of contact with the other woman, made him circumcise his organ of contact and to trim his moustaches, and also made him expel

¹asa kabir.

Hagar and her son from the house. 3 a son of Prophet Muhammad born to the slave girl Mary, but he died at the age of two. 4 a king of Balakh famous as Abraham, the rogue. He later abdicated the throne and became an accomplished divine scholar. 5 See ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ.
ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ ਲੋਦੀ [Ibrahim lodi] *ابراهيم لودي* son of Sikandar Lodi who became emperor of India in 1517 AD. He was killed in a battle against Babur on 20 April 1526 (Sammat 1583) and the Mughal dynasty came to rule India.
ਇਬਰਾਨੀ [Ibrani] *עבראני* *n* Hebrew, an ancient tongue of Palestine. 2 a Jew.
ਇਬਲੀਸ [Iblis] *ابليس* *adj* bereft of God's blessing. 2 *n* the Devil. See ਸੈਤਾਨ.
ਇਬਲੀਸੀ [Iblisi] *adj* Satanic, See ਇਬਲੀਸ.
ਇਬਰੋ [Ibro] *so* large. "Ibro jāko pefo."—*bāno*.
ਇਬਾਦਤ [Ibadat] *عبادت* *n* a prayer, worship. "nā kiti Ibadat nā rakkha iman."—*nāsihat*.
ਇਬਾਰਤ [Ibarat] *عبارت* *n* syntax in grammar.
ਇਭ [Ibh] *Skt* *n* an elephant. 2 a family, household.
ਇਭ [Ibh] *Skt* *vr* to gather, collect, grab.
ਇਭੀ [Ibhi] *Skt* *n* a female elephant. 2 *Skt* ਇਭਜ *adj* who owns or keeps elephants. 3 *n* a king. 4 a keeper and driver of an elephant. 5 an army of elephants according to Sastarnammala. See ਅੰਗ 453.
ਇੰਭੀ [Ibhi] See ਇਭੀ.
ਇਮ [Im] *adv* ਇਵੇਂ, thus, in or by this manner. 2 *P* *pron* a form of ਈਂ as in ਇਮਸਬ, ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ (tonight, today) etc.
ਇਮਸਬ [Imṣab] *P* *tonight*.
ਇਮਕਾਨ [Imkan] *امكان* *n* a possibility, probability.
ਇਮਤਹਾਨ [Imtəhan], ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ [Imtihan] *امتحان* *n* an examination, test.
ਇਮਤਿਯਾਜ [Imtiyaz] *امتياز* distinguishing on the basis of quality; distinction.
ਇਮਦਾਦ [Imdad] *امداد* *n* help, aid, assistance,

support.
ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ [Imroz] *P* *امروز* this day, today.
ਇਮਲਾ [Imla] *A* *املا* a mode of writing, orthography.
ਇਮਲੀ [Imli] See ਅਮਲੀ.
ਇਮਾਂ [Imā], ਇਮਾਨ [Iman] See ਈਮਾਨ. "amikul imā he."—*japu*. 'is of deep faith.'
ਇਮਾਮ [Imam] *A* *امام* *n* a religious teacher. "hīdu turək kou raphji imam saphi."—*akal*. See ਇਮਾਮਸਾਫੀ.—*akal*. 2 a king. 3 a religious leader. 4 central bead of a rosary. "meru imam rəlarke ram rəhim nā naū gaṇaya."—*BG*. 5 (also) a religious scripture. See Quran, surat 11, aiyat 20.
ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ [Imam saphi] *P* *امام شافعي* *n* the chief religious leader of the Sunni sect of Islam. See ਸੁੰਨੀ. 2 Imam Shafi, a disciple of the chief religious head of Sunni Muslims, i.e. a Sunni Musalman. "hīdu turək kou raphji imam saphi."—*akal*. 'One is a Shia and the other is a Sunni.'
ਇਮਾਮ ਬਖਸ਼ [Imam bəxəṣ] an officer of the imperial army who was killed by Bhai Jagta during the battle of Hargobindpur.
ਇਮਾਮ ਬਾਜ਼ਾ [Imam bəza] *P* *امام باره* *n* a burial ground where models of Hussain tomb are carried in procession and buried during Muhharam; a compound for such a burial which is a copy of the original at Karbala, See ਕਰਬਲਾ.
ਇਮਾਮਾ [Imama] *A* *عامة* a turban. 2 a steel helmet.
ਇਮਾਰਤ [Imarat] *A* *عمارة* *n* construction. 2 a splendid house. 3 *A* *امارت* opulence, affluence.
ਇਮਾਲਹ [Imalah], ਇਮਾਲਾ [Imala] *A* *n* the idea of being inclined towards. 2 phonetic gradation as from hisab to haseb or kitab to kateb.
ਇਮਿ [Imi] See ਇਮ.
ਇਮੀ [Imi] short form of ਇਮ ਹੀ; this only, in 'In India the imambāza at Lucknow is the largest and the most imposing.

this way, See ਇਮ.

ਇਥੋ [Iyə] *Skt* इथम् *pron* this, it.

ਇਰਸ਼ਾਦ [Iršad] *A* ارشاد *n* walking on the correct path, making someone walk straight. 2 order, command.

ਇਰਸਾਲ [Irsal] *A* ارسال *n* sending, despatching.

ਇਰਖਾ [Irkhā] See ਈਰਖਾ.

ਇਰਣ [Irāṇ] See ਈਰਣ.

ਇਰਣੀ [Irāṇi] *adj* who motivates, impels, incites.

"nāmo pokhṇi sokhṇi sārēb Irāṇi."—*cāḍi* 2. 2 of the earth, earthly.

ਇਰਤਬਾਤ [Irāṭbat] *A* ارتباط *n* attachment, relation, adhesion; its root is ਰਬਤ meaning to tie.

ਇਰਮ [Irām] *A* ارم *a* garden which was set up by the order of king Shaddad of Syria, on the model of the garden of Eden or paradise.

ਇਰਮਨ [Irmān] *P* ارمن *n* Armenia, a country surrounded by Iran, Rome and Frank (now between the Caspian and the Black Seas).

ਇਰਮਨੀ [Irmāni] *adj* Armenian. "Irmāni rumi jāgi dushman dara."—*BG*. See ਰੂਮੀ ਜੰਗੀ.

ਇਰਾ [Ira] *Skt* *n* the earth..2 a river, stream. 3 mother of Vrihaspati. 4 wine. 5 speech. 6 happiness, pleasure.

ਇਰਾਕ [Irak] *A* عراق *n* a river bank, slushy land, alluvial soil. 2 a part of Iran, east of Khurasan. 3 a country between Persia and Arabia, Mesopotamia with Baghdad and Basra as its principal cities. It is known as Iraque-Arab. 4 a compound, courtyard. 5 a garden. 6 See ਅਰਾਕ.

ਇਰਾਕੀ [Iraki] عراقی *adj* pertaining to Iraq. 2 *n* a horse from Iraq. 3 *xa* a pony. 4 a horse from any country.

ਇਰਾਦਾ [Irada] *A* ارادة *n* a resolve, sudden thought. "jāg Irada kin."—*GPS*. 2 a desire. 3 faith, trust.

ਇਰਾਵਤੀ [Iravati] Airavati. See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਇਰਾਵਨ [Iravan] *Skt* *n* containing water (ਇਰਾ); a sea. 2 son of Arjun born to the daughter of

Airavat Nag.

ਇਰੰਡ [Irāḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ. castor plant and its fruit. "tum cāḍan hām Irāḍ bapure."—*asa ravidas*.

ਇਲ [Il] *n* a kite; a bird of the hawk family. See ਚਿੱਲ. "jīthe dīṭha mīrāt ko il bāhīṭhi aī."—*var gāu* 2, *m* 5. 2 *Skt* इल *vr* to go, send, sleep, throw, spread.

ਇਲਹਮ [Ilham] *A* اِلْهَام *n* a revelation; a divinely inspired idea.

ਇਲਜ਼ਾਮ [Ilzam] *A* اِلْزَام *n* blame, stigma. 2 an accusation, indictment.

ਇਲਤ [Ilāt] *n* a mental discomfort, itch. 2 volatility, playfulness. 3 a mischief, prank. 4 عِلَّة *a* cause, reason. 5 a disease.

ਇਲਤਿ [Ilātī] *adj* prankish, frolicsome. "Ilātī ka nau cāudhri."—*var mala m* 2. 2 See ਇਲਤ 4. in Sikh scripture such Arabic/Persian words take vowel symbol as in ਕੁਦਰਤਿ, ਰਹਿਮਤਿ, etc.

ਇਲਤਿਜਾ [Ilṭija] *A* اِلْتِجَا *n* a request, supplication. 2 protection.

ਇਲਤਿਮਾਸ [Ilṭimas] *A* اِلْتِمَاس *n* a request, entreaty, supplication. 2 a search, quest. 3 inclination, desire.

ਇਲਮ [Ilām] *A* اِلْم *n* knowledge, science, learning, study. See shades of meaning under ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਇਲ ਮਲਾਲੀ [Il mālali] See ਇਲ and ਮਲਾਲੀ. "Il mālali gīdār chara."—*BG* omens like a kite, snarling, howling of jackals, whirl wind, dust-storm.

ਇਲਮਾਸ [Ilmas] a diamond, thunderbolt. See ਅਲਮਾਸ. "kaldhot mārhe ilmas jārī."—*saloh*.

ਇਲਮਾਨੀ [Ilmani] اِلْمَانِي *n* a class of swords made in Yemen. "Ilmaniru halābbi māgrābī kīrāc jānubī jātī."—*GPS*. ਇਲਮਾਨੀ ਅਰੁ and ਹਲੱਬੀ.

ਇਲਵਿਲਾ [Ilvīla] *n* wife of the sage Visharva and mother of Kuber, and daughter of Trinvind.

ਇਲਾ [Ila] *Skt* *n* Parvati, Durga. 2 a cow. 3 the earth. 4 Sarasvati. 5 one of the daughters of King Ikshak. 6 a shrewd woman. 7 *vr* to

indulge in erotic pleasure.

ਇਲਾਹਿ [ɪlɑːhi] See ਇਲਾਹੀ.

ਇਲਾਹ [ɪlɑːh] ۱۱ adj worthy of worship. 2 n supreme Lord, God, Allah. "e ɪlɑːh! tē ɪh kəs kina."—*cārītr* 277.

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ɪlɑːhi] A ۱۱ adj related to Allah, godly, divine. "gurmukhī pai dat ɪlɑːhi."—*BG*

ਇਲਾਕ [ɪlɑːk] ۱۱ light, glitter, shine.

ਇਲਾਕਾ [ɪlɑːkɑː] A ۱۱ n a connection, link, relation. 2 a province, territory. 3 a state.

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ɪlɑːhi] See ਇਲਾਹੀ.

ਇਲਾਜ [ɪlɑːdʒ] A ۱۱ n an effort, a measure. 2 means to recover from a disease. 3 a device, plan.

ਇਲਾਬਤ [ɪlɑːbrət] See ਇਲਾਵਤ.

ਇਲਾਮ [ɪlɑːm] A ۱۱ n a certificate, a commendation card, a letter of recommendation. 2 a written note, permit. "təb kaji ɪlkhdin ɪlɑːm."—*GPS*. "tā sō lər kaji pəhī gəi, lē ɪlɑːm pyadən sāg ai."—*cārītr* 334.

ਇਲਾਮਤ [ɪlɑːmət] See ਅਲਾਮਤ.

ਇਲਾਯੀ [ɪlɑːji] Skt एला n cardamom, *L. Alpinia Cardamomum*. According to physicians, its effect is dry-hot; it refreshes the heart and brain, increases appetite; removes foul smell from the mouth and cleanses the throat. It cures the diseases of kidney and urinary bladder; and stops vomiting.

ਇਲਾਯੀ ਦਾਣਾ [ɪlɑːji dāːnɑː] n seeds of cardamom, rolled in sugar syrup or sugar-coated. People in Amritsar take it to their homes as consecrated food; it is also called a makhana. (a kind of sweet drop) See ਮਖਣਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਤ [ɪlɑːvət] Skt इलावर्त or इलावृत्त n according to Bhagvat, a region of Jambudvip, (one of the seven regions of the world including India) which is west of Malayavan mountain, east of Gandhamadean, south of Nilgiri and north of Nishid mountain.

ਇਲਾਵਾ [ɪlɑːvɑː] See ਅਲਾਵਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਤ [ɪlɑːvət] See ਇਲਾਵਤ.

ਇੱਲ [ɪll] See ਇਲ and ਚਿੱਲ.

ਇੱਲਤੀ [ɪlləti] See ਇਲਤੀ 1.

ਇੱਲਾ [ɪlla] A ۱۱ part but.

ਇਲੁਲ [ɪlvəl] Skt न a demon, son of Vipraciti born to Sihinka. His story as given in Ramayan and Mahabharat is thus: He changed his brother Vatapi into a ram and used to serve its cooked flesh to Brahmins, later he would call Vatapi who would tear the Brahmin's body and re-emerge killing the eater in the process. Once when sage Agast was so served, he digested Vatapi who could not come out at Ilval's call.

ਇਵ [ɪv], ਇੰਵ [ɪv] Skt इव vr to be satisfied and contented; to please. 2 adv thus, like this, in this manner. "jo ɪv bujhe su səhəjī səmaṇa."—*prabha kabir*. thus. 3 now. "ɪv chuṭe phīrī phas nē pāi."—*oākar*. 4 Skt इव part equal. 5 surely, certainly. 6 as if.

ਇਵ ਹੀ [ɪv hi] only in this way, thus alone. See ਇਵ. "bīkhāi dīn rēn ɪv hī gudārē."—*sar m* 5. 'spends day and night uselessly.'

ਇਵਜ [ɪvəj] A ۱۱ n a change, an exchange, replacement.

ਇਵੇਂ [ɪvə] adv thus, in this manner.

ਇਵੇਹਾ [ɪvəhɑː] adv like this, resembling this, in this way. "phīṭ ɪvəhɑː jīvīa jītu khāi vadhāra pēi."—*var suhi m* 1.

ਇੜਾ [ɪɾɑː] Skt इडा a vein recognized in Yog which originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine, reaches the brain. Through this vein yogins practise regulated and controlled respiration. It is also called lunar vein because its god is the moon. "ɪɾɑː pīglɑː sukhmān bāde."—*gəu kabir*. 2 a cow. 3 the earth. 4 a praise. 5 goddess Durga. "ɪɾɑː mīɾɑː bhīma jəgdhātī."—*səloh*. 6 mother of Pururava, mentioned as wife of Budh and daughter of Vaivasvat Manu. 7 step-

mother of Krishan and one of the wives of Vasudev.

ਈ [i] *Skt* ई *vr* to go, expand, desire, eat, throw, send, prompt. 2 *suf* ਈ is added to adjectives to form nouns like ਸੁਰਮੀ from ਸੁਰਮ, ਸਿਰਾਹੀ from ਸਿਰਾਹ etc. It is also used to form words of feminine gender like ਘੋੜੀ from ਘੋੜਾ, ਸੋਟੀ from ਸੋਟਾ etc. 3 *n* Lachhmi. 4 Sarasvati. "gur parbati ma i."—*jəpu*. 'Guru is Durga, Lachhmi (ਮਾਂ) and Sarasvati (ਈ).' 5 *pron* this. 6 *part* a confirmatory word. "kəram dhəram səgla i khove."—*dhəna m* 5. 7 it also indicates the second case as in "sīkhi ate sēgti parbrāhəm kəri nāmāskariā."—*ram var* 3. 'Individual Sikhs and congregations bowed to you for being transcendent God.' 8 See ਈ.

ਈ [i] *suf* meaning plural subjective case; by from, with etc. "mōri ruṇ jhūṇ lāia."—*vəḍ m* 1. 'Peacocks dance and sing.' "gālī hāu sohagāṇi bhēne."—*asa patti m* 1. 'apparently happy in wedlock.' 2 *P* *U* *pron* this.

ਈਸ [is] *Skt* ईश *n* master, husband, owner. 2 God, master of the world. "tau guṇ is bəran nāhi sakau."—*nəṭ ə m* 4. 3 a king. 4 Rudar, Shiv. 5 Vishnu. "is māhesaru dev tīnhi ētu nā paia."—*var mēla m* 1. 6 *Skt* ईश *vr* to have authority, have power. 7 *Skt* ईष *vr* to kill, go, see, pick. 8 *Dg* a furrow.

ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ [isəṭ iḍia kəpni] Many companies bearing this name have been active in South Asia, of which the British and French companies are well known.

The first French company was formed in 1604 AD and the British East Company was established on 31 December 1600 with a capital of £ 72,000 authorised to trade with India, China and other eastern countries. Captain Hippon opened its first office in India in 1610-11.

After getting emperor Jahangir's approval

in 1612 for increased business, a factory was set up in 1613. Then in 1634, orders from Shahjahan to open two workshops in Bengal were procured. In 1668 the company got Bombay from Charles II which the king had received from Portugal as a part of dowry. During the reign of James II, in 1690 admiral Nicholson was called by the company with a fleet of 12 warships, 200 guns and 600 soldiers to protect its territorial and other interests. Gradually the company increased its military strength. It purchased Calcutta and several other towns in 1698 and established Fort William. In 1757 Clive defeated Bengal's Subedar Nawab Sirajudaula and occupied a large part of his kingdom. In this way the British also extended their hegemony to other parts of the country. In 1772, the British Parliament decided to exercise its control on the company's political activities. At last in 1858 the company handed over the rule of India to Queen Victoria of England and in 1877 the Queen of England assumed the title of Empress of India.

ਈਸਫਜਈ [isphəjəi] See ਈਸਫਜਈ.

ਈਸਬਗੋਲ [isəbgol] *P* اسبگل *n* a drug fleawort, *Plantago ovata* or *ispagula*, which has leaves like the ears of a horse (asap). Its effect is moist, cold and it is used in several medicines. It cures dysentery and softens intestines. Its Arabic name is اسبگل and Latin name is *Plantago isphagula*.

ਈਸਬਜਈ [isbəjəi] a Pathan tribe. "isbəjəi bəḍo dāl ek."—*GPS*. ਈਸਜਈ is a different tribe.

ਈਸਰ [isar] or ਈਸਰੂ [isəru] *Skt* ईश्वर *n* possessor of supermacy and glory, God. 2 Shiv. "isəru brāhma sevde ētu tīnhi nā lāhūa."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. 3 a particular yogi who preached Gorakh Nath's cult. "bole isəru sətī sərūp."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 4 a king. "bāran abāran rāku nāhi

isaru."—*bīla ravidas*. 5 master, owner. 6 one who has power and glory.

ਈਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ [isār sīgh] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. 2 a resident of Sihen village in Bangar region and a prominent member of Nishanwali Misl. He rendered great service to the Sikh Panth. He received seven wounds during the great Holocaust. Akali Phula Singh was his son. See ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [israstrā] adj ਈਸ਼ਰ-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ weapon of the great master. "kṛisān ballābha prātham kahī israstrā kahī āt."—*sānama*. 'Krishan's darling Yamuna, its master Varun and his weapon, the noose.'

ਈਸਰੁ [isaru] See ਈਸਰ. 2 Godship, lordship.

ਈਸਵੀ [isvi] A عیسی adj related to Christ; Christian era as in "isvi sən."

ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ [isvi sən] n year commencing from the birth of Christ, Christian calendar which commences from Bikrami Sammat 57.¹ In English books the year numeral is followed by AD, abbreviation of Ann. (year) Domini (of our lord), while dates preceding the birth of Christ are marked with the suffix BC (before Christ)

ਈਸਤ੍ਰ [isṭru] a village in Samrala tehsil of Ludhiana district. For merly in Nabha state, it has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru.

ਈਸਾ [isa] عیسی Jesus was the son of Yusaf (Joseph), a carpenter of Palestine.²

According to the Bible, the angel Gabriel came to Virgin Mary and told her that she would become pregnant and would give birth to a preacher of religion in Bethlehem.³

¹In fact in fixing the Christian Calendar a mistake of four years and 6 days has been made but this correction has not been inserted to avoid confusion. The use of this Calendar started in 532 AD.

²See Swinton's outlines of the World History p. 189.

³This city is 5 miles south of Jerusalem in Palestine.

Accordingly, Christ was born in 57 Bikrami. Among the Christians, he is known as the son of God. According to the Quran, at the time of his birth, people of the tribe asked Mary how she a virgin gave birth to a child in Bathlehem. Mary pointed to the infant and told them that they could ask the child itself. At this the child asserted his coming from God and removed people's suspicion (See Quran, ਸੁਰਤ ਮਰਿਯਮ (lines 27-31).

According to the Jews, Christ underwent circumcision and received baptism from John. He started preaching at the age of 30 and made many disciples of whom twelve are regarded as his primary followers. He roamed about in many cities and villages preaching the new religion and showing miracles, but because his teachings were contrary to the current usage and rituals, opposition to him grew among the Jews who, especially the chief priest of Jerusalem, became hostile towards him. Finding him an impediment to his own position, he became Christ's chief enemy and alleged that Jesus called himself the son of God and spread unrest among the people. So Jesus was dragged to the court of the Pilate. Knowing full well that Jesus was innocent, the Pilate sentenced him to be produced before king Herod who ordered Jesus to be put on the Cross. Accordingly, Jesus was nailed in hands and feet to the Cross (†) and was thus killed. The grave of this great soul is in Jerusalem. He was hardly 33 years old at the time of his death.

The Bible also tells that Lord Christ became alive after death; his body disappeared from the grave and he was seen by several persons after that.

The symbol of the cross hung in Churches and worn by the devout around their neck,

signifies the above incidents. Christians believe that Christ by sacrificing himself washed away the sins of his believers and that all who believe in him shall be blessed. 2 See ਈਸ. 3 *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾ Durga. 4 wife of one's master. 5 power, strength. 6 long shaft of a plough. 7 spokes of a wheel.

ਈਸਾਈ [isai] *P* عيسائي *adj* relating to Jesus. 2 *n* a follower of the Christian religion; a Christian.

ਈਸਾ ਖਾਨ [isa xan] a chief of Manj tribe who for a time was subedar of Doaba. He inflicted severe atrocities upon the Sikhs and killed Kapur Singh Bairar. See ਕਪੂਰਾ.

ਈਸਾਖੀਲ [isaxel] a branch of Usman Khail Pathans. 2 several other Pathan sub-castes are included in it.

ਈਸਾਨ [isan] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾਨ. *n* Shiv; Rudar. 2 north east. 3 master.

ਈਸ਼ਨੀ [iʃini] See ਏਸ਼ਨੀ 2.

ਈਸੁ [isu], ਈਸੁਰ [isur] ਈਸੁਰੂ [isuru] See ਈਸਰ. 2 who has a fortune; wealthy. 3 a king. "rāk nāhi isuru."—*bīla ravidas*.

ਈਸ਼ਿ [iʃe] to God. 2 on or over God. "bālī bālī jai prabhū apne iʃe."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 of God. "nāhi nēn dise binu bhājān iʃe choḍī mara calā."—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਈਸੁ [isr] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਸ਼ਾਣਿ [israṇi], ਈਸ਼ਾਣੀ [israṇi] ਈਸ਼ਾਣੀ [israṇi] *n* an army of a god; a king's army.—*sānama*.

ਈਸ਼ਰ [iʃvar] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਹ [ih] *Skt* ई *vr* to try; to exert oneself; to desire.

ਈਹਮ [ihəm] *P* هه هم this too, also this.

ਈਹਾ [iha] *n* a desire. "prabhū darsan ki mān māhī iha."—*GPS*. 2 a movement; an effort. 3 an attempt. 4 *adv* here. See ਈਹਾ. "iha khaṭī cālhu hārī laha."—*sohila*.

ਈਹਾ [ihā] *adv* here, at this place. 2 in this world. "ihā sukh age gāṭī pai."—*asa m 5*.

ਈਹਾ ਊਹਾ [ihā uhā] here and there. 2 in this as also in the next world. "ihā uhā sādā suheli."

—*gau m 5*.

ਈਕ [ik] *adj* one; indivisible. "vārat-hī sabb māhī ik."—*prabha m 4*.

ਈਕਰੇ [ikre] *Dcn* *adv* this side, in this direction, hither.

ਈਕ [iks] *Skt* ईक्ष *vr* to see, wait.

ਈਕਕ [iksək] *Skt* *adj* a seer. an observer, onlooker.

ਈਕਣ [ikṣaṇ] *Skt* *n* a glimpse; darsan. 2 an idea; a survey. 3 an eye.

ਈਖ [ikh] See ਈਖ. "sabad rāte mīthe rās ikh."—*gau m 1*. 2 See ਈਕ. 3 *Skt* ईक्ष *vr* to go.

ਈਖਣਾ [ikhṇa] *Skt* ਏਸ਼ਣਾ *n* a desire, an inclination. 2 a search, an exploration.

ਈਖਤ [ikhāt], ਈਖਦ [ikhād] *Skt* ਈਸਤ *adj* little, some, meagre. "nāhi sudh ikhād rāhi sārira."—*NP*.

ਈਖਨ [ikhān] eyes, See ਈਖਣ. "pikhe ṣighr hi sukh lahī ikhān."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਣ *adv* soon, quickly.

ਈਖਨਾ [ikhna] See ਈਖਣ.

ਈਗਰ [igār], ਈਗੁਰ [igur] *Skt* हिङ्गुल cinnabar, mercuric sulphide. It is a mineral and is mainly imported from China. Bright red in colour, women use it for making mark on the forehead for beautifying themselves. "igār ki bīduri ju biraje."—*krisan*. It is also used in several medicines; its effect is warm and dry. *L* Sulphunatum Hydrargyrium.

ਈਹਾ [ighā], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe] *Bg* *adv* ਈ (this) ਘਾ (direction), here, hither, this side, in this direction. 2 in this world.

ਈਘੇ ਊਘੇ [ighe ughe], ਈਘੇ ਊਘੇ [ighe ūghe] here and there, hither and thither. "ighe nirgun ughe sargun kel karat bīcī suamī mera."—*bīla m 5*. 2 in this world and in the next.

ਈਚਨੀ [icini], ਈਚੁਨੀ [ichuni] *P* چنين *adv* like this, thus. "mām icini aḥval."—*tiāg m 1*.

ਈਫਨ [ichān] eyes. See ਈਕਣ. "pōchat ichān

ṣvaccanān chābī.”—NP.

दीर्घ [ija] A ॥२॥ *n* a torture; an affliction; excruciation.

दीर्घा [ijad] A ॥३॥ *n* a discovery, new suggestion.

दीर्घ [it], दीर्घ [it], दीर्घा [itika] Skt दीर्घ *n* a brick. “māt kou marē it dhem.”—*basāt kabir*.

दीर्घी [iti] S दीर्घी *n* a piece of wood about five or six inches long and one and half to two inches thick at the centre and tapered at both ends. It is tied to each end of a cord wrapped around the churning stick to make a grip while milk is churned to produce butter. “Ihu mānu iti hathī kār-hu phun netrāu nid na ave.”—*suhi m 1*. ‘Make this mind the tapered stick of a churning cord so that eyes will not feel sleepy.’

दीर्घ [iith], दीर्घा [iitha] Skt दीर्घ *adj* desired, loved. See दीर्घ. “iith mit kou sākha nahī.”—*basāt m 5*. ‘No one is a friend or companion in need.’ 2 dear, darling. “sunhī narī nār laghī iithē.”—NP.

दीर्घ [id] Skt *vr* to praise, admire.

दीर्घ [idāk] Dg *n* a cattle-drum, war-drum.

दीर्घी [iduri] *n* the lower part of a leg; calf; shank. 2 kind of a cushion; a loop placed on the head while carrying a water pitcher etc. See दीर्घ.

दीर्घ [it] *adv* hither, on this side. 2 in this world. “nam ek adhar bhagta it age tek.”—*guj m 5*. 3 See दीर्घ.

दीर्घ [it ut], दीर्घी [it-hī ut-hī] *adv* here and there. hither and thither. 2 in this and the next world. “it ut nāhī bichuṛē.”—*dhana m 5*. “it-hī ut-hī ghāṭī ghāṭī.”—*asa m 5*.

दीर्घ [itī], दीर्घी [iti] Skt दीर्घ *n* factors destructive or damaging to crops. Scholars have mentioned six or seven such factors:

(a) too much rain;

(b) no rain;

(c) excess of rats;

(d) too many insects, birds like parrots;

(e) hailstorm;

(f) passage of enemy army through the fields; and

(g) diseases of plants like microbic attack of tela and wheat rust. “sāpat itī ko bhītī nā pava.”—NP. 2 a quarrel, fracas. 3 an infectious diseases like cholera, plague. etc.

दीर्घ [id] A ॥३॥ *n* a festive occasion; festival. Important Muslim festivals are:

(1) id ul fitr ید الفطر a festival of breaking fast. At the end of fasts during the month of Ram-zan, this is done on seeing the new moon.

(2) idulazha ید الاضحی a festival of sacrifice celebrated on the tenth of the month of zuḷ hijjah, when an animal must be sacrificed. One part of it is sent to relatives, the second part is distributed among the poor and the third part is kept by the ritualists for their own use. The sacrifice of a cow is called bakrah id. In Arabic bakrah means a cow. This Eid is called id-ul-kabir (the greater eid) “jake idī bakridī kul gāu re bādī kār-hī.”—*māla ravidas*.

(3) šābe barāt شب برات Prophet Muhammad’s order is that on the fifteenth night of the month of shāban, Muslims should not sleep but fast and read fifty passages of Quran. During this night, God enters in his register their actions of the year. Now a-days people, contrary to the Prophet’s orders, hold fire works and lavishly spend on food and drinks on this occasion.

(4) nāroz نوروز new day, is a week long festival among the Muslim.¹

(5) The last cāhar šābah چهارشنبه falls on the last Wednesday of the month of sāfer, and is celebrated in commemoration of the

¹Parsi nāroz is different from this.

day on which prophet Muhammad had a bath after recovering from illness.

(6) *lelturr garib* ليلا الغائب The night of completing duty falls on the night of the first Friday of the month of rājab. It constitutes fasting and prayers.

(7) *malud* مولود (lit. newborn child) falling on the 12th of rabi-ul-avval is prophet Muhammad's birthday.

ਦੀਦਗਾਹ [idgah] *P* عيد *n* a place for gathering and performing prayer on the Eid day.

ਦੀਦਿ [idri] on the day of Eid. See **ਦੀਦ** 2.

ਦੀਦ੍ਰਿਸ [idris], **ਦੀਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [idrik] *Skt* ईदृश, ईदृश *adv* looking like this, resembling this. 2 of this kind or shape.

ਦੀਧਨ [idhan], **ਦੀਧਨੁ** [idhanu], **ਦੀਧਨ** [idhan] See **ਦੀਧਨ**. "idhanu kitomu ghana."—*var jet*. "idhanu adhrak sakelie bhai, pavaku rācāk paī."—*sor a m l*.

ਦੀਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੇਸੰਤਰੁ [idhan te besātaru] In a hymn in Ramkali Rag, Guru Arjan Dev writes:

- (1) idhan te besātaru bhagē.
- (2) maṭi kau jālu dahdīs tīragē.
- (3) uparī caran tālē akasū.
- (4) ghāṭī māhi sīdhu kio pargasu....
- (5) prāthmē makhānu pachē dudhu.
- (6) mēlu kīno sabonu sudhu.
- (7) bhe te nīrbhāu dāta phīrē.
- (8) hodi kau ānhodi hīrē.
- (9) dehi gupāt bīdehi dīse....
- (10) thāgānhar ānthāgda thāgē.
- (11) bīn vākhār phīrī phīrī uṭhī lagē.

—*ram m 5*.

It means:

(1) Desire for enjoyment runs away from the means available.

(2) A compassionate mind at peace with itself completely forsakes the habit of laziness.

(3) Feeling to serve has risen high and

pride has gone down.

(4) An ocean of virtue has settled in the heart.

(5) Urge for erudition has preceded bookish knowledge.

(6) Lowly and inconsequential persons have purified the reforming pandits.

(7) The one who used to flee in fear has now become fearless.

(8) The existence of the world is getting obliterated at the hands of its non-existence.

(9) The soul hidden in body is becoming manifest.

(10) The profligate and their profligacy which had deceived the world are being deceived by the spiritual being.

(11) The spiritual being tries again and again to prove the quality of the non-saleable merchandise, with the exercise of his spiritual knowledge.

ਦੀਧਨਿ [idhanī] with fuel. "jīu pavaku idhanī nāhi dhrape."—*sukhmāni*

ਦੀਧਨੁ [idhanu] See **ਦੀਧਨ**.

ਦੀਨ [in] *P* دين *n* law, rule. 2 statute. 3 management, arrangement.

ਦੀਨ ਯਯਾਤ [in hayat] *P* دين حيات 2 *n* life-pension, life-insurance.

ਦੀਨੁ [inu] a circular cushion. See **ਦੀਨੁਰੀ** and **ਏ ਡੁਆ**. "inu gagar tārē tīkavāt."—*GPS*.

ਦੀਪਸਾ [ipsa] *Skt* ईप्सा *n* a desire, wish, craving, yearning.

ਦੀਭੇ [ibhe] *Dg* *adv* this side, here. 2 in this world.

ਦੀਭੇ ਉਭੇ [ibhe ubhe] *adv* here and there; hither and thither. 2 in this world and in the next world. "ibhe biṭhālu ubhe biṭhālu."—*asa namdev*.

ਦੀਮਾ [ima] *A* ديماء a signal; a gesture.

ਦੀਮਾਂ [imā], **ਦੀਮਾਨ** [iman], **ਦੀਮਾਨੁ** [imanu] *A* ايمان *n* acceptance, belief, faith, trust. "hoī kīrsan"

iman jāmaile.”—*sri m 1*. 2 religion, faith.

ਈਮਾ ਪਰਸੁੀ [imā paresti] *P* ٿڻ ٻڌڻ *n* sticking to faith and creed.

ਈਮਾ ਫਗਨ [imā fagan] *P* ٿڻ ٻڌڻ *adj* who throws away faith; who renounces religion.

ਈਰ [ir] *Skt* ईर *n* wind, air. 2 movement, inspiration. 3 ईर *vr* to goad; to push; to inspire; to motivate.

ਈਰਖ [irakh], ਈਰਖਾ [irkha] *Skt* ईर *vr* to envy. ईर्ष *n* envy, jealousy, malice. “suad bad irakh mad mara.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਈਰਜ [iraj] *P* ٿڻ ٻڌڻ younger son of king Faridun after whom the country was named Iran. See ਰੂਰਜ.

ਈਰਣ [irāṇ] *Skt* *n* a pushing, goading, driving. 2 squeezing. 3 talk, statement. See ਈਰ.

ਈਰਾਨ [iran] *P* ٿڻ ٻڌڻ See ਈਰਜ and ਫਾਰਸ.

ਈਰਾਨੀ [irani] *P* ٿڻ ٻڌڻ *adjan* inhabitant of Persia. 2 *n* a Parsee. 3 the Persian language.

ਈਰਿਤ [iriti] *Skt* *adj* said, stated. 2 prompted. 3 squeezed.

ਈਵਤੀ [ivṛi] *n* ਏ, the third character of Punjabi script. “ivṛi adi purakh he data.”—*asa pati m 1*. See ਏ.

ਈਵੇ [ive], ਈਵੇ [ivē] *adv* for nothing, purposelessly, in vain. 2 thus, like this, in this manner.

ਈਤ [ir] *Skt* ईत *n* praise, admiration.

ਈਤੀ [iri] See ਏ and ਈਵਤੀ.

ਏ [e] *pron* they. 2 this. “mai! mānu mero bāsi nahī; nis basur bikhriān kau dhavāt, kihī bidhi rokāu tahi? bed puran simriti ke matī sunī nimakh nahī e' basave.”—*sor m 9*. ‘This mind understanding the least.’ “e akhar khiri jahige.”—*gāu bavan kabir*. 3 *part* also used in vocatives. “e mān cācla! caturai kine nā pata.”—*anādu*. 4 *Skt* *n* Vishnu. 5 in Punjabi
‘It is incorrect to say that those who recite bani orally don’t understand the meaning since the mind does not dwell in the heart.

ਏ is also used for the verb ਏ as in ‘kartaṇ nāl piar karda e.’

ਏਉ [eu] *pron* this. 2 *adv* in this way, thus. “bhuli malni! he eu.”—*asa kabir*.

ਏਉ [eu] *pron* this, these. “eu jia bahut grabhi vase.”—*bavan*. 2 this very, these very.

ਏਆਣਾ [eāṇa] *adj* innocent, ignorant, inexperienced. “ādhā lok nā jānāi murakh eāṇa.”—*gāu kabir*. 2 a child.

ਏਆਨਤ [eānat] *A* عانت aid, help. 2 عانت seeing, watching, search.

ਏਇ [ei] *pron* this. “ei kah-hi sidhi pai.”—*gāu kabir*.

ਏਈ [ei] *pron* ਏਹੀ this very. “ei sāgal vikar.”—*maru m 3*. “hāume ei bādhna.”—*var asa m 2*.

ਏਸ [es] *pron* See ਏਸ. “es nau hor thau nahī.”—*anādu*. 2 *n* ਏਸ਼ lord, master. 3 *adj* worthy of worship, adorable. “kahū māhes ko es bakhanyo.”—*33 sāveye*. “esān es nāresān ke sut.”—*ramav*. 4 In Dasam Granth ਏਸ has been used for ਸਿੰਘ, as in ਘਰਗੇਸ (for Kharag Singh) ਸਬਲੇਸ, ਅਭਗੇਸ etc. At present Sikh poets are using ਏਸ਼ for ਸਿੰਘ with their names, as for example. “sumeres top ke dhārake tāhā ese hot.” See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਏਸਨਿ [esāni] *n* ਏਸ਼ (king) ਅਨਿ (army). king’s army. —*sānama*. 2 mistress, a female owner.

ਏਸ ਭੂ [es bhū], ਏਸ ਭੂਅ [es bhua] *n* ਭੂ (earth) ਏਸ਼ (owner); master of the earth; a king. “suta tē es bhua.”—*cāritr 259*.

ਏਸਾ [esa] *adj* ਐਸਾ like this. 2 plural and vocative of ਏਸ਼ (owner). “he! is.”

ਏਸੁ [esu] See ਏਸ.

ਏਸੁਰਜ [esuraj] See ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸੁਰ [esur], ਏਸੁਰਣ [esurnā] *Skt* ऐश्वर *adj* related to the Supreme Master; God’s; king’s. “rāj gājijy ketak esurnā.”—*kālki*. ‘Many kings thundered in the battlefield.’ 2 *n* rank and position of a king, kingship.

ਏਸੁਰ [esvār] See ਏਸਰ and ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸ਼ਰਜ [esvaraj] See ਏਸ਼ਰਜ.

ਏਸ਼ਰਜਾ [esvarja] *cpd* king's daughter. "madr des esvarja bari jāb."—VN.

ਏਸ਼ਰਜ [esvaraj] *Skt* ऐश्वर्य *n* supremacy, sovereignty. 2 majesty, glory. 3 supernatural powers. 4 kingship. 5 rule, government.

ਏਹ [eh] *pron* this, it, these. 2 this world. "ādhe nam visaria na tisū eh nā oh."—*sri m* 1. 3 *Skt n* anger.

ਏਹ ਓਹ [eh oh] *pron* this and that. 2 *n* this world and the next world.

ਏਹਸਾਨ [ehsan] *A* إحسان gratitude, gratefulness. 2 favour, help, philanthropy.

ਏਹਰ [ehar], ਏਹਤ [ehar] *adj* of this. 2 *adv* on this side, in this direction, hither.

ਏਹਤ ਤੇਹਤ [ehar tehar] mine and yours. "ehar tehar chadī tū guru ka sēbādū pēchanū."—*var sor m* 3. 2 of this and of that.

ਏਹਾ [eha] *pron* this very, this only, only these. "eha māti vīsek."—*sri m* 4. "hāumē eha jāti hē."—*var asa m* 2. 2 *adj* like this; resembling this.

ਏਹੀ [ehi] *pron* this very; only this or these. 2 *adj* like this, resembling this.

ਏਹੁ [ehu] See ਏਹ.

ਏਹੋ [eho] *pron* this very; undoubtedly this. "eho pāchotau."—*s fārid*. 2 only this.

ਏਕ [ek] *adj* one. "ek divās mān bhāi umēg."—*bāsāt ramanād*. 2 unparalleled, unique. "māni tāni jāpi ek bhāgvāt."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *n* oneness, unity. 4 God, Vahguru, See ਏਕੁ.

ਏਕਉ [ekau] *adj* one only; the only one. "ekau simrāu nanka."—*JSBB*.

ਏਕ ਅੱਖਰੀ [ek akkhri], ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ [ek acchri] *Skt* एकाक्षरी *a vārṇik* stanza, which assumes many forms.

(1) The first form is Sri, each of its four lines comprises one guru character.

Example:

"hē-gē-le-kē." (having taken along horses and

elephants).

(2) The second form is māhi metre comprising four feet beginning with the same character, each foot being structured as lS, such as. "ājē-ālē-ābhē-ābē."—*japu*.

(3) The next is mṛigēdr metre comprising four jāgān feet (structured lSl) and each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"āgāj-ābhāg-ālakkh-ābhakkh."—*japu*.

(4) The fourth is ṣaṣi metre comprising four jāgān feet (structured lSS), each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"nā rāgē-nā rupe-nā rekhe."

(5) In the last form, the entire metre is structured with only one character, example: "keki kok kāk ki kuk." ... 'cries of a peacock, a ruddy she-drake, and a vulture.'

ਏਕ ਆਧ [ek adh] *adj* one odd, rare, some, hardly any. "tera jān ek adh koi."—*keda kabir*. 2 *pron* some one.

ਏਕਸ [ekas] See ਇਕਸ. "ekas ke gun gau anāt."—*sukhmāni*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦ [ek sēbād] *adj* the one word, demonstrating the singularity of God. 2 Guru's instruction, that has no equal to it. "eksēbād ik bhikhia magē."—*gāu m* 1.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦੀ [ek sēbādī] See ਇਕਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕ ਸਮੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ [ek sāmē sri atma] 'Akal Ustat' contains couplets (201 to 210) of which the first nine are in the form of questions to the intellect about the soul, but their answers are not included. Scholars of various sects have suggested certain answers which are given here together with the original couplets.

"ek sāmē sri atma ucāryo māti siu ben, sēbh prātap jāgdīs kē kaho sēgāl bīdhī tēn."

Once the soul asked the intellect, to relate completely all glories of God in full detail.

Mind's queries:

- 1 ko atma sārūp hē, kahī sṛiṣṭik bicar,
kōn dharm, ko karm hē, kaho sagal vistar.
- 2 kahī jītab, kahī mārēn hē, kēvān surg, kahī
nark,
ko sughṛā ko mūrhta, kahā tār, avitār.
- 3 ko nīda, jās hē kēvān, kēvān pap, kahī
dharm,
kēvān jog, ko bhog hē, kēvān karm, apkarm.
- 4 kaho su sām kasō kahē, dām ko kahā kahāt,
ko sura, data kēvān, kaho tāt ko māt.
- 5 kahā rāk, raja kēvān, hārakh sog hē kōn,
ko rogi, ragi kēvān, kaho tāt muhi tōn.
- 6 kēvān rīṣṭ, ko puṣṭ hē, kahī sṛiṣṭik vicar,
kēvān sṛiṣṭ, ko bhrīṣṭ hē, kaho sagal vistar.
- 7 kahā karm kukarm hē, kahā bharm ko nas,
kahā citān ki chesṭa, kahā acet prakas.
- 8 kahā nem, sājām kahā, kahā gyan agyan,
ko rogi, sogi kēvān, kahā bharm ki han.
- 9 ko sura, sūdār kēvān, kahā jog ko sar,
ko data, gyani kēvān, kahī vicar avicar.

—akal.

This is intellect's reply.

- 1 sāt cit anād aj amār vyapāk pāram anup,
viśvānath devadhīpatī hē yāh atam rūp.
jese jāl te budbuda or tārēg ākar,
tesē purān brāhm te jano sṛiṣṭi vicar.
tātvgyan hit yātēn sād yāhē dharm nīj jan,
tātpār ho upkar me karm pāram śubh man.
- 2 sādacar āru yās sāhit jivān jivān ahī,
āpyās or vikar yut jiyān mārēn jāg mahī.
mān ki sāti svārēg hē nārāk deh ābhiman,
pārē nā vās kīh viśay ke tāko sughṛā jan.
viśayprayān mūrth hē tārēk sācc pārtitī,
so avitārēk pāchanī jo yāte vipritī.
- 3 bhāgānprātīgīya nīd hē āru rān pīth dīkhan,
sātyprātīgīya virta yāhē jāgēt yās jan.
dhārāmkrīṣṭ ko tyagno pap māhā jīy man,
khātī ghalīkē devno pūn nā ya sām an.
vāhguru me cit ki lāgān kāhave jog,

- daś idrān hoykē sukḥ bhogān hē bhog.
jāg ko sukḥdayāk kṛīya gurumāt me hē karm.
viśv dukhāvan lobh vāsī jano so āpkarm.
- 4 mān vās kārno sām āhē dām idrān jēkar,
dur kārēn ānyay hit lāṛē su śur vicar.
data vidyadānī hē āru nīṣkam udar,
sātyam āru vāhguru māt tāt nīrdhar.
- 5 jākē trīṣṇā ādhīk hē soi rāk pāchan,
sātokhī utsah yut raja levo jan.
duvidhā tyagān hārē hē cīta jano śok,
rogi viśyasakt hē ragi cit ārok.
- 6 sāhit vīvek su rīṣṭ hē puṣṭ prakrāmān,
mūṛgtrīṣṇā āru svāpān vāt sṛiṣṭi dāsa līhu jan.
manuṣ tēn sāphlo kīyo jīn śubh karm kāmāi,
sui śreṣṭh, yāte ulāt jāg me bhārē kahaī.
- 7 sādacar jāg karm hē duracar upkarm,
gursīkhyā kār brāhm ko gyan, nās hē bharm.
maya kē sāyog kār cetān cēsṭa jan,
trīgun āsāgāt brāhm me tīm ācēsṭa man.
- 8 īkrās jāp vrāt dharbo tāko kāhīyē nem,
tyag phājūlī sārēvāda sājām dayāk khēm.
gyan yathārēth vāstu ko bhakhāt gyani gyan,
lākhān or ko or hī yāhī rūp agyan.

- rogi sādā āsājīmi sogi citāvan,
jātī patī āru chut ko tyagān bhrām ki han.
- 9 mānjeta sura āhē sūdār hē guṇvān,
jāb cit ki thīrtā bhāī sar yog yāh man.
data īk kārṭar hē gyani nanāk dev,
jo āgyani pāṣu nārēn turāt bānavē dev.
gurumāt ānmāt sāty ko khojān āhē vicar,
bhēdcal ki ādhgātī lehu avicar.

ਏਕਸਾਰ [eksar] See ਇਕਸਾਰ.

ਏਕਸਿਪੁ [eksidhu] *n* the Creator, God who on determination is proved matchless. "eksidhu jini dhīāta."—*ram m 1*.

ਏਕ ਸੁਆਨ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [ek suan kē ghārī gāvṇa] *sen* to be sung in the same tune and beat of the hymn: "ek suan dū suanī nālī." Thus it is sung; in this lies the training to do so.

2 See ਘਰ.

ਏਕਸੁਤ [eksut] *adj* of the same opinion, concurring. 2 strung on or the same thread.

ਏਕਸੈ [ekse] to the mind. "sabh lok sēlahe ekse."—*bāsāt m 1*. 2 one thing.

ਏਕ ਚੱਖੁ [ek cakṣu], ਏਕ ਚੱਖੁ [ekcācchu] blind in one eye. "ek cācchu ki bat sun rijh rāhe māharaj."—*cāritr 54*. 2 treating every one equally. 3 *n* Shukar, the teacher of demons. 4 Jayant, son of Indar. 5 a crow. See ਜੱਤ.

ਏਕਚਿੱਤ [ekcitt] *adj* with rapt mind, attentive. "ekcitt jih rk chin dhyayo."—*ākal*.

ਏਕਚੱਤ੍ਰ [ekchātr] a kingdom having a single crowned head of state. None else is entitled to hold a canopy over his head. See ਇਕਚੱਤ੍ਰਰਾਜ.

ਏਕਡਾਲ [ekdal] *adj* a weapon without a separate handle or grip, but having the grip and the blade in one place.

ਏਕਤ [ekāt] *Skt* एकत्र *adj* at one place, collected together. "niru dhārāṇī kārī rakhe ekāt."—*sar a m 5*. 2 ਏਕਤੁ. See ਏਕਤਾ.

ਏਕਤਰ [ekātār] *Skt* *adj* one of the two.

ਏਕਤਾ [ekta], ਏਕਤੁ [ekātu] *Skt n* unity, accord, oneness.

ṣamīl ho pir me ṣarir mā bhed rakh
 ātār kapaṭ jō ughare to ugharjāi,
 eso thāt thāne jō bina hū yātr mātr kare
 sāp ko jāhīr yō utare to utarjāi,
 'thakur' kāhīr yāh kāthīn nā jāno kachu
 ekta kīye te kāho kāhā nā sudharjāi?
 car jāne car hu dīṣa te car kone gāhī
 meru ko hīlayke ukharē to ukharjāi.
 2 equality, parity. "ekātu race pārharī dot."—*bāsāt a m 1*.

ਏਕਤੁ [ekātr] See ਏਕਤ.

ਏਕਤੁ [ekātv] See ਏਕਤਾ.

ਏਕਥੈ [ekthe] *adj* (collected) at one place.

ਏਕਦਾ [ekda] *Skt* *adv* once only. 2 once; at one time.

ਏਕਦੇਸੀ [ekdesi] *Skt* एक देशी *adj* who keeps affiliation with only one place or one country

at a time.

ਏਕਦੰਤ [ekdāt] *Skt n* Ganesh or Gajanan, who has only one tooth. See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [ekdrisṭi] *n* viewing all as equal. "ekdrisṭī kārī samsarī jāne jogi kāhie soi."—*suhi m 1*.

ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਕ [ekdrīk] *adj* one-eyed; blind in one eye. 2 free from discrimination between the high and the low; possessing divine knowledge. 3 *n* Shiv. 4 a crow. 5 Venus.

ਏਕਨਾਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ [eknarivrāt] monogamy; the norm to forego second marriage when the first wife is alive. "eka nari jāti hūi."—*BG*. "trīy ek vyah nāhī kin vyah."—*datt*.

ਏਕਪਦ [ekpād], ਏਕਪਦ [ekpād] *Skt n* paradise. 2 Mount Kailash. 3 Kerala, now called Malabar. 4 an inhabitant of Malabar. 5 an ascetic who meditates standing on one leg. 6 God whose one foot comprises the entire world. 7 one manifestation of Shiv out of eleven Rudars.

ਏਕਬ [ekāb] ਏਕ-ਅਬ. "prān ekāb kārḥ5."—*krisān*.

ਏਕਭਟ [ekbhāt] *adj* a unique soldier who has no equal. "pātīr udharāṇ ekbhāṭe."—*ākal*.

ਏਕਭਾਇ [ekbhāi] *n* the idea of oneness; absence of duality. 2 *adv* with a single idea. "ekbhāi dekhāu sabb nari."—*gāu kabir*.

ਏਕਭਾਰ [ekbhar] *adj* an object or measure put for weighing in one pan of the balance. "pātīr purīa ek bhar hovhī."—*prabha m 1*. See ਭਾਰ.

ਏਕਮ [ekām] *n* the first day of either fortnight of a lunar month. See P ਯਕਮ. "ekām ekākar nīrālā."—*bīlā m 1* thirti. 2 *adj* unparalleled; unique. "ekām eke apī upāi."—*majh a m 3*. 3 first.

ਏਕਮਇ [ekmāi], ਏਕਮਇਆ [ekmāia], ਏਕਮਈ [ekmāi], ਏਕਮਯ [ekmāy] *adj* one form which on merging with others does not remain distinct. "sace suce ekmāia."—*siddh gosāṭī*.

ਏਕ ਮਰੇ ਪੰਚੇ ਮਿਲਿ ਰੋਵਹਿ [ek mərə pāṇe mīlī rovhī]—*asa m 1*. 'On the death of a kin, the five (mother, father, brother, wife and son) lament.' 2 on the demise of the ego its five perversions mourn as they lose their power.

ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੁਏ, ਦੋਇ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਚਾਰਿ, ਚਾਰਿ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਫਹ ਮੁਏ ਚਾਰਿ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੋਇ ਨਾਰ [ek mārāṇte doī mue, doī mārāṇte chārī, chārī mārāṇte chāh mue, chārī purakh doī nārī]—*s kabir*. With the dying of the self, two (attachment and duality) also die; not only these two but also the four remaining ones die. Of these, four are masculine: joy, grief, birth and death and two feminine: desire and envy, which also come to end. 2 On the death of ignorance, two, insecurity and confusion, also die, and with the death of these two, four delusions (self knowledge in lifeless intellect, constant intellect in inconstant body, comfort in pain and pure intellect in impure body) also vanish and with the disappearance of these four, the six states of pleasure, pain, birth, death, envy and desire also disappear. Of these six, two are feminine and four are masculine.

ਏਕ ਰਦਨ [ek rāḍan] *n* Ganesh (with one tooth) See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਏਕਲ [ekal], ਏਕਲਾ [ekla] *adj* alone, without company of another. 2 peerless, matchless. second to none. 3 only one, one only. "ekal maṭi kūjār ciṭi bhājān hē bahu nana re."—*mali namdev*.

ਏਕ ਵਚਨ [ek vāṇan] *n* singular number in grammar. 2 one word, one utterance.

ਏਕ ਵਾਕ [ek vak], ਏਕਵਾਕਯਤਾ [ekvakyatā] *Skt* एकाव्ययता *n* concurrence, accord, agreement.

ਏਕਤ [ekāt] *adj* alone. 2 *n* an acre, a measure 4,840 square yards of area.

ਏਕਾ [eka] *n* the numeral 1 (one). 2 the Creator, God. 3 a worshipper of the only One. "eke kəu səcu eka jāṇē."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 4 oneness,

unity, union. 5 *part* only one; one only. "eka ṭ gāhuhā."—*asa m 5*. 6 *Skt* एका *n* a goddess; Durga.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕ [eka ek] *adv* suddenly; all at once. 2 *adj* different from one another.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕੀ [eka eki] *adj* who lives in seclusion. 2 living separately from all. 3 unbounded follower of monism. "rāh-hī liv lage eka eki sabbadu bicar."—*guj a m 1*. 4 *n* a decision, settlement. "eka eki kīye bin hām milhī nā javē."—*GPS*.

ਏਕਾਸੀ [ekasi], ਏਕਾਸੀਹ [ekasih] *Skt* ऐकसीति, eighty-one, 81.

ਏਕਾਹਾਰੀ [ekaharī] *adj* who eats only one thing. 2 who eats only once a day.

ਏਕਾਕੀ [ekakī] See ਇਕਾਕੀ 2.

ਏਕਾਕ [ekakṣ] *Skt* *adj* one-eyed; blind of one eye. See ਏਕਚੱਖੁ.

ਏਕਾਕਾਰ [ekakṣār] See ਏਕਾਖਰ.

ਏਕਾਕਾਰੀ [ekakṣarī] See ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. 2 a Sankrit dictionary, giving meanings of one lettered nouns. It was compiled by a scholar Purushotam Dev. In Hindi Nand Das has also provided several meanings of each word in couplets, as for example.

Example:

"go īdri go vak jāl go ākaṣ dīsi chōd, go dhār go taru go kīrān go palāk gobīd."

ਏਕਾਖਰ [ekakhār] one letter, one character. 2 the eternal one, God.

ਏਕਾਂਗ [ekāg] *n* the numeral one, 1 See ਇਕਾਂਗ. 2 *Skt* एकाङ्ग a limb. 3 part of anything.

ਏਕਾਗਰ [ekagar] *Skt* एकाग्र *adj* concentrating on one thing. 2 free from volitility, stable, calm. "sāvghan ekagar cit."—*sukhmāni*.

ਏਕਾਂਗੀ [ekāgi] *Skt* एकाङ्गिन् *adj* having one limb only. 2 favouring one side.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰ [ekagr] See ਏਕਾਗਰ.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ [ekagrata] *n* concentration, absence of playfulness. 2 mental poise.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ [ekach] See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekachri] See ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. 2 See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਏਕਾਂਤ [ekāt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਏਕਾਂਤੀ [ekāti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ [ekadāś] *Skt* एकादश *adj* eleven. 2 numeral 11. 3 eleventh chapter of Bhagvat.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadāśī] *Skt* एकादशी *n* eleventh of either fortnight of a lunar month. The Vaishnavs consider fasting on ekadashi virtuous and eating grain a sin; See ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ. In Sikhism this fast is defined as under;

“ekadāśi nīkṣṭi pekḥ-hu hāri ramu,
indri bāsi kārī sunḥu hārinamu,
māni sātōkh sārāb jā dāia,
in bīdhī bārātu sōpurān bhāia.”

—*gāu thiti m 5.*

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadesi] See ਏਕ ਦੋਸੀ. 2 *adj*(one) having a singular aim. “ekadesi ek dīkhavē.”—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਾਵਲਿ [ekavālī], ਏਕਾਵਲੀ [ekavli] *n* a vārṇik metre. See ਪੰਜ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2. 2 figure of meaning, in which words are deleted, or adapted to avoid repetition.

Example:

“saci priti hām tum siu jori,
tum siu jori āvēr sōgi tori.”—*sor ravidas.*
“ek mārōte doi muē, doi mārōtāh carī,
carī mārōtāh chāh muē, carī purākh doi nārī.”
—*s kabir.*

ਏਕਿ [eki] one out of many. 2 several. “eki cāl hām dekhāh suami.”—*ram m 1. 3 to some.*

“eki nācavhi eki bhāvavhi.”—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਿਆ [ekia] *n* oneness, unity. 2 became one.

“thakur sevāk rāli ekia.”—*var kan m 4.*

ਏਕੀ [eki] short form of ਏਕ ਹੀ (only one) “eki sahib bahra duja āvērū nā jānē.”—*maru m 1.*

ਏਕੁ [eku] See ਏਕ. “eku ādharu namu dhānu mora.”—*dev m 5.* 2 the Creator, Vahguru. “eku āradhi pārachāt gāe.”—*sukhmāni.* 3 unity chance, interaction. “pāca te eku

chuṭa.”—*sar m 5 pārtal.*

ਏਕੋਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ekēdriy] *Skt* एकेन्द्रिय *n* a being having a single sense, such as has a leech. 2 per Sankhya philosophy, a form of non attachment or asceticism in which senses disjoined from evils are joined to the mind itself. “ekēdriy ā vāṣikar kāhī.”—*GPS.*

ਏਕੈ ਸਬਦੀ [ekē śabdi] See ਇਕ ਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕੋ [eko] *adj* only one, one only. “eko jāpi eko salāhī.”—*sukhmāni.* “satsōgātī kesi jānē? jīthē eko nam vākhānē.”—*sri m 1 jogi ādri.*

ਏਕੋਇਕ [eko-ik], ਏਕੋਏਕ [eko-ek], ਏਕੋਏਕੀ [eko-eki] *adj* supreme, unique, only one, without duality. “sābh eko-ik vārētda.”—*sri m 3.*

“eko-ek vāse māni suami.”—*māla m 3.* “eko-eki nēn nīharāu.”—*asa m 5.* 2 one joined to one, eleven. “eko-ek bākhānē.”—*gāu thiti m 5.* Here, there is a pun on the word; it can mean ‘eleven’ as also ‘the unique Creator.’

ਏਕੋ ਹੋ ਬਹੁਸ੍ਯਾ [eko hō bahusyā] This is a sentence from Upnishad; it means, ‘I the only one may be many’; that is how the transcendent God is thought of. His Unity is in immanent multiplicity.

ਏਕੋਤੱਰ [ekottār] *adj* one more, plus one, as in ekottār so, meaning one hundred and one, 101.

ਏਕੋਧਰਮ [ekodhārām] *n* common religion for all and everyone. “ekodhārāmu dīrē sēcū koi, gurmāti pura jugī jugī soi.”—*bāsāt ā m 1.* 2 the Sikh religion.

ਏਕੋਨੇਤ੍ਰ [ekonetra] *adj* one-eyed; impartial; viewing all equally. “sāda nīhar-hī ekonetre.”—*sukhmāni.*

ਏਕੰਕਾਰ [ekākar] *n* the one indivisible reality; God sans duality. “ekākar dhīae ram.”—*suhi chāt m 5.* “prāṇvo ādi ekākara.”—*ākal.* 2 one Oankar. ੴ. “saha gāṇhi nā kār-hī bicar,
“नदीसत एकोहं बहुस्यां प्रजापयेति.” (chādogyā: 6 khāṇḍ 2 māt 3).

He desired that He, the lone form, (should) be born in myriad forms.

sahe uparī ekākar.”—ram m 1. 3 adj single form, one shape. “bhrām chūte te ekākar.”—suhī m 5. “phāl pake te ekākara.”—suhī m 5. “eka ekākar līkh vekhalīa.”—BG. See ਏਕੰਕਾਰ.

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੀ [ekākari] adj who worships the one God; monotheistic. 2 having only one form. “sut khīche ekākari.”—gaur a m 4.

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ [ekākaru] See ਏਕੰਕਾਰ. “ekākaru vāsē mān bhavē.”—maru solhe m 1.

ਏਕੰਗਾ [ekāga], ਏਕੰਗੀ [ekāgi] See ਏਕੰਗੀ.

ਏਖ [ekh] Skt ਏਸ n a search, hunt, exploration. 2 a desire, wish.

ਏਖਣਾ [ekhṇa] See ਏਖਣਾ.

ਏਜ਼ਦ [ezad] P عزاد n the Creator.

ਏਜ਼ਾਜ਼ [ezaz] A عزاء honour, homage, prestige.

ਏਟਾਯਾ [eṭaya], ਏਟਾਵਾ [eṭava] a city on the bank of Yamuna in the United Provinces, and a principal town of the district and a railway station. The ninth Guru visited it. Bhai Tara Singh named it eṭaya.

ਏਠ [eṭh] Skt एठ् vr to stop, torture, move.

ਏਠਨਾ [eṭhna] v to stretch. 2 to contort one's body.

ਏਡਕ [eḍak] adj so big, so large. 2 Skt n a male sheep; a ram.

ਏਡਕਾ [eḍka] Skt n a sheep.

ਏਡਾ [eḍa] adj so large.

ਏ.ਡੀ. [e-ḍi] Anno Domini; the Christian era.

ਏਡੀ [eḍi] n heel. 2 short for ਇਤਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ.

ਏ.ਡੀ.ਸੀ. [e-ḍi-si] F aide-de-camp. an assistant to an army commander. 2 a courtier, counsellor.

ਏਡੁਆ [eḍua], ਏਡੁਆ [ēḍua] n a cushioned loop put under a load being carried on the head. “punar eḍua sis tāke īkae.”—gyan. 2 Skt इण्डू gloves of reed fibre worn while handling heated articles to protect the hands.

ਏਢਕ [eḍhak] n a ram. See ਏਡਕ 2. “eḍhak rup su disān laga.”—NP.

ਏਣ [eṇ] Skt n a buck; a black buck. “bina sāstrā jhare bhāe eṇ jese.”—GPS. 2 Skt अनेनस्

adj free from blemish; faultiness. “raja yudhisṭra bhu bhārat eṇ.”—gyan. ‘King Yudhishtar the nourisher of the earth (the people).’

ਏਣਰਾਜ [eṇraj] n a black buck; a deer. 2 a lion. 3 the moon, master of the deer. “cāryo eṇrajō dhāre baṇ paṇō.”—aj.

ਏਣੀ [eṇi] Skt n a doe.

ਏਣੀ ਪਤਿ [eṇi pāṭi] n a deer, a black buck.

ਏਤ [et] pron this. “et chādai moh te.”—bīla m 5. 2 adj this much. 3 Skt arrived.

ਏਤੱਭ [etajjh] See ਏਤਿਹ.

ਏਤਤ [etāt], ਏਤਦ [etād] Skt एतद् pron this. 2 adv thus, in this manner.

ਏਤਦਾਲ [etdal] A عتدال n equality, justice.

ਏਤਬਾਰ [etbar] P عتبار n trust, faith, reliability, belief.

ਏਤੜਾ [eṭṛa], ਏਤੜੇ [eṭṛe] adj this much, so many. “me tanī avgaṇ eṭṛe.”—varsuhī m 1. “eṭṛa vic-hu so jān sāmḍha.”—var guj l m 3. See ਸਮਧਾ.

ਏਤਾ [eta] adj this much. “eta bhāvī thāki.”—maru a m 1.

ਏਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [etadriṣ] Skt एतादृश adj which looks so; visibly like this; similar to this.

ਏਤਾਵਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [etavānmatr] Skt एतावन्मात्र only this much; merely this much quantity.

ਏਤਿਹ [etihy], ਏਤਿਭ [etijh] Skt ऐतिह be thus; traditionally a well known matter, the mere existence being its proof. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਏਤਿਤਾ [etitra] See ਏਤੜਾ.

ਏਤੁ [etu] See ਏਤ. “etu mohī ḍuba sāsar.”—asa m 1.

ਏਤੇ [ete] so many, as many as these. “ete guṇ etia cāgīaia.”—prabhā m 1.

ਏਤੈ [ete] adj so much, so many. “ete jālī vāśde tikh mār-hī.”—var māla m 3.

ਏਥਹ [ethah] See ਅਥਰਤਏਥਹ.

ਏਥਹੁ [eth-hu] adv from this place, from here. “eth-hu churkīa thaur nā pāi.”—asa m 3.

ਏਥੇ [ethe], ਏਥੇ [ethe] adv at this place, here.

2 in this world. "ethe othe nanka karta rakhē pətī."—*JSBB*.

ਏਦਾ [eda], ਏਦਾ [edā] *adv* in this way, in this manner.

ਏਦੁ [edu], ਏਦੁ [edū] from this, compared with this. "edu uparī karam nahī."—*ramkali 3 m 1*.

ਏਧਰ [edhar] *adv* this side, on this side, hither.

2 in this world.

ਏਨ [en] See ਏਨ and ਏਣ. "gyan abhīram ser, moh sam en ki."—*GPS*. 'Attachment is like a deer.'

ਏਨਾ [ena] *adj* so much, this much. 2 *pron* to these. "en thāgānī thāg se."—*var mala m 1*.

ਏਨੀ [eni] See ਏਣੀ. 2 *adj* this much. 3 *pron* these (men or people) "eni thāgi jagu thāgiā."—*var mala m 1*.

ਏਨੂੰ [enū] See ਏਨੂੰਆ.

ਏਮ [em] See ਇਮ. "bulyo em bakā."—*gyan*.

ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ [emnabad] a town in tehsil and district Gujranwala, 8 miles south east of it, was formerly called Saidpur. Sher Shah Suri razed it and named the new settlement in its place as Shergarh. Later, one of Akbar's officers, Muhammad Amin, renamed it Emnabad. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for sometime in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter of Saidpur. See ਭਾਗੁ ਮਲਿਕ.

Many scholars believe that when in Sammat 1578, Guru Nanak Dev, delivered the dwellers of Saidpur from Babur's servitude and brought them peace (aman), the place came to be called Emnabad, امان آباد. This town is three miles east of Emnabad railway station, and has the following gurdwaras:

(a) Bhai Lalo's well: It was within his house, and Guru Nanak Dev used its water for drinking and bathing.

(b) Chakki Sahib, (hand-operated mill). During the massacre by the Mughals, Guru

Nanak Dev was also held captive like others and was given a mill to grind corn. The Guru prevailed upon the king to release all the prisoners. This shrine has 14 ghumaons of land. A fair is held here on the first of Baisakh.

(c) Rori Sahib gurdwara is half a mile south west of the town. Here Guru Nanak Dev used to sit for meditation. This gurdwara has an annual grant of Rs. 1000 since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and also has nine squares (225 acres) of land. It has a beautiful building and so are those for residence. Annual fairs are held on Baisakhi and on full moon day of Kattak.

ਏਰਣਾ [erna], ਏਰਨਾ [erna] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* a forest-dweller; a barbarian.

ਏਰਨਾ ਗੋਹਾ [erna goha] *n* a cow's dung droppings in the forest.

ਏਰਾਕ [erak] See ਇਰਾਕ.

ਏਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਇਰਾਕੀ.

ਏਰਾਵਤ [eravat] See ਐਰਾਵਤ.

ਏਰਾਵਤੀ [eravati] See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਏਰੰਡ [erāṇḍ] *Skt* एरण्ड *n* a castor plant and its fruit. Oil of its seeds is used for burning, lubrication, and as a laxative or purgative etc. Its effect is moist hot. It heals acute stomach pain, pain in the joints and phlegm. Tying its leaves on swellings and boils is beneficial. Its Latin name is Ricinus Communis. 2 Per Sakand Puran, a place of pilgrimage.

ਏਲਚੀ [elci] *T* اَلْخِي, *n* an ambassador, an envoy. 2 a diplomatic representative of a country.

ਏਲਵਿਲ [elvīl] *n* born to Ilvila, Kuber. See ਇਲਵਿਲ.

ਏਲਾ [ela] See ਇਲਾਖਚੀ. 2 a matrik metre of three lines, each line having 24 matras with the first pauses after the 11th matra and the next after the 13th subsequent matra, the last two matras being guru.¹

¹If this metre has four lines and the last two matras do not observe this rule, a rōla metre comes into being.

Example:

“nāhī lehē hārīnam, dan kahū nāhī dehē.”

—kalki.

(b) The second form of *ela* has four lines, each being structured as IIS, ISI, II, III, ISS, with pauses after the fifth and the subsequent tenth *matra* of each line.

Example:

“jag me nāhī, sukh tēnīk kār vicaro”...

3 *Skt vr* to frolic, to play.

ਏਲਾਨ [elan] *A* اٰلان *n* an order, command. 2 a written order. 3 notice, advertisement.

ਏਵ [ev] *adv* thus, in this manner. “ev bhī akhī nā jāpāi.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt part* surely, definitely.

3 also, too. 4 definitely, indeed.

ਏਵਜ [evaj] See ਇਵਜ.

ਏਵਡ [evəḍ], ਏਵਡੁ [evəḍu] so much, so great, so large. “evəḍ uca hovē koī.”—*jāpu*.

ਏਵਮਸਤੁ [evəmsətu], ਏਵਮਸੁ [evəmsu] *Skt part*

ਏਵੈ-ਅਸੁ may it be thus; let it be like this.

ਏਵੜ [evəṛ] so great or large. “nākh evəṛ hē jāko.”—*bāno*.

ਏਵੇ [eve], ਏਵੈ [evē], ਏਵੇ [evē], ਏਵੈ [evē], ਏਵੈ [evā] *part* definitely thus or in this way. 2 useless, fruitless. “cōga mōda kīchu sujhe nahi ihu tēnu eve khovē.”—*vəḍ m / əlahīya*. 3 *Skt* एवं thus, in this way. 4 in this way. “nanāk eve jānīe.”—*var asa*.



ਸ [sassa] fourth character of Punjabi script; it is dental in pronunciation.¹ 2 *v* short form of ਅਸਿਤ. “ਕਿ ਐਭੈਯੋ ਕਿ ਐਭੈਯੋ.”—*gyan*. 3 *Skt* ਸਾ *n* Shiv, Mahadev. 4 a weapon. 5 mind. 6 sleep. 7 welfare. 8 *Skt* ਸ਼ God. 9 a snake. 10 a bird. 11 wind, air. 12 a flash, light. 13 the moon. 14 knowledge. 15 worry. 16 a road. 17 an abbreviation of *sāgan* according to prosody. 18 *prefix* with, as in “rogi brāhma bisan sardura.”—*bher* *m* 1. “gurmukhi nib-he sarpavari.”—*sidhgosati*. 19 *pron* he, she. “supac tui sa manī.”—*keda ravidas*. ‘Take him as a low-born.’ 20 *P* ۞ his, to him. It is used at the end of a word as in *kalmāṣ* (his pen).

ਸਉ [səu] *Skt* सत् *n* one hundred. “bahutu pratapu gāu sū pae.”—*sarā kabir*. 2 *Skt* सज्ज *n* to sleep. “sū nīsul jān tēg dhārī.”—*var bīla m* 4. “nīt sukh sūdīa.”—*suhi chāt m* 4. 3 *Skt* सपथ *n* an oath; a vow, pledge. “sac kēhō agh ogh dāli sū.”—*datt*. 4 *part* company, association. “pakhāḍ dharam prīt nēhi hārī sū.”—*maru solhe m* 1. 5 *to*, for. “mo sū kou nē kēhe sāmjhāī.”—*gāu ravidas*. 6 *from*, through. See सਉ ਪਾਈ. 7 *P* ۞ *n* husband, master, lord. “kāhu nanak sū nah.”—*var asa*. “kulah sāmuh udharan sū.”—*savēye m* 5 *ke*.

ਸਉਹ [səuh] See ਸੌਹ.

ਸਉਹੇ [səuhe], ਸਉਹੇ [səuhē] *adv* face to face, in the presence of. “sūhe utarū deī.”—*oṣkar*.

ਸਉਕਣ [səukən], ਸਉਕਣਿ [səukənī] *Skt* सपत्नी *n* ‘It is pronounced as a palatal, when it is ਸ (ਸ) in form; ਸ (ਥ) is retroflex.

second wife of the same husband; co-wife. “səukənī ghar ki kāt tīagi.”—*asa m* 5.

ਸਉਖ [səukh] See ਸੌਖ.

ਸਉਗਤ [səugat] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸਉਡਿ [səūḍī] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् *n* an elephant with a trunk. 2 See ਸੁੰਡਾ and ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਡਿਅਰਿ [səūḍī arī], ਸਉਡਿਅਰਿ [səūḍī arī] *n* an enemy of the elephant (ਸੁੰਡੀ); the lion. —*sānama*.

ਸਉਡਿਨੀ [səūḍīnī] *n* an army having elephants in it.—*sānama*.

ਸਉਡੀ [səūḍī] *Skt* सौदृ *adj* who tolerates. “māha sāstrā sūḍī.”—*ramav*. 2 See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡੀ [səūḍī] See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡਾਤਕ [səūḍyātāk] *n* killer of the elephant, the lion.—*sānama*.

ਸਉਂਡਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [səūḍyātāk dhunīnī] *n* a lion, the killer of the elephant; a gun, that roars like him.—*sānama*.

ਸਉਣ [səuṇ] *Skt* सज्ज *n* sleeping, having a nap. 2 *Skt* सङ्ग *n* an omen, good or ill, depending upon the reward; a sign etc. “soi sasātu sūṇ soi.”—*sri m* 5. See ਅਪਸਰੁਨ and ਸਕੁਨ.

ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ [səuṇsasat], ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤੁ [səuṇsasatru] *Skt* सङ्ग *n* a scripture that makes known the good or evil omens. “chānīchārvar sūṇ sasat bicarū.”—*bīla var* 7. “prabhū hāmāre sāstrā sūṇ.”—*bher m* 5.

ਸਉਣਾ [səuṇa] *v* to sleep. “baba, hor sūṇa khusi khuarū.”—*sri m* 1.

ਸਉਤ [səut] See ਸਉਕਣ and ਸਉਤੁ.

ਸਉਤਨਿ [səutənī] co-wife. See ਸਉਕਣਿ.

ਸਉਤੁ [səutu] *Skt* सपुत्र *n* who has a son, or progeny.

"saphəlu janəmu hərijan ka upjia jini kino sautu bidhata."—*dev m 5*. 2 See ਸਰਿਤਨਿ.

ਸਰਿਦਰਸ਼ [saudarəʃ] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty. "dipe joti saudarəjdhare anupā."—*narav. 2 Skt* सौदर्य. real brotherhood; born to the same parents.

ਸਰਿਦਾ [sauda] *T 1, 2* *n* a transaction, business, bargain, sale and purchase. "sac sauda vapar."—*sri m 1*. "bādhən sauda anvicari."—*asa ə m 1*. 2 a worth-purchasing object, merchandise. "nanək hət pəṭəṇ vici kaia həri lede gurmukhi sauda jiu."—*majh m 4*. 3 *A 1, 2* an element black in colour; the wind, air. 4 *P 1, 2* a mental disorder, caused by craziness or excess of insanity. See ਉਦਮਾਦ. 5 See ਸਰਿਦਾ.

ਸਰਿਦਾ [səuda] sleeping, asleep. "səudē vahu vahu ucar-hi."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਰਿਦਾਈ [saudai] *adj* having excess of craziness; unbalanced, deranged, insane. See ਸਰਿਦਾ 4.

ਸਰਿਦਾਗਰ [saudagər] *P 1, 2* *adja* businessman, merchant, trader.

ਸਰਿਦਾਗਰੀ [saudagri] *P 1, 2* *n* merchandise, trade. "suṇi sasət saudagri."—*sor m 1*.

ਸਰਿਪਣਾ [səupna], ਸਰਿਪਨਾ [səupna] *Skt* समर्पण *P 1, 2* *n* the act of entrusting. "tənu mānu saupi age dhəri."—*suhi ə m 3*. "kūji guru saupai."—*gəu m 5*. "The Creator (God) has entrusted the key of the treasure to the Guru."

ਸਰਿਪਾਈ [səupai] entrusted. See ਸਰਿਪਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਪਿ [səupɪ] *adv* having entrusted, having delivered. "tənu mānu dhənu sabbhu saupɪ gur kəu."—*ənādu*.

ਸਰਿਰ [səur] See ਸਰਿਰਣਾ. 2 *Skt* स्वैर *n* one's own will; on one's own. 3 acting in accordance with one's own liking or desire. "or pikhē gəjgaməni saurē."—*krisən*. 4 *adj* who does his own sweet will.

ਸਰਿਰਣਾ [səurna] *v* to be right, to improve, groom. 2 to be fragrant; to be redolent. "jaki

'Its recitation as "kūji guru saupai." is not correct.

vasu bənaspatɪ saurē."—*prəbha m 1*.

ਸਰਿਰੁ [səuru] *adj* with ਰਿਰੁ (silk garment). 2 *adj* short form of ਸੈਂ-ਅਰੁ with, and. "ber pəryo hāmro həri sauru kəlāk cədhyo."—*krisən*. 'had enmity with God and thus got disgraced.'

ਸਰਿਰੈ [səurē] See ਸਰਿਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਲਾ [səula] cheap. 2 easy, accessible. 3 *Skt* सबल mighty. 4 ਸੋ ਲਲਾਸ with rapture; with joy.

"jisu sətɪ guru purākḥ prəbhu saula."—*var kan m 4*. 5 swarthy, dark-complexioned, wheatish.

ਸਰਿਤ [saur], ਸਰਿਤਾ [səura], ਸਰਿਤਿ [səurɪ], ਸਰਿਤੀ [səuri] *adj* narrow. "nacc nə janai akhē bhui sauri."—*BG*. 2 *n* cloth used to cover the body during sleep. "ughe saur pəlāgh."—*var mēla m 1*. 'The sleepy has a liking bed.' "je jūə sauri sājri raja nə bhatar."—*BG*. 'If during sleep a person is infested with lice, then, he, though a lord of numerous insects, does not become a king.'

ਸਰਿਅਨ [səuan] to gentlemen; of noblemen. See ਸਰਿਅ.

ਸਰਿਅਾ [səua] See ਸਾਊ. "raja ko nyota kahyo sauan sahɪt bulaɪ."—*cəritr 58*.

ਸਰਿਹਾਗ [səuhag]. ਸਰਿਹਾਗ [səubhag] *Skt* सौभाग्य *n* good luck. 2 marital bliss with husband being alive. "səuhag bhag bahu bidhi ləsət."—*datt*.

ਸਰਿਰ [səur] *n* a rider, horseman. "səḡ saur ikadəʃ kərə."—*GPS*. "rte saur pəṭhavət bhəe."—*VN*. 2 *A 1, 2* *n* understanding, intelligence, knowledge.

ਸਰਿਰਭ [səurəbh] See ਸੋਰਭ.

ਸਰਿਤਾ [səota], ਸਰਿਤੀ [səoti] *adj* having children, blessed with progeny. 2 ससर्प cheap. See ਅਰਧ. "gɪa de vənɪj səota."—*BG*. "ɪh khəp səoti."—*BG*.

ਸਸਾਦ [sə-ad] *A 1, 2* *adj* noble. 2 righteous, lucky. See ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ.

ਸਸਿ [səɪ] *n* one hundred. 2 See ਸਯ.

ਸਵਿਆਨ [səran] *n* knowledge of high quality,

sagacity. 2 *adj* knowledgeable, wise, dexterous. "ghrit karən dādhi mæthe sarian."—*bher ravidas*.

ਸਫਿਆਨਪ [səianəp] *n* wisdom. 2 cleverness. sagacity. 3 shrewdness. 4 parsimony, miserliness.

ਸਫਿਆਨਾ [səiana] See ਸਫਿਆਨ 2.

ਸਫਿੰਦ [səid] a chariot. See ਸਫਿੰਦਨ. "gəj bajr səvar səid cāl."—*səloh*.

ਸਫੀ [səi] *adj* century. 2 natural vegetation. 3 *n* master, lord. 4 a female friend. "cərcə jəb ja un səian ki."—*krisən*. 5 *A* عُس an effort, attempt.

ਸਫੀਅਦ [səiad] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਫੀਆਹ [səiah] *A* سَفِيْهُ a traveller, journeyman.

ਸਫੀਆਦ [səiad] *A* سَفِيْهُ a hunter, chaser. "rəna hoiā bodhiā purəkh hoe səiad."—*var sor m l*. 'Women have become fragile while men have turned carnivorous, an incompatible union.' 2 a tyrant.

ਸਫੀਸ [səis] *A* سَفِيْص *n* a supervisor, paymaster. 2 a police officer, incharge of the city. 3 a stable boy.

ਸਫੀਧਵ [səidhəv] See ਸੈਧਵ.

ਸਫੀਯਦ [səiyəd] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਫੀਯਾ [səiya], ਸਫੀਯਾਂ [səiyā] *n* a master, husband. "rəccəh kəro uṭh səiya."—*krisən*.

ਸਫੀਯਾਦ [səiyad] See ਸਫੀਆਦ.

ਸਸ [səs] *Skt* शस् *vr* to praise, torment, desire, sleep, speak, cut. 2 short form of ਸਸਕੁ. See ਪਤਿ ਸਸ. 3 *Skt* शस a hare, rabbit. "səs hət əsu duhu dīst lərkəe."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* सस crop. "səbh hi susək hogai bəḍ səs."—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ससि the moon. "səs purṇama ko."—*GPS*. 6 *Skt* grass. 7 सस *adj* lazy. "mām jihva səs kəṭha bəhu."—*GV 6*. 8. *P* سَس six. 9 See ਸਸ.

ਸਸਕ [səsək] *Skt* शसक *n* a hare, rabbit. 2 See ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ. 3 See ਸਸਕਣਾ.

ਸਸਕਣਾ [səsəkṇa], ਸਸਕਨਾ [səsəkna] *v* to breathe with difficulty. "tere bhəy bhīt bhārī bhup səsəkāt hē."—*kəvr 52*.

ਸਸਕਾਰ [səsakar] *n* cremation; burning of the dead body.

ਸਸਕੁਲਿ [səskuli], ਸਸਕੁਲੀ [səskuli] *Skt* शकुली *n* an ornament worn by women in lower portion of the ear through a large perforation. 2 a jalebi — a kind of sweet-meat. 3 an amriti — a sweet-meat prepared from the batter of washed black pulse. "modək səsukulī pərpā purī."—*NP*. 4 a fried samosa.

ਸਸਕਾਨੀ [səsgani] an old gold coin. See ਸਸਕਾਂਗ. 2 a silver coin in vogue during the reign of Ferozshah, that was equivalent to two-annas.

ਸਸਘਰ [səsghər] See ਸਸਿਘਰ.

ਸਸਘਰਿ [səsghərī] See ਸਸਿਘਰਿ.

ਸਸਤ [səsət] *adj* cheap. See ਸਸਥਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्त, admired, worthy of appreciation, praiseworthy. "səsət vəkṭhər tū ghīnhī nahi."—*asa m 5*. 'not engaged in a good business.' 3 happy, delighted. 4 cut, segmented. 5 *P* شست sixty. 6 a ring that emperor Akbar would offer to the followers of Din-e-ilahi. See Vincent Smith's 'Akbar' page 217.

ਸਸਤਰ [səstar] See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਸਤਾ [səsta] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਹਥਾ.

ਸਸਤਾਉਣਾ [səstauna], ਸਸਤਾਨਾ [səstana] *Skt* शस्तन. to have temporary relief or rest for a while; to laze or relax. "tā ghəṛī ik səsətaṭke."—*JSBB*.

ਸਸਤਿ [səsəti], ਸਸਤੀ [səsti] feminine of ਸਸਤਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्ति praise, appreciation. 3 See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਸਤੋ [səstoə] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਹਥੇ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [səstr] *Skt* शस्त्र *n* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting. Sanskrit scholars have classified weapons into the following four categories:

(a) ਮੁਕੁ: those released from the hand as chakar i.e. a circular missile.

(b) ਅਮੁਕੁ: those not released from the hand as a sword, dagger etc.

(c) ਮੁਕੁਮੁਕੁ: which may or may not be

released from the hand as a spear, mace, etc.

(d) ਯੰਤ੍ਰ ਮੁਕ੍ਤ: which are released from some mechanical device, as an arrow, a bullet etc.

Those released from the hand are also called 'astrā' (missiles) See ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

There is a mention of numerous weapons in Dasam Granth, Guru Pratap Suray and Gurvilas. To name a few:

cādrhas ekē kār dhari,
duty dhop gāhi tritry kārari,
catur hath sāhithi ujari,
gophan gurāj kārāt cāmkarī,-
pāṭṭāḥśābhari gāda ubhari trisul sudhari
churkari,
jābua āru banāsukās kāmānācāram prāmānā
dhārābhari,
pādrāe gālōlā paṣ āmolā pārāṣu ādolā
hāthnalā,
bichua pāhīrāyā pāṭa bhrāmāyā jīmī yām
dhayā vikālā.-*ramav.*
āsī kṛīpan khāḍo khāṛag tupāk tābār āru tir,
seph sīrohi sehthi yāhe hāmārē pir...
tuhī kārari dāṛhām tū bichuo āru ban...
tuhī gurāj tum hī gāda tumhī tir tūphāg...
-*sānama.*

vāḍe baṇ core su tege ju myani,
dudhare puladi ānekē māhānī,
sīrohi hālābbi jānābbi dāi hē,
kāracol khāḍe ju kātī lāi hē.
sābhe loh ki sāg neje bisale,
bichue vāḍe bāk jābue kārale,
chūre khokhni seph lābi bālāde,
ghāne sel bhale prākase āmāde.
mālchin saphā bāne āg cāge,
tāmace kāladar sātrun bhāge.
tūphāgē jājēlā jābue dhāmāke,
dāe cākṛ vākṛ cāmāke cālāke.
vāḍe mol ke dur te āi dhāle,
kāthorā kudāḍā vāḍe oj vāle.
bhāre baṇ bhathe ānekē prākare,

dhāre baṇ pene lāge bīdh pāre.-*GPS.*

It is regrettable that people do not know the names and meanings of most of the weapons. Most of them are not even recognised by them. For the benefit of the readers we have deemed it fit to give pictures of such weapons.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ [sāstrā is], ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸੁ [sāstrā isr] *n* king of weapons, the sword.-*sānama.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸੁਣੀ [sāstr isrāṇī] *n* an army of swordmen.
-*sānama.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਸ਼ੇਰ [sāstrṣer] *n* lion amongst weapons, the sword.-*sānama.*

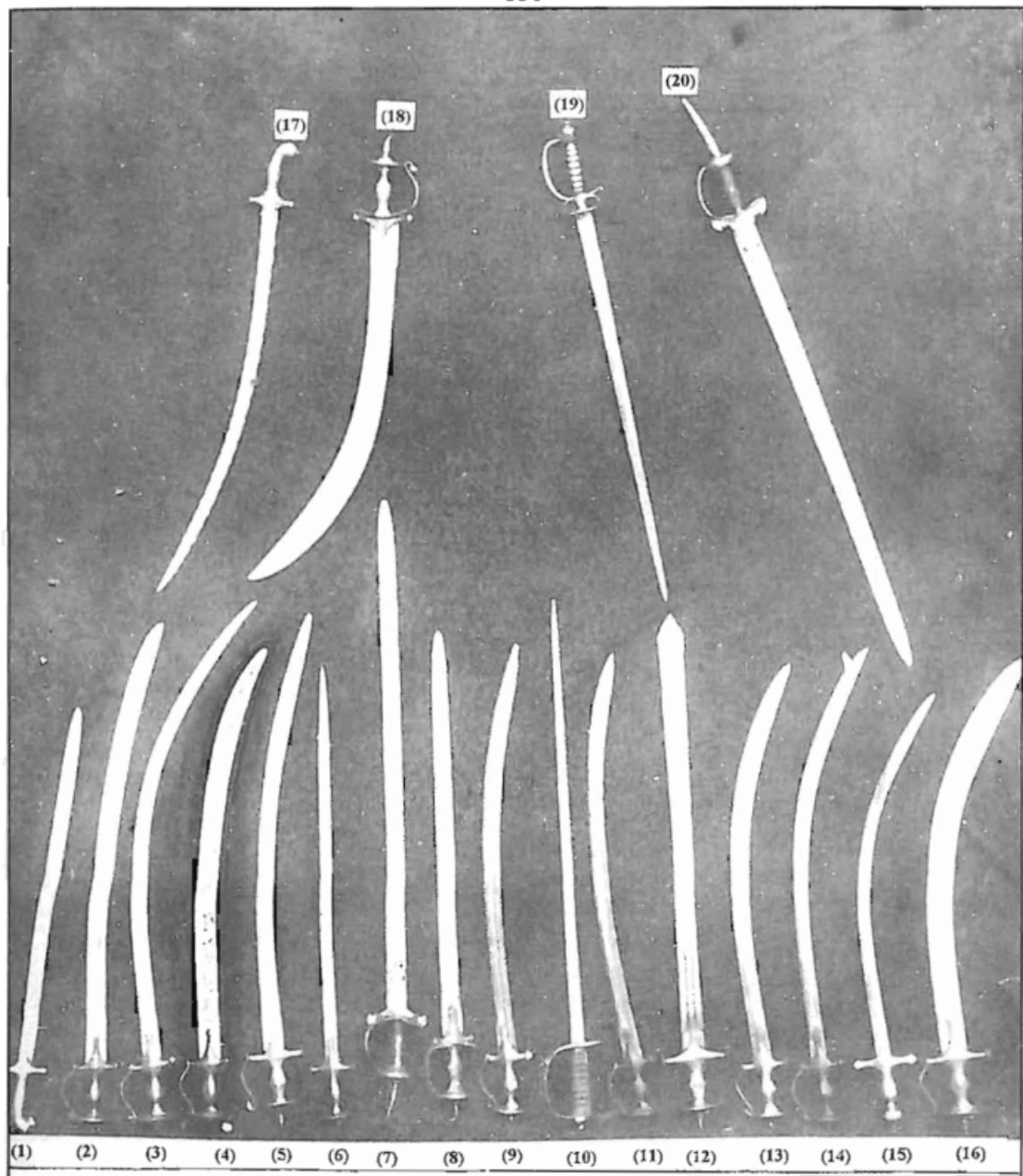
ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗਿਆ [sāstrāgiā] *adj* ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗੁਆ one well-versed in the use of arms. 2 ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਜ well-versed in scriptures. "dhārāt dhiān giān sāstrāgiā."
-*kālī m 5.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ [sāstrāṇī] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਨੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਧਾਰੀ [sāstrādharī] armed; equipped with arms. 2 a baptised Singh, a Khalsa, a sword-bearer.

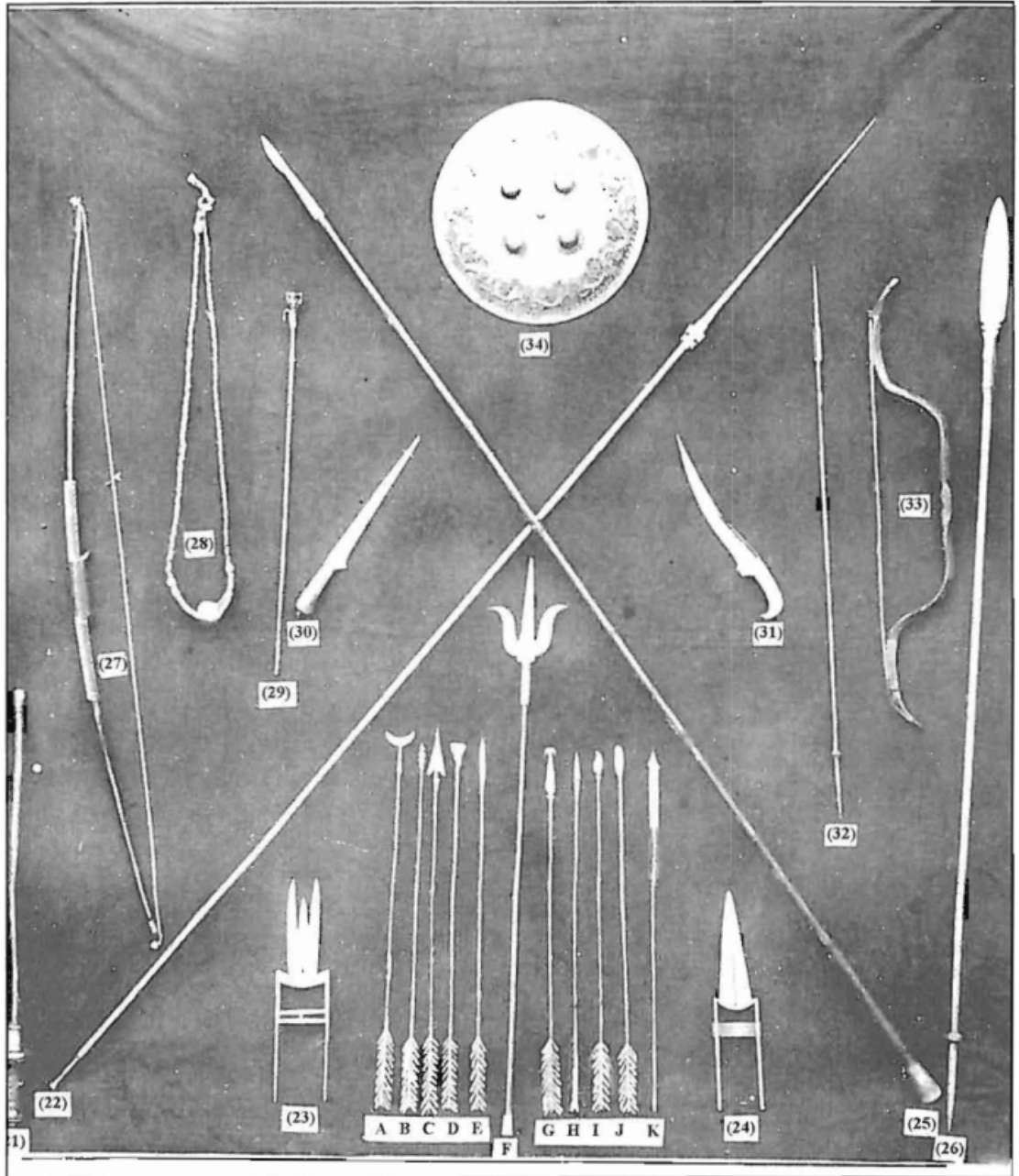
ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ [sāstrānammala purāṇ] a literary composition in Dasam Granth containing mention of weapons such as ਖੜਗ, ਕਟਾਰ, ਬਰਛੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰ, ਵਾਣ (ਤੀਰ), ਪਾਸ਼ (ਫਾਹੀ) and ਬੰਦੂਕ in the form of riddles. For a lay scholar, they are very difficult to understand. Dexterity is required to decode the distorted terms employed by ignorant scribes.

Indifferent writers have played havoc with hundreds of words and done injustice to their meanings through distortion. They have substituted ਸਾਵੀ for ਸੁਾਵੀ, ਫਿਤਜ for ਫਤਜ, ਫਾਦਕ for ਫੇਦਕ, ਸਿਪੋਹਰ for ਸਿਪਿਹਿਰ, ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ for ਸਸਨ ਕੁੰਭੇਸ, ਅਸੁਰ for ਅਸੁ, ਬਿਸਨਾਧਪ for ਬਿਸਿਨਾਧਪ, ਸੋਤਰ for ਸੁਤਰਿ, ਅਰਬਲਾਰ for ਆਰਵਲਾ ਅਰਿ, ਧਨਨੀ for ਧੁਨਨਿ, ਸਰਜਜ for ਸੂਰਜਜ, ਸੁਧਨ for ਸੁਧਨਿ, ਸਕੁਰਦਨ for ਸੰਕੁਦਨ, ਹਰਿ for ਹਰ, ਹਰ for ਹਰਿ, ਯਾਗਮੇਨ for ਯਾਗਮੇਨੀ, ਬੰਸੀ for ਬਾਸੀ, ਬਿਬਿਧ for ਵਿਬਿਧ, ਬਹਸਿ for ਬਿਹਸ, ਸਪਤ for ਸਹਸ, ਤਰੰਗਨਿ for ਤੁਰੰਗਨਿ etc. This way they

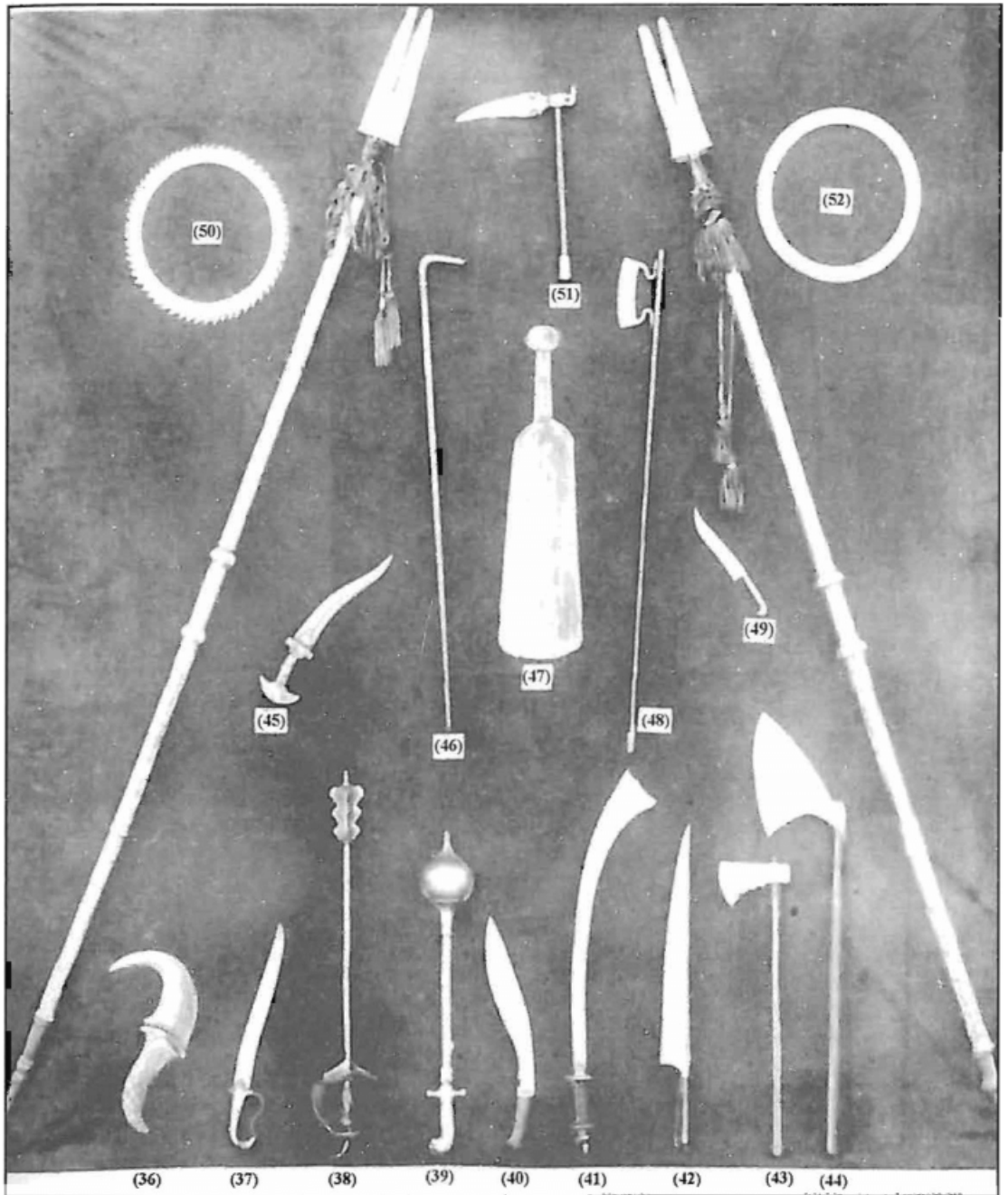


NAME OF WEAPONS AND THEIR PICTURES IN SERIAL ORDER

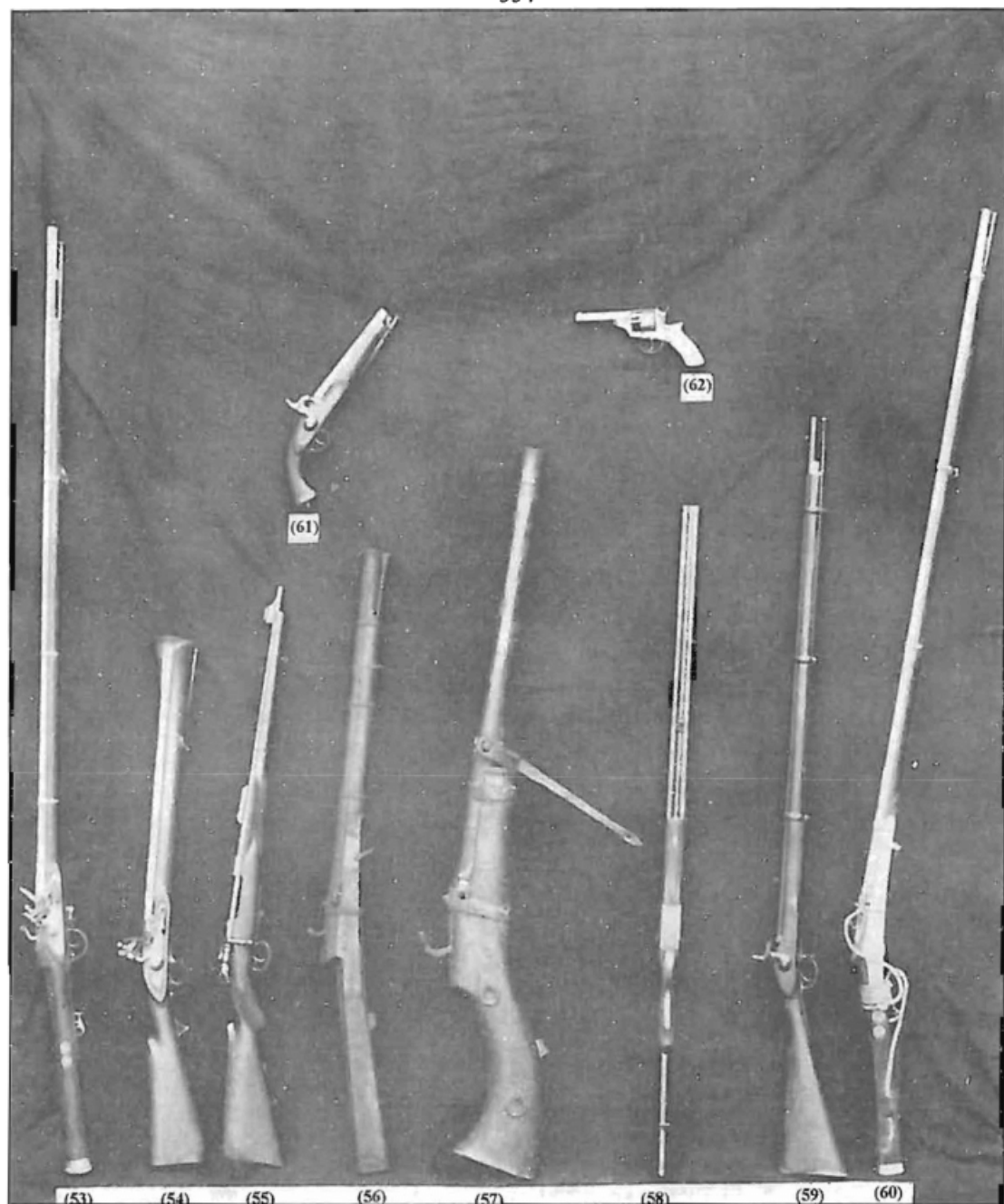
una 1, aşı 2, arədh cədr A, This is used to draw the bow's string. safa jəg [pərsu] 43, şəmşer 3, sarəg - 33, şıkargah 4, şirohi 5, sikhca 6, sul 32, səf 7, şri sahıb, See, aşı kətar 24, kətti 8, kərəd 49, karabin 54, kərətı 9, kirac 10, kurukban 20, kukri 40, kırıpan 11, khapra C, khəjər 31 →



→ khāda 12, gāṭka 21, gāda 47, gujrat choti 14 - gujrat vaḍḍi 13, gupti 46, gurāj 39, gopia [gofaṭ] 28, golia 15, cākṛ nāvā 52, cākṛ purāṇa 50, cāpra je 8, so called if it is more than one finger a measuring unit in breadth and less than six fingers in length. chāvhi [chāhi] 48, chura 42, jāmdaṛh 23. zulāfkar 17, jājel 60, jāburak 57, jābhua 51 →



→ tholutir D - It is, used to smash the bone of the enemy's forehead. dhal [sɪpər] 34, katarca E, tabar 44, temāca 61, tir cugna 29 - A warrior on horse-back while on horse-back, he could pick up arrows lying scattered in the battle-field. tukka Q, teg [tega] 16 and 18, coṛedar bāduk 53, trīṣul F, dhənukh 27, dhemka 56, dhop 19, nahər nəkhā [bagnəkhā] 36, nadakkh 35, narad H, neza 25, →



→ pəttis 20, pəthərkəla 23, paşu, See səfa jəg, peşkəbəd 30, bədamca 1, bərcha 26, bərchi 22, bāg 41, baghnəkhā, See nahərnəkhā, cītuə 37, bugda 45, bād lral neza, je 35 - So named if it has embroidered frill and border. breech loader 58, məsale [topi] dar, bāduk 59, minmukhtir J. rifle 55, revolver 62, lcs K, vəjr 38.

have done a great injustice to the original meaning of the words.

Keeping in view the interest of the readers, very obtuse terms are explained in this dictionary in the alphabetical order, yet it seems proper that a key to Sastarnammala be provided so as to remove opaqueness and explain the rules, according to which names of the weapons are conceived.

(a) ਖੜਗ is mentioned as ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ (ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਸ). The reader should note that when such terms as ਈਸ, ਏਸ, ਪਤਿ etc. are added to synonyms for ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ such as ਵਿਸ੍ਰ, ਜਗਤ, ਸੰਸਾਰ, ਦੁਨੀਆ etc., then such coinages stand for ਖੜਗ. Another name for ਖੜਗ is ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ, thus all synonyms of ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀ such as ਭੂਮਿ, ਵਸੁਧਾ, ਵਸੁਧਰਾ, ਬਿਰਾ etc. when followed by ਪਾਲਕ are treated as ਖੜਗ. Similarly for ਤਲਵਾਰ, the term ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ ਅਰਿ is mentioned, so synonyms of ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ, like ਗਰਦਨ, ਨਾਰ, ਕੰਠ etc. when suffixed by ਅਰਿ, ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਵੈਰੀ etc. should be taken to mean ਖੜਗ. The same holds true with regard to such names of ਖੜਗ as ਜਗਮਾਤ, ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ, ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ, ਖੇਲਾਂਤਕ, ਖਲਮਾਰਕ, ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ, ਭਵਹਾ, ਖਗਅਰਿ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ etc.

In the absence of a proper explication some readers get misled. ਜਗਮਾਤ means ਮਾਇਆ and ਭਵਾਨੀ; ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ means a gun; ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ stands for Shiv; ਖਗਅਰਿ for a hawk; ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ means a lion etc. But it should be noted that traditional association is the basis for understanding of such synonyms of ਖੜਗ. Similarly ਭਟਹਾ for ਬਰਛੀ, ਜਮੁਨਾਈਸ਼ for ਵਰੁਣ, ਤ੍ਰਿਣਰਿਪ for ਮ੍ਰਿਗ, ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ for ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ, ਨਦੀਜ for ਘਾਹ, ਜਲਜ for ਬਿਰਛ etc. should be understood accordingly.

(b) ਕਟਾਰ is mentioned as ਜਮਧਰ, ਜਮਦਾਤ, ਉਦਰ ਅਰਿ etc. The reader should know that the word ਦਾਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to ਜਮ (ਯਮ) and ਅਰਿ or ਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to ਪੇਟ means ਕਟਾਰ.

(c) ਬਰਛੀ is named ਸੈਹਬੀ, ਸਕਤਿ, ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ, ਸੈਨਾਰਿਪੁ, ਕੁੰਭਅਰਿ, ਯਸਟੀਅਰਧੰਗ, ਭਟਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭੀਰਿਪੁ,

ਲਛਮਣ ਅਰਿ, ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਅਰਿ etc. It should be clear to the reader that if ਸੁਭਟ ਅਰਿ is substituted with ਯੋਧਾ ਰਿਪੁ or ਕੁੰਭੀ ਅਰਿ with ਕੁੰਭਰ ਰਿਪੁ it is nothing more than a jugglery of words, for the meaning remains essentially the same.

For a proper grasp of names used in Sastarnammala, some knowledge of history is essential. In its absence, one cannot follow how Lachhman became unconscious and Ghatotkach got killed when assaulted with a ਬਰਛੀ (spear) due to which ਸੈਹਬੀ was called ਲਛਮਣ ਰਿਪੁ and ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਰਿਪੁ respectively.

(d) To coin terms for ਚਕ੍ਰ, the word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ or ਆਯੁਧ is suffixed to all the names of Vishnu and Krishan, who destroyed their enemies by using this weapon: ਵਿਸਨੁ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਯੁਧ, ਮੁਰਮਰਦਨ, ਮਧੁਹਾ, ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ ਰਿਪੁ etc. If the reader is fully conversant with all the names attributed to Krishan and Vishnu, then understanding the name for ਚਕ੍ਰ will pose no problem.

(e) Apart from the names for arrow mentioned in dictionaries, numerous other names such as ਧਨੁਬਧੁਜ, ਚਰਮਛੇਦਕ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਹਾ etc. have been coined. Obtuse words have been coined for an arrow assuming it to be sky-wandering as ਰਜਨੀਸੁਰ ਧਰਧਰ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ, meaning an arrow wandering in the sky that holds the moon. The names of the moon are really complex. In this regard, ਤਖਧਰਸੁਤ, ਵਾਸਵ ਅਰਿਧਰ ਤਨਯ denote the moon, who is the son of the sea that abounds in fish and his enemy is Indar; Mainak mountain, whose bearer is the sea, whose son is the moon etc.

The word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to all the names of Kam (ਕਮ) gives words for an arrow as — ਪੁਹਪਧਨੁਖਯੁਧ, ਮੀਨਕੇਤੁਖਯੁਧ, ਸ਼ਿਵਅਰਿ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

The term ਸਸਤ੍ਰ is also added to the various names of ਅਰਜੁਨ to provide coinage for arrows, such as ਇੰਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ, ਗੁਤਾਕੇਸ਼ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਧਨੰਜਯ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

¹ਗਲਗੋਤਰਿਯ

Karan, Krishan and Ravan were killed with arrows hence ਕਰਨਾਤਕ, ਸੂਰਯਸੁਤਾਤਕ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਤਕ, ਹਲਧਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਰਿ also stand for arrows.

Krishan was the charioteer of Arjun, hence to denote arrows ਭੀਖਮ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਗੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਤਾਤ ਸੂਤਰਿ, ਯੁਧਿਸ਼ਟਿਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੂਤਰਿ etc. are the several names coined for the purpose.

In view of the context in Sastarnammala, at many places words have to be introduced (ਪਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ)¹, for clarifying the meanings as—*pritham judhistar bhakh, bādhū sēbād pun bhakhie. jan hrīde me rakh, sēkal nam e ban ke.*—168. Yudhishtir's brother is Arjun, but it does not connote much, therefore the term 'ਸੂਤਰਿ' should be introduced from outside, meaning arrow is the enemy of Arjun's ਸੂਤ. Likewise while indicating the names of guns the text gives this detail: *prithi sēbād ko adī ucaro, tā pache ja pād de dāro. nam tūphāg jan hīy līe, cāhīye jāhā tāhā pād dije.*—721. At this place, the addition of ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਨਿ to ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਜਿ will provide the word for gun, as it is wood available on the earth that equips it with the butt.

At times for the sake of clarity, parts of a sentence have to be properly connected as in *timar ucar ha bhagani bakhano.*—1006. As such it should be *timarha ucar bhagani bakhano*, i.e. the word sister should precede the term eliminator of darkness² etc.

(f) for ਪਾਸ (noose), ਵਰੁਣਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਯਮ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ are conceived as ਗੰਗਾਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਬੋਲਭਾ ਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ that is Varun the god of Ganga and Krishan's beloved Yamuna; his weapon, the noose. ਅੰਤਕਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਰਵਿਸੁਤਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਤਕ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, etc. are employed to denote the noose.

ਪਾਸ is also used for the army's enemy but the terms for the army are coined in a

spectacular manner through the addition of suffixes ਈ-ਨੀ as ਬੀਰਣੀ, ਭਟਨੀ, ਰਨੁਤਾਣੀ, etc. The addition of ਅਰਿ or ਅਰਿਣੀ at the end of these words gives various names for ਪਾਸ.

Noose is also called ਠਗਾਯੁਧ. The reader should know that the addition of ਸਸਤ੍ਰ to ਬਾਟਪਾਰ, ਧਨਹਾਰਕ, ਪਥਘਾਤਕ, ਮਗਹਾ, ਮਾਯਾਹਰ, ਵਿਖਦਾਯਕ, etc. leads to the formation of names for ਪਾਸ (the noose).

(g) Last of all are mentioned the names for ਰੁਫੰਗ (the gun). There are numerous names assigned to it, again coined in an unusual manner, as ਜਲਜਲੰਦਿਨੀ, ਧਰਾਰਟ ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਣੀ that is having a wooden butt. Another name for the gun is 'the enemy of army' and with the addition of suffixes ਈ-ਨੀ- numerous names come to be formed for the army as—ਬਾਰਨਿ, ਹਥਨੀ, ਰਥਨਿ, ਹਯਨੀ, ਘੋਰਨਿ, ਪਦਾਤਨਿ, ਬਰਮਣੀ, ਚਕੁਣੀ, ਖਤਗਣੀ, ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨੀ, ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ, ਸਮਯਨੀ, ਸੋਭਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਧਰਨਿ, ਭਾਨੀ, ਮੇਧਣੀ, ਧਿਖਣੀ, ਨ੍ਰਿਪਣੀ, ਭੂਪਣੀ, ਧਨੁਨੀ, ਕੋਵੰਡਨੀ, etc. when ਰਿਪੁ ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ etc. are added at the end of the aforesaid terms, they mean the gun.

Another name for the gun is the enemy of the lion. In this context, following are the names been ascribed to the lion —

*adī tarāgani sēbād ucaro janke,
jacar kahī narī pād bāhuro thanke,
sātrū sēbād ko tāke āt ucarie,
ho! sēkal tūpāk ke nam sumitr vicarie.*
—811.

'Grass grew because of the tarangani (the stream), the deer was its grazer whose hero was the lion and whose enemy was the gun'.

Names of the streams are also not common. At some places, the stream demolishes the banks; at other places, it is the ripper of the mountains; still at other places it gets associated with the mythological names i.e. ਦੁਆਵਤਿਨਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ for Jamuna, ਭੀਸਮ ਮਾਤਾ for Ganga, ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਿ for Chandarbhaga etc.

¹for clarity's sake, a word introduced from outside.

²sister of the moon-Chandarbhaga stream.

As the grass grows on the earth, so very intricate names are assigned to it like "nisnaikānāni suncār pāṭi aṛi." 'the bearer of Chandarbhaga-the earth, its produce is the grass and the grazer of the grass is the deer, whose lord is the lion and its enemy is the gun.

Assuming the earth to be the property of Kashyap the Prajapati, the names ascribed to the gun are the most difficult as "ucc srāvāṣ es esṇi ṛṣṇi aṛṇi." It means 'The lord of Srava (horse) is Indar and his lord is Kashyap, his property is the earth, and its master is the army whose enemy is the gun.'

At places word ਤੁਫੰਗ is coined by employing the term ਨਿਪ four times as –

adī ṣābād matēg bhāṇije,
car bar nrīp pād ko dije,
aṛṇi tāke āt bākhano,
sābh sri nam tūpāk ke jano.—1251.

'Lord of matēg (Airavat, the elephant)—Indar, his master Kashyap, his property, the earth, its protector, the royal army and its destroyer, the gun.

If readers study Sastarnammala keeping the aforesaid rules in mind, they will find it easy to grasp the meanings.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sāstrāṇi] *n* an armed force.—*sānama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ [sāstrapāṭi], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਾਜ [sāstrāraj], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਾਟ [sāstrāṭ] *n* a lord of weapons the sword, sri sahib.—*sānama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਵਰਤੀ [sāstravartī] *adj* adept in the use of weapons; skilled in the way to use them. "dou sāstravartī."—*gyan*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਾਗਾਰ [sāstragar] *Skt* armoury.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ [sāstrī] with a weapon. "sāstrī tikhāṇi kaṭi dārio māṇi nā kino ros."—*maru* 5. 'With a sharp weapon, man cut the tree but it did not protest'.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sāstrī] *Skt* शस्त्रिन् *adj* armed. 2 *Skt* शस्त्रु *Gurbani* believes that the trees are animate.

who cuts, or kills.

ਸਸਦਾਗ [sāsdaḡ] *P* شش دراهم *n* a gold-coin of four and a half masas in weight.

ਸਸਧਰ [sāsdhār] *Skt* शशधर *n* bearer of the rabbit, the moon.—*sānama*.

ਸਸਨ [sāsān] *Skt* शसन *n* the act of cutting; murder. See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ. 2 *Skt* श्वसन breathing. "tīh jan rīkhi nāḥi sas sāyo."—*datt*.

ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ [sāsān ke bhēs] See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ.

ਸਸਪਾਲ [sāspāl] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ. 2 See ਸਸਧਰ. 3 a breeder of rabbits. See ਸਸ 3.

ਸਸਪੰਜ [sāspāj] See ਸਸੇਪੰਜ.

ਸਸਬਦਨਾ [sāsbādna] See ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ.

ਸਸਬਾਨ [sāsbān] See ਸਸਿਬਾਨ.

ਸਸਬੇਲ [sāsbēl] See ਸੋਮਵੇਲੀ. "sasbēl bijīya aṛu cāk-ḡāda."—*sāmudrāmāṭhan*.

ਸਸ਼ਮ [sāṣām] *P* ششم *adj* sixth. *Skt* षष्ठ. See *E* Sixth.

ਸਸਰਾਮ [sāsram] a sub-divisional town in Shahbad district of Bengal. It is situated at a distance of thirty kos from Kashi which is 406 miles away from Calcutta. The ninth Guru stayed in this town at the house of Chacha Phago. The gurdwara is known as 'Vadi Sangat'. There is a garden known as Guru ka Bag here which the Guru visited.

There is a boulder here on which an edict of Ashoka is engraved.

To the west of this town is located the famous mausoleum of Shershah Suri. Some persons have named this place as Sasranv and Sahasram.

In the Imperial Gazetteer of India it is mentioned that its ancient name was Sahasarram because a demon with a thousand arms used to play with as many toys. In our opinion its name is Sahasraram i.e. a place having numerous rest houses. See ਆਰਾਮ.

ਸਸਰਾਵ [sāsāv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ.

ਸਸਰੀ [sāsri] See ਸਸੁ and ਸਸੁਤਿ.

ਸਸਾ [sāsa] character ਸ of Punjabi script. "sāsa

stanap chaḍu iana.”—bavan. 2 the pronunciation of સ. સકાર. 3 *Skt* શણ and શણક *n* a rabbit. See સહા. 4 See ઢીલુ.

સમ્પાદ [səṣāk] *Skt* શણક *n* the moon, which has within it the figure of a rabbit. Poets assume that the dark spots in it are of the shape of a rabbit. 2 camphor. 3 There was a Shaiv king of this name in central Bengal who killed a brother of king Harsha. He burnt the Baudh Tree at Gaya and tortured the devotees of Buddhism.

સમ્પાદ સેધર [səṣāk śekhār], **સમ્પાદ ચુર** [səṣāk cur], **સમ્પાદ મૌલિ** [səṣāk mōli] *Skt n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

સમ્પાદન [səsanān] *adj* who has a moon-like face; beautiful face. *Skt* સમ્પાદન with a moon-like face.

સસિ [səsi] *Skt* શણિ *n* one who has a rabbit; the moon having the figure of a rabbit. See સમ્પાદ. “əsita' nisi me sasi so bigse.”—*samudrmathān*. 2 according to Yog, the moon is situated in the left vessel and forehead and from there trickles the elixir. “sasi kino sur girasa.”—*ram kabir*. 3 a quantitative expression denoting one, for the moon is assumed to stand for one. “sāmāṭ ban su cād, khāḍ sasi savān vikhe.”—*nīhal sfgh*. ‘Sammat 1915.’ 4 This word has also been used for Monday. “jāmdulīya sasi dīn tēb huto.”—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* શણ્ય farming. “sada sukal sasin ko sali.”—*NP*.

સસિરુપસધિની [səsiropaskhīni]—*sānāma*. Chandarbhaga river i.e. Chenab.

સસિ રુપરાજનિ [səsi uprajāni] *n* what enhances the elegance of the moon. i.e. the night. —*sānāma*.

સસિ અનુજનનિ [səsi ənujānani] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister, Chandarbhaga, that

¹dark.
²five arrows of Kam, one moon, nine regions, one moon. This code is counted from right to left.

is, the earth.—*sānāma*.

સસિ અનુજનનિ જા ચર નાથ સત્રુ [səsi ənujānani ja cār nāth sātṛu] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth. The deer is the grazer of grass grown there. His lord is the lion and the gun is his enemy.—*sānāma*.

સસિ અનુજનિ [səsi ənujāni] *n* the bearer of the moon's younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth.—*sānāma*.

સસિઅનુજા [səsiənuja] *n* the moon's younger sister, Chandarbhaga river.—*sānāma*.

સસિ સેધર [səsi sekhar] *Skt* શણિ ચોલર *n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

સસિ સેધરી [səsi śekhri] *n* the bearer of the moon at her head, Durga.

સસિકીક [səsikik] *Skt* શણક one; the unique moon. “jīu vicī udva sāsikik.”—*prabha m 4*. ‘as there is only one moon in the firmament.’ See ઉદ્ભવા.

સસિ ઘર [səsi ghar] *n* the abode of the moon, the night. **સસિધર**. 2 ignorance.

સસિ ઘરિ [səsi ghāri] in the moon's abode. “sasi ghāri sur vāse mīṭe ādhīara.”—*sīdh-gosāṭī*. The sun stands for spiritual knowledge. The moon has no light of its own, it shines only when the light of the sun falls upon it. “sasi ghāri sur sāmaia.”—*prabha m 1*. 2 in the left vessel. According to yog, nerve īṛa is the moon's abode.

સસિબાન [səsiḥban] *n* a crescent arrow. See અરણ્ય ચંદ્ર.

સસિબામ [səsiḥbam] *Dg* wife of the moon, the night.

સસિભગનિ [səsiḥbhāgani] *n* the sister of the moon, Chandarbhaga. See ચંદ્રભગા.

સસિભાલ [səsiḥhal], **સસિ બુધન** [səsi bhukhān], **સસિ મૌલિ** [səsi mōli] *Skt* શણિમાલ, શણિમૂળ, શણિમૌલિ *n* the bearer of the moon on the forehead, Shiv.

સસિયા [səsiya] *n* Sassi, who was in love with Punnu. “jit lai sasi ki kālā yāte sasiya nam.”

-*cārītr* 108. See ਸੱਸੀ and ਪੁੰਨੂ. 2 having the markings of a rabbit, the moon. 3 the bearer of the moon - Shiv. 4 a cultivator, farmer. 5 the earth that throws up vegetation.

ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ [səsivədna] ਗਣਿਕਾ a gāṇik metre also known as ākra, ṅka, ṅhəd, ṅubhəv, cāḍṛasa and madhurdhunī. It has four lines, each line organised as III, ISS.

Example:

jəbkar lekha. bədhət vīsekha.

nəhī ghəṭjai. bhəl pəṭrai.-NP.

ਸਸੀ [səsi] See ਸਸਿ. 2 a metre, see fourth difference of ਅਨਕਾ and ਏਕਾਕਰੀ and ਚਾਰੀ 2.

ਸਸੀਅ [səsiə], ਸਸੀਅਰ [səsiər] *Skt* ਸਸਪਰ *n* the moon. "ōmrīt səsīa dhenu lachmi kəlpəṭaru."-dhana trilocan. "rəvī səsīar benadha."-sar m 5.

ਸਸੀਅਰ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਸੁਰੁ ਸਮਾਵੈ [səsiər kə ghəri suru sāmavə]-*bīla thirti m 1* in the abode of the moon, the night (ignorance), ਸੁਰ is the sun (spiritual knowledge).

ਸਸੀਅਰੁ [səsiəru] See ਸਸੀਅਰ. "səsīaru gəgəṇī joti tihu loi."-*bīla thirti m 1*. 'peaceful soul that is poised in the brain.'

ਸਸੁ [səsu] *Skt* ਸਸੁ *n* mother-in-law. "sasū viraiṇī."-var ram 2 m 5. See ਵਿਰਾਇਣਿ.

ਸਸੁਰ [səsūr], ਸਸੁਰਾ [səsura] *Skt* ਸਸੁਰ which spreads fast, or is worthy of respect; father-in-law.

ਸਸੁਰਾਰ [səsurar], ਸਸੁਰਾਲ [səsural], ਸਸੁਰਾਲਾ [səsurala] *n* house of one's father-in-law. "səsūre peic tisu kət ki."-majh m 5 dīnreṇ. 'in this world and the next.'

ਸਸੁਰਿ [səsuri], ਸਸੁਰਿ [səsuri], ਸਸੁਰੀ [səsuri], ਸਸੁ [səsu] See ਸਸੁ. "na bhēṇa bhārjaia nā se səsuriāh."-maru a m 1. "səsū te piri kini vakhi."-asa m 5. 'separated from ignorance.'

ਸਸੁਖਾ [səsukha] honour. See ਸੁਖਾ. "kəṭego kəlukhən səsukha cəhū kod me."-GPS.

ਸਸੋਪੰਜ [səsoṇpā] *P* سس و پنج six and five; that is, worry, reckoning, dilemma.

ਸਸੈ ਸੇਖਰੀ [sasā sekhri] See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ. "səsāsekhri

cādrbhala bhəvani."-cāḍī 2.

ਸਸੈਕ [səsək] *Skt* सषाडक *adj* doubtful. 2 afraid, frightened. 3 *Skt* सषाडक *n* one having the markings of a rabbit, the moon.

ਸਸੈਬਰ [səsəbər] *Skt* सस्यसंवर *n* a tree with leaves which look like the ears of a horse. It is also known as aṣvkarāṇ *L* Vatica Robusta. "səmi səsəbər savar sar."-GPS. jəḍi, aṣvkarāṇ and dark coloured sal trees.

ਸੱਸ [səss] See ਸਸੁ.

ਸੱਸਾ [səssa] *n* character ਸ. 2 pronunciation of ਸੱਸ.

ਸੱਸੀ [səssi] *adj* partly white and partly black. "səssie dāṛie cīṭṭie pəgge."-GPS. 2 *n* Punnu's beloved. In cārītras there is a story about her that once seeing the fairy Rambha, Kapil Muni ejaculated and from his semen Rambha gave birth to Sassi. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 108. See ਸਸਿਯਾ 1 and ਪੁੰਨੂ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [səstrə] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [səstradhari] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ [səstrānammala] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [səsy] *Skt* *n* cultivation. 2 *n* produce from agriculture. 3 a weapon. 4 a virtue.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ [səsyapal], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਾਲਕ [səsyapalak] *Skt* *n* a farm-keeper. 2 a cultivator.

ਸਹ [səh] refuge, shelter. "nanək səh pəkri sātən ki."-sor m 5. 2 *P* सह *n* husband. "səh ki sar suhagāṇī janē."-suhi ravidas. 3 *P* सह short form of साह; a king. 4 check (a move) in chess. 5 a bridegroom. 6 *adj* a leader, headman. 7 full, brimming. "nau jivehe hali səh dāriau vic."-cāḍī 3. 8 *Skt* सह part along; in the company of. 9 *adj* dominant. 10 competent. 11 *Skt* सह *vr* to tolerate, be delighted, be inspired, oppress, be determined.

ਸਹਸ [səhəs] one hundred. "səmət sətṛahī səhəs pācavān."-ramav. 'Bikramī 1755.'² "səmət 'ਸਸਤ੍ਰ (sasy) is also correct.

²Pandit Tara Singh holds that the original version is "səmət sətṛah se su pācavān." but it is wrong on his part to hold so. See the next example.

sārh sāhas bhāṇijje. āradh sāhas phun tin kāhijje.”—*cārītr* 405. 2 *Skt* सहस्र one thousand. 3 innumerable. See ਸਹਸੁ “sāhas śānpa lākha hohi.”—*jāpu*. “sāhas tāv nen nān nen hāhī tohī kēu.”—*sohila*. 4 *Skt* सहस्र sturdy, strong. 5 a victor, conqueror, winner. 6 *n* a victory, conquest. 7 strength. 8 *Skt* सहस्र *adj* with pleasure, joyful, happy. 9 *P* ١٠٠٠ his emperor. ਸਹਸ ਅਠਾਰਹ [sāhas aṭharah] In “Basayar”, there is a reference that God’s total creation has eighteen thousand species. It includes animate beings as well as inanimate substances. “sāhas aṭharah kāhānī kateba.”—*jāpu*. ‘The Hindu scriptures hold that the search has exhausted us and the mention of eighteen thousand species in the Quran, points towards creation being endless.’

ਸਹਸ ਕਰ [sāhas kār] *n* one having a thousand hands. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. 2 one with countless rays; the sun.

ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ [sāhaskirat] *Skt* सहस्रकृत *adj* confirmed. 2 provoked. 3 *Skt* संस्कृत refined. 4 a language regulated according to grammar and refined as compared to a spoken language. 5 *n* Sanskrit; the divine utterance. 6 See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ and ਸਹਸਾ ਕਿਰਤਾ.

ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [sāhaskrīti] *n* a language grown from Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. It is also known as ‘Gatha’. It is in this language that “śālok sāhaskrīti.” were written. See ਗਾਥਾ.

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ [sāhas nayan] *Skt* सहस्र नयन *n* one with innumerable eyes – the Creator. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸਾ. 2 Indar on whose body a thousand vaginal spots turned into eyes.

ਸਹਸ ਨਾਰ ਸਰਿਤਾ [sāhas nār sarita] *n* a river having a hundred tributaries, Satluj river. —*sānama*. This term has been used for Satluj by Bhai Sukha Singh in Guru Vilas.

ਸਹਸ ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [sāhas netr], ਸਹਸ ਨੈਨ [sāhas nen] See 'सहस्रानां कृतिर्विद्या सा सहस्रकृतिः.

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ.

ਸਹਸ ਫਣੀ [sāhas phāni], ਸਹਸ ਫਨੀ [sāhas phāni] *n* Sheshnag, a snake with a thousand hoods. 2 *adj* having a thousand hoods. “sāhas phāni jāpīo sekhnaḡe.”—*kan a m* 4.

ਸਹਸ ਬਾਹੁ [sāhas bahu] *Skt* सहस्र बाहु *n* one having a thousand arms—Arjun. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “sāhasbahu mādhū kiṭ māhīkhasa.”—*gāu a m* 1. ‘Arjun, Madhu, Ketabh and Mehkha demon.’

ਸਹਸ ਭਗ ਗਾਮੀ [sāhas bhāḡ gamī] *n* Indar, who had one thousand vaginal spots. 2 the horner Indar – having one thousand vaginas.

ਸਹਸਮੁਖ [sāhasmukh] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand mouths. 2 the Creator having one thousand mouths.

ਸਹਸਮੂਰਤਿ [sāhasmūrati] *n* one having innumerable forms – the Creator; a colossal form.

ਸਹਸਰਾਚ [sāhasrach] *Skt* सहस्राक्ष *n* one having a thousand eyes; Indar. 2 one having numerous eyes; Akal. See ਸਹਸ. 3 Vishnu. “sāhsrach jāke subh sohe.”—*VN*. 4 Sheshnag.

ਸਹਸਰਾਮ [sāhasram], ਸਹਸਰਾਵ [sāhasrāv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ. “gāmne sāṭiguru gāe āgari. sāhasrāv ke pāhuc mājhari.”—*GPS*.

ਸਹ ਸਵਾਰ [sāh sāvār] *P* سوار an expert rider; a horse-man with a whip.

ਸਹਸਾ [sāhsa] *Skt* संशय *n* doubt, suspicion. “vīṇu sāhje sāhsa nā jae.”—*anādu*. “sāhse jīu māliṇu hē.”—*anādu*. “nāhi sāhsa sog.”—*sri m* 1. 2 thousands, meaning countless. “sāhas netr mūrati hē sāhsa.”—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 *Skt* adv hastily, hurriedly. “sāhsa kīno kam.”—*GPS*. 4 forcefully. 5 without thinking.

ਸਹਸਾਇਆ [sāhsaia] *adj* having doubts. See ਸਹਸਾ 1. “nāhi sāhsaia.”—*biṭa m* 5. 2 hasty. See ਸਹਸਾ 3. ਸਹਸਾਈ [sāhsai] *n* haste, hurry. “ut kī hūti ādhīk sāhsai.”—*GPS*. See ਸਹਸਾ 3. 2 *Skt* सहसायिन *adj* a bed-fellow.

ਸਹਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sāhsasātr] *n* a wearer of a thousand

weapons. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. "jīhi chin layo sāsasāstrā bali."—*samudrmāthān*.

ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ [sahsakīrtā] *n* See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ. "koi pāṭa sāsakīrtā koi pāṭe purāna."—*ram m 1*. If we take sāsakīrtā to mean Sanskrit, then it is not the language of the Purans. This word denotes a language different from that. Here it means that some people (Baudhs and Jains) read their scriptures in Magdhi Prakrit while others study the Purans in Sanskrit.

ਸਹਸਾਗੁਣਾ [sahsagūṇa] *adj* one thousand times. "de de māg-hi sāsisa guṇa."—*var asa*.

ਸਹਸਾਨ [sahsanān] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand faces. "kāp uṭhyo sun yā sāsān."—*kṛisān*. 2 one with countless faces — the Creator.

ਸਹਸਾਬੁਜ [sahsabhu] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. "sri jādubir te jo sāsabhu bhajgayo nāhi juddh mācayo."—*kṛisān*.

ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠ [sahsegāṭh], **ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠਿ** [sahsegāṭhi] *n* suspicion, fear-complex.

ਸਹਸੁ [sahsra] one thousand. 2 (in Nighunt) countless. See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਸੁਦਾਨ [sahsrādan] *adj* who is a generous donor. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 See ਸਹਸਰ ਦਾਨ.

ਸਹਸੁਫਣੀ [sahsraphāṇi], **ਸਹਸੁਫਣੀ** [sahsraphāṇi] *n* a snake with one thousand hoods; Sheshnag. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ [sahsrābahu] an illustrious king of Haihay dynasty, who according to the Sanskrit poets had a thousand arms. Being the son of Chandarvansi king Kritviray he is called Kartviray and is also known as Arjun. He was the king of Mahishmati¹ town and a disciple of Dattatreya. He conquered the whole world and ruled over it for 85,000 years.

In Brahmvaiavart Puran there goes a story that once along with his army Sahasrabahu went

¹According to an article of Cunningham, Mandla (C.P.) town is Mahishmati.

to rishi Jamdagni's ashram. The rishi with the help of Kapila — a kam dhenu cow, entertained the king so well that he was taken aback. While taking leave, the king demanded Kapila from the rishi which he declined. At this the king tried to take away the cow forcibly, but the army born of the cow routed the king's soldiery. To avenge his defeat, Sahasrabahu once again made a surprise attack at Jamdagni's ashram with full force and killed the rishi. At that time Jamdagni's son Parsuram was not at home; when he returned to the ashram, Renuka, his mother, gave out seven desperate wails. There upon Parsuram resolved to evict Kashatrias from the earth and fought 21 times to achieve his purpose. Then he fought against Sahasrabahu and killed him. See ਰੈਯ and ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ. 2 Vanasur (Bhauamasur) who had a thousand arms. See ਵਾਣ 5.

ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ ਅਰਿ [sahsrābahu ari] Parshuram. 2 Krishan.

ਸਹਸੁਮੁਖਰਾਵਣ [sahsramukhravāṇ] See ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ. **ਸਹਸੁਸੁ** [sahsrāṣu] one having a thousand rays, the sun.

ਸਹਸੁਰਾਖ [sahsraṅkṣ] *n* one having a thousand eyes, God. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸੁ. 2 Indar. According to the legend, one thousand vaginal spots appeared on the body of Indar due to Gautam rishi's curse, which later on turned into eyes.

ਸਹਸੁਰੀ ਭੁਜਾਨ [sahsri bhujaṇ] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. 2 a goddess with countless arms. "jāpē ratr dyosā sāsri bhujaṇā."—*aj*.

ਸਹਕ [sahak] *n* drawing a deep breath. 2 *adj* dry. "tīṇā tē merā sahkā tē hāriā."—*sahās m 5*. 'from a blade of grass into a mountain, from dry into green.'

ਸਹਕਣਾ [sahakṇa] *v* to draw a deep audible breath; to breathe heavily; to sigh. 2 to long for, to yearn. "sāt ka dokhi sādā sahkaie."

—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਹਕਾਰ [səhkar] *Skt* *n* cooperation. 2 collaboration. 3 a mango with fragrance spreading far and wide. 4 a helper, assistant.

ਸਹਕਾਰੀ [səhkari] *Skt* सहकारिन् *adj* helpful, cooperative. “*phirət phirət səhkari log.*”—*GPS*.

ਸਹਗਲ [səhgəl] *n* a sub-caste of the Khatri. “*prithi māl səhgəl bhāla.*”—*BG*

ਸਹਗਮਿਨੀ [səhgāminī] *adj* accompanying female. 2 one who accompanies her dead husband to the next world; a sati. “*ātkaḥ jai prīy sēg səhgāminī hve.*”—*BGK*.

ਸਹਗਮੀ [səhgāmī] *adj* accompanying male. 2 *n* companion.

ਸਹਘਾ [səhgha], ਸਹਘੋ [səhgho] *Skt* सह्य *S* सहयोग *adj* cheap. “*vinu gahak guṇ veciē tēu guṇ səhgho jai.*”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸਹਚਰ [səhcar] *adj* accompanying male. 2 *n* a friend, companion. 3 an attendant, servant.

ਸਹਚਰੀ [səhcarī] *adj* accompanying female. 2 *n* a female friend.

ਸਹਚਾਰ [səhcar] *n* the act of keeping company. 2 association, friendship.

ਸਹਚਾਰੀ [səhcarī] *n* a friend, associate, companion. 2 सहचारिन् *adj* accompanying person.

ਸਹਜ [səhaj] or ਸਹਜੁ [səhajū] *Skt* सहज *adj* innate. 2 *n* a (twin) brother. 3 temperament, nature, habit, wont. “*āmritu le le nim sīcai. kahi kabir ua ko səhajū nā jai.*”—*asa*. 4 a thought, discrimination. “*səhje gavīa thar pāve.*”—*sri a m 3*. 5 knowledge. “*kārmī səhaj nā upje vinu səhje səhsa nā jai.*”—*anādu*. “*guru bin səhaj nā upje bhāi, puch-hu grānīa jai.*”—*sor a m 3*. 6 ecstasy, bliss. “*cāthe pād māhi səhaj he gurmukhi pālē par.*”—*sri a m 3*. 7 cultured, devoted to one's husband. 8 the Supreme Being, the Creator. “*səhaj salahi sādā sādā.*”—*sri a m 3*. 9 honour, regard. 10 *adv* effortlessly. “*sātiguru tē pāia səhaj seti.*”—*anādu*. 11 natural “*jo kichu hoī su səhje*

hoī.”—*var bīla m 3*. “*səhje jagē səhje sove.*”—*var sor m 3*. 12 easily. “*mukāti duara mokla səhje avāu jai.*”—*s kabir*. 13 *S n* pounded bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹਜਾਨੰਦ [səhajanāṇḍ] *n* innate bliss, spiritual ecstasy. 2 natural joy.

ਸਹਜਸਮਾਧਿ [səhəjsamādhi] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of hath yog, effortless contemplation. “*The yogis perform relentless contemplation, while the Sikhs indulge in effortless contemplation. They are perpetually engaged in the recitation of Gurbani and thus their life does not go waste*” (Bhagtavli) “*səhaj samādhi sādā līv hārī sīu.*”—*sar a m 1*.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰ [səhəjsarovar] reservoir of knowledge. 2 ocean of knowledge. 3 the Guru, the spiritual mentor. 4 a congregation.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰੀ [səhəjsarovarī] in sahaṃsarovar. “*tūa səhaj sarovarī bas.*”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhəjsukh] *n* innate bliss. 2 *adj* spontaneous ecstasy.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁੰਨ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ [səhaj sūn ka ghaṭ] *n* dasamdar (the tenth opening), the ultimate stage of spiritual enlightenment. “*gāg jāmūn ke ātre səhaj sūn ke ghaṭ.*”—*s kabir*. Here Ganga stands for rā and Jamuna for pīglā. 2 the path of sahaṃ dhuni. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਊ [səhaj subhau], ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਇ [səhaj subhai] *adj* inherent, natural. “*jīu pavak ka səhaj subhau.*”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *adv* naturally inculcated. “*mih vūṭha səhaj subhai.*”—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 3 natural, effortless. “*səhaj subhai mile gopala.*”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhəjsukh] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ. “*səhaj sukh anāḍ ghānere.*”—*suhī chāt m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਸੈਨ [səhaj sen] *n* state of contemplation. “*səhaj sen āru sukhmān nari udh kāmāl bigsāia.*”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਕਥਾ [səhaj katha] *n* narration of knowledge. 2 praise of the Lord.

ਸਹਜਕੇਲ [sahajkel] *n* natural ecstasy; everlasting bliss.

ਸਹਜਗੁਫਾ [sahajgupha] *n* mental tranquility. 2 mind at peace. "sahajgupha mahi asanu badhira."—asa m 5.

ਸਹਜਜੋਗ [sahaj-jog] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of Hath yog, it is a unique and simple form of yog. It is a form of yog that is attained through contemplation, enhanced by the recitation of 'Nam'. In Gurbani it is also termed as bhagati-jog, tattjog, brahmjog etc. and sahajjog is defined as under :

"guru ka sabadu mane mahi mudra, khitha khima hadhavau. jo kichu kare bhala kari manau, sahaj jog nirdhi pavau. baba ! jugta jiu jugah jug jogi param tat mahi jogi. amritu namu nirajenu para gian kara ras bhogai. sivnagri mahi asani besau kalap tiagi badai. sijnj sabadu sada dhuni sohe ahi nisi pure nadai. patu vicaru gianumati dadi varatman bibhutai. hari kirati rahrasi hamari gurmukhi pathu atitai. sagli joti hamari samia nana varan anakai. kahu nanak suni bharthari jogi! parbraham liv ekai."—asa m 1.

"guri manu maro kari sajogu,
ahinisi rave bhagati-jogu,
gur satsabha dukhu miterogu,
jan nanak harivaru sahaj-jogu."

—basai m 1.

"jogu na bhagvi kapri, jogu na mele vesti.
nanak ghari bethira jogu paie satigur ke updesi."—sava m 3.

ਸਹਜਪਾਰੀ [sahajdhari] *adj* having innate knowledge. 2 easy-going, comfort, loving. 3 *n* one of the sects among the Sikhs, whose members do not get baptised, but profess Sikhism¹

¹There are lots of sahajdhari in Punjab and Sind. Sahajdhari especially those of Sind are very affectionate and devoted. Singhs, who look down upon them, are ignorant of the tenets of Sikhism.

without adopting the formal symbols.

ਸਹਜਧੁਨਿ [sahajdhuni] *n* contrary to the listening of anahat nad at the tenth opening (dasam dvar) through practice of hath-yog, perpetual recitation of Nam; Nam's perpetual recitation. "satiguru seve tai sahajdhuni upje."—sor m 3.

ਸਹਜਧਯਾਨ [sahajdhyan] *n* contrary to meditation as practised in hath yog, unrelenting faith in Gurshabad. 2 self-realisation through meditation.

ਸਹਜਪੰਥ [sahajpāth] a sect among the Vaishnavs introduced by the Svaroop Damodar, its members sit facing young beautiful women, meditate upon and sing the praise of the chief eroticist Krishan.

ਸਹਜਭਾਉ [sahajbhau], **ਸਹਜਭਾਇ** [sahajbhai] *n* peaceful nature. 2 spiritual love. "sahajbhar milie sukh hove."—sidhgosai. 3 *adv* naturally, spontaneously.

ਸਹਜਮਤਾ [sahajmata] *n* self-contemplation. 2 self-doctrine. 3 *adv* spontaneous, natural. "sahajmate baniai he."—maru solhe m 3.

ਸਹਜਯੋਗ [sahajyog] See ਸਹਜ ਜੋਗ.

ਸਹਜਰੀਆ [sahjaria] *adj* relating to the inner poise, spiritual. 2 spontaneous. "tau sukh sahjaria."—briha m 5.

ਸਹਜਾ [sahja] See ਸੇਜਾ. 2 See ਸਹਜ. 3 (a female) born alongwith.

ਸਹਜਾਇਆ [sahjaia] *adj* (a male) born alongwith. 2 one who has attained spiritual knowledge. 3 ਸਹਜ-ਆਇਆ spontaneous. "maha anad acit sahjaia."—asa m 5.

ਸਹਜਾਤ [sahjat] born alongwith, syngenetic.

ਸਹਜਾਦਾ [sahjada] See ਸਹਜਾਦਾ.

ਸਹਜਾਰਿ [sahjari], **ਸਹਜਾਰੀ** [sahjari] *adj* about spiritual knowledge. "nirari apari sahjari."—asa m 5. 2 *Skt* ਸਹਜ-ਅਰਿ an innate enemy; natural opponent. 3 *n* step brother or first cousin who fosters ill-will due to greed for wealth and property.

ਸਹਜਿ [səhəji] *adv* knowingly. 2 naturally, spontaneously. 3 naturally. 4 meditating over the Supreme Being. "lage səhəji dhīanu." -jəpu. 4 with discretion. "səhəji sigar kaməni kəri ave." -suhi ə m I. 5 gradually, steadily. "səhəji pəke so miṭha." -tukha barəhmaha. 6 with forbearance. "səhəji səhəji guṇ rəme kabira." -gəu kabir. "babiha tū səhəji bol." -səva m 3.

ਸਹਜੀ [səhji] *n* a sahajdhari. Sikh. "tre prakar mām sikkh hē səhji cəni khəḍ." -rətanmal. 'sahajdhari, charanpahuli and khanda amritdhari.' See ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਜੁ [səhəju] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਜੇ [səhje] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "səhje asənu əsthīru bhəia." -gəu ə m 5. 2 steadily, patiently.

ਸਹਣ [səhən], ਸਹਣ ਸੀਲ [səhən sil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ. "səhənsil sətē." -səhəs m 5.

ਸਹਣਾ [səhna] *v* to tolerate; to forbear. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਤੀਰ [səhtir] *P* ستر a beam, log, sleeper.

ਸਹਤੁਤ [səhtut] See ਸਹਤੁਤ.

ਸਹੱਤ [səhatt], ਸਹੱਤਾ [səhatta] *Skt* सहत्व *n* company, association. 2 forbearance. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਦ [səhəd] *Skt* सह (company) द (provider). 2 *A* سحر *n* honey. *Skt* सारथ nectar collected from flowers by honey-bees. It is humid in effect; it purifies blood and provides relief from diseases like cough etc.

ਸਹਦੇਵ [səhdev] *n* the youngest of Pandavs. He was born to Madri from her cohabitation with Ashvani Kumars. See ਸਹਦੇਵ. 2 son of Jarasandh, the king of Magadh.

ਸਹਧਰਮੀ [səhdharmi] सहधर्मिन् a co-religionist.

ਸਹਨ [səhən] *Skt* adj sturdy, strong. 2 tolerant. 3 *n* act of tolerating. "kəs kəsvəti səhe su tau." -oəkar. 4 accepting, imbibing. "gur ki agia mən məhri səhe." -sukhməni 5 *A* سحر a courtyard, compound. 6 a big and deep plate of metal.

ਸਹਨਸਾਹ [səhənsəh] *P* ساهه *adj* king of kings, emperor who exercises suzerainty over rulers of several countries and kingdoms. See ਸਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

ਸਹਨਸੀਲ [səhənsil] *Skt* सहनशील *adj* tolerant, whose nature is marked with forbearance. 2 forgiving "səhənsil pəvən əru paṇi." -maru m 5.

ਸਹਨਕ [səhnək] *P* سكه *n* a dish, plate, small plate of metal, saucer. "səhnək səbh səsara." -bher namdev.

ਸਹਨਾ [səhna] See ਸਹਣਾ and ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਨਈ [səhnai] *P* سناي *n* a clarionet, flute, horn, trumpet. "kəhā su bheri səhnai." -asa ə m I.

ਸਹਪੁਰ [səhpur] *P* سحر a musical instrument resembling a bugle. "daph bin rəbab səhpur baje." and "khəjri səhpur." -səloh

ਸਹਬਾਜ [səhbaj] *P* سباز *n* a hawk, a young male falcon. "jyō səhbaj mənō cəkva sēg ekdha kahū su mar girayo." -krīsən. "pəkhəru səhbaj pekh dhuukk nə hāghən mīle nə dhoi." -BG. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਹਬਾਲਾ [səhbala] *P* سباله *n* the best man of the bridegroom, almost of his stature and age.

ਸਹਮ [səhəm] *P* سحر *n* fear, awe. "siri siri sukh səhōma dehī su tū bhāla." -tukha barəhmaha. 2 *A* سحر darkness, soot. 3 a slur. "khəte dām səhōmi." -səva m I. 'wealth got through unjust means.' 4 *A* سحر a portion. 5 an arrow.

ਸਹਮਤ [səhmat] *Skt* adj holding similar views; in agreement.

ਸਹਰ [səhər] *P* سحر *n* a town; shore. 2 *A* month. 3 *A* سحر early morning, dawn.

ਸਹਰਗ [səhrəg] *P* سحر *n* aorta. 2 wind pipe, trachea. See ਸਹਰਗ.

ਸਹਰਪਨਾਹ [səhərpənāh] *n* a fort for defending the city; city's boundary wall; rampart.

ਸਹਰਾ [səhra] *A* سحر *n* a jungle. wilderness. desert especially one as of Arabia, Africa and

Malva.

ਸਰਹਾਨਾ [səhrāna] See ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ. 2 *Pkt* v to caress; fondle. "te pədpəkəj kesəv ke əb udhəv le kər me səhrae."—*krisən*. 3 to tickle. 4 *Skt* सुसुसट n use.

ਸਰਹੀ [səhri] See ਸਰਹੀ. 2 inhabitant of a city, citizen. See ਰਾਸਰਹੀ.

ਸਰਹੁ [səharu] See ਸਰਹੁ.

ਸਹਲ [səhəl] *A* سهل *adj* easy, simple. "jxybo jəg ko səhəl he yəhe kəθin dve kam. prat səbharbo raj ko rat səbharbo ram."—*cəritr 81*. 2 level and soft soil. 3 Abu Mohammad, an exalted saint and son of Abdulla Tashtari who died in 823 Hijri.

ਸਹਲਾ [səhla], ਸਹਲੀ [səhli] *adj* easily available. 2 fruitful, useful. "səhli khəp nanək le aia."—*asa m 5*. 3 easy, convenient. See ਸਹਲ.

ਸਹਲੰਗ [səhləŋg], ਸਹਲੰਗੁ [səhləŋgu] *Skt* सहलग् *adj* attached, joined. "pəuŋ paŋi besātər səbh səhləŋga."—*gəu m 3*. "mən dujabhau səhləŋgu."—*suhi m 4*.

ਸਹਵਤ [səhvət] *A* شهت *n* a wish, disposition, desire. 2 sexual urge, carnal desire.

ਸਹਵਤੀ [səhvəti] *adj* carnal, sexual.

ਸਹਵਾਸ [səhvas] *n* cohabitation.

ਸਹਵਾਸੀ [səhvasi] *Skt* सहवासिन् *adj* who cohabits. 2 a neighbour.

ਸਹਾ [səha] *Skt* सह, a rabbit, hare. Moses the prophet regards rabbit as one of the impure animals. So the Jews regard it a sin to consume rabbit-meat. Parsis and Armenians also avoid eating its meat. Hazrat Mohammad did not condemn the rabbit. Since he regarded Moses as a prophet, most of the Muslims follow the Jews in this regard. Makhdum Jahanian of Uch, the mentor of the sweepers, was of the same view. Per his direction, the rabbit meat is forbidden to them. "səha nə khai cuhṛa maia muhtaj."—*BG*.

There are some other stories popular with

the sweepers. Lal Beg, the incarnation of Valmiki, in their view, was nourished upon the milk of a she-rabbit, hence eating of rabbit-meat is forbidden to them. Another story that goes is that once a sweeper killed a calf and concealed it under a basket, when the owner of the calf searched the place, it turned into a rabbit under the influence of Lal Beg. Since then eating of rabbit was forbidden. 2 *Skt* सह. aloe harbadevisis perfoliata. 3 winter season. 4 henna (mehādi). ਸਹਾਉ [səhau] *n* nature, temperament. "həmro səhau sēda sēd bhulən."—*brla m 5*. 2 tolerance, forbearance. 3 *adj* ਸਹ-ਆਉ of the same age.

ਸਹਾਇ [səhai] *Skt* सहाय *adj* who helps. "sri əkal ji səhai."

ਸਹਾਇਕ [səhaik] *adj* helpful.

ਸਹਾਇਤਾ [səhaita] *n* help, support.

ਸਹਾਈ [səhai] *Skt* सहयिन् *adj* who helps, assistant.

ਸਹਾਸ [səhas] *adj* laughing. 2 (one) who sits along.

ਸਹਾਸਨ [sahasən] ਸਹ-ਆਸਨ. *n* the act of sitting along.

ਸਹਾਤ [səhat] *adj* helper, assistant. "prəbhu jiu hor səhat."—*keda m 5*. 2 tolerates, bears.

ਸਹਾਦਤ [səhadət] *A* شهادت *n* a testimony, deposition. 2 martyrdom, laying down life in a religious war.

ਸਹਾਧਯਾਯੀ [səhadhyayi] सहध्यायिन् *adj* a class-mate.

ਸਹਾਨਾ [səhana] *P* سلطه *adj* royal, imperial, regal.

ਸਹਾਨੁਭੂਤਿ [səhanubhuti] *Skt* सहानुभूति *n* ਸਹ-ਅਨੁਭੂਤਿ sympathy; a sense sharing another's misery.

ਸਹਾਬ [səhab] *P* سحاب *adj* short form of ਸਹ-ਆਬ. a primary colour. 2 red, scarlet. "rənə dekhic rāg rupə səhabē."—*VN*. 3 *A* a bright star. 4 a streak of fire produced by the falling of a celestial body in the sky due to friction with the air. 5 See ਸਿਹਾਬ.

ਸਹਾਬਾ [səhəba] *A* صابہ *adj* who does his duty in a discreet way; who avoids committing an error. "səṭi guru səcca patsah bepərvah əthah səhəba."—BG 2 righteous.

ਸਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਗੌਰੀ [səhabuddin muhəməd gori] شهاب الدین محمد گوری *Gor* is a place situated in the north of Ghazni. Due to his origin from this place, he came to be known as Gori. He was the same Shahabuddin who planted the Muslim rule in India. He conquered Multan in 1175 AD to be followed by Uchch. Having captured Lahore in 1186 AD, he occupied Punjab. In the year 1191 he proceeded towards Delhi but was defeated by Raja Prithiraj Chauhan in the battlefield at Travari near Karnal. Next year he defeated Prithiraj in the same battlefield and became the ruler of India. During his return journey from Punjab on 14th of March 1206 (Sammat 1264), he was murdered by a Gakkhar (r) enemy in a camp on the bank of Jehlum.

ਸਹਮ [səham] *Skt sen* सह. 'We tolerate'. See ਸਹਨ. 2 'I tolerate.' 3 *A* सह plural of ਸਹਮ. 4 short form for ਸਹਮੁਲਕੈਸ਼, meaning a celestial arrow; invisible destiny, fate. "siri siri lekḥ səhamə."—sor ə m 1.

ਸਹਾਯ [səhay], ਸਹਾਯਕ [səhayək], ਸਹਾਯਤਾ [səhayta], ਸਹਾਯੀ [səhayi] See ਸਹਾਇ, ਸਹਾਇਕ, ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਹਾਈ.

ਸਹਾਰ [səhar] सह-आधार. shelter, refuge, protection. "səṭsəhar guru ramdas."—səveye m 4 ke. "səṭsəharət syam ke paṭ."—krisən. 2 *Skt* सह-हू an annihilation; a massacre. 3 engrossed. 4 relationship. "ulṭi le səkatī səharə."—ram kabir. 'after negating the charm of illusion.'

ਸਹਾਰਣਾ [səharṇa] *v* to tolerate, forbear. 2 to stretch, pull. 3 to stop, withhold.

ਸਹਾਰਾ [səhara] See ਸਹਾਰ. *n* a basis, foundation. 2 a residence, dwelling place. 3 attraction.

ਸਹਾਰੀ ਮੈਲ [səhari mēl], ਸਹਾਰੀ ਰਾਮ [səhari ram] the first elder cousin of Guru Ramdas, who lived at Lahore. Upon the marriage of his son, the Guru sent Arjan Dev to Lahore with the order to stay there and engage himself in religious preaching and not to come back until called back. Accordingly, the Guru's son stayed on at a place named Divankhana for several months at a stretch and performed his duty. Having got eager for the holy darshan, he sent several letters carrying such verses as "mera mānu locc gurdərsən tai" to the Guru. ਸਹਾਰੂ [səharu] a chība devotee of Guru Amar Dev known for his benevolence "gōgū əpər səharu bharu."—GPS.

ਸਹਾਰੋਹੀ [səharohi] सह-आरोहण *adj* a co-rider; one who sits beside the passenger in a carriage.

ਸਹਿ [səhi] See सह and सह. "səhi ṭika dītosu jivde."—var ram 3. 'Guru Nanak Dev performed the coronation of Guru Angad during his own life time.' 2 husband, lord. "mətu jaṇ səhi gālī paṭa."—sri m 1. 3 having endured. See ਸਹਨ. "sənmukḥ səhi ban he mrig əpə mən tən pran he."—asa chāt m 5.

ਸਹਿਆ [səhia] *n* a rabbit. 2 *adj* endured.

ਸਹਿਸ [səhis] See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤ [səhiskirət] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਰਾ [səhisra] See ਸਹਿਸਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਾ [səhisa] See ਸਹਸਾ.

ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤਾ [səhisakirta] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤਾ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਨੁ [səhisnu] *Skt* सहिष्णु *adj* forbearing.

ਸਹਿਕਣਾ [səhikṇa] See ਸਹਕਣਾ.

ਸਹਿਕਾਰ [səhikar], ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ [səhikari] See ਸਹਕਾਰ and ਸਹਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਗਲ [səhigal] See ਸਹਗਲ.

ਸਹਿਚਰ [səhicar], ਸਹਿਚਰੀ [səhicari] See ਸਹਚਰ and ਸਹਚਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਚੇਤ [səhɪcət] *adj* ਸਹ-ਚੇਤ. aware, alert. "ve to səhɪcət det kamna bhagət nɪj."—*NP*.

ਸਹਿਜ [səhɪj] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਿਜ ਅਨੰਦੁ [səhɪj ənədu] See ਸਹਜ ਅਨੰਦ. "para səhɪj ənədu."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਹਿਜੁ [səhɪju] See ਸਹਜੁ.

ਸਹਿਣ [səhɪn], ਸਹਿਣਾ [səhɪna] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਿਤ [səhɪt] *Skt* part with, alongwith. "putr səhɪt guru darsən kin."—*GPS*. 2 *adv* with love, with affection. "bhojən mādھر səhɪt kərvaē."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* wishing, friendly. "pəvɪt mata pɪta kuṭəb səhɪt sɪu."—*ənədu*. 4 See ਸਹਤ 2.

ਸਹਿਤਾ [səhɪta] *Skt* सहित *adj* tolerant, forbearing. 2 tolerates. See ਭੁਤੁ.

ਸਹਿਦ [səhɪd] See ਸਹਦ 2.

ਸਹਿਦ [səhɪd], ਸਹਿਦਾ [səhɪda] *adj* tolerant, forbearing.

ਸਹਿਦੇਵ [səhɪdev] See ਸਹਦੇਵ.

ਸਹਿਨ [səhɪn], ਸਹਿਨਸੀਲ [səhɪnsil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ.

ਸਹਿਬਾਜਪੁਰਾ [səhɪbajpura] See ਸੰਮਨ.

ਸਹਿਮ [səhɪm] See ਸਹਮ.

ਸਹਿਰ [səhɪr] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸਹਿਰੀ [səhɪri] See ਸਹਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਲ [səhɪl], ਸਹਿਲਾ [səhɪla] easy. See ਸਹਲ and ਸਹਲਾ. 2 fruitful, beneficial. "səhɪla mərna hoɪ."—*var bɪha m 3*. "səhɪla aɪa soɪ."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਸਹਿਵਤ [səhɪvət] See ਸਹਵਤ.

ਸਹੀ [səhi] *Pkt* a female friend. *Skt* a girl-friend. "səhiā vicɪ phɪrə suheli."—*sri chēt 4*. "soi səhi sādēh nɪvare."—*gəu bavən kəbɪr*. 2 a female rabbit. 3 *P* ੳ *adj* straight. 4 *A* ੳ *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. "he təu səhi ləkhe jəu koi."—*gəu bavən kəbɪr*. 5 correct, real. "sunie sikh səhi."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "jɪni cələnəu səhi jənɪa."—*vəḍ m 3 əlahni*. "bhəjən ram ko səhi."—*sor m 9*. 6 *n* a judgement, decision. "mɪɪɪ sadhəh kɪno səhi."—*sar m 5*. 7 a

signature. "sri guru te nəhɪ səhi pəvai."—*GPS*. 8 an account book, a ledger. 9 See ਸਹਨ. "me teri kəthor bəni bəhūt səhi hē."—*JSBB*.

ਸਹੀਆਹ [səhiəh] to female-friends (seekers of knowledge) "guru mele səhiəh."—*maru ə kaphi m 1*.

ਸਹੀ ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [səhi səlamətɪ] *sen* healthy, without any injury, without any regret and loss. "ghəɪ səhi səlamətɪ ae."—*sor m 5*.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [ʃəhid] *A* ੳ *adj* who gives evidence. 2 *n* a witness. 3 a martyr who lays down life in a religious war. 4 *adj* a member of the Shahid-misl. See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦਗੰਜ [ʃəhidgəŋ] *n* a place of martyrdom; a place where a memorial or a temple is raised to commemorate the remains of a martyr. The Sikhs have numerous such places, of which the following are worth-mentioning:

1 a memorial to honour countless Singhs for their great valour; it is situated to the south of the holy tank of Amritsar.

2 Baba Gurbaksh Singh's memorial. It is situated near Akalbunga.

3 a memorial for Baba Dip Singh; it is situated near Ram Sar.

4 a memorial for Baba Basant Singh and Baba Hira Singh close to the platform of Guru ka bagh.

6 a memorial for Bhai Tota Singh, a commander of Guru Hargobind, and thirteen other Sikhs. It is situated in the street of Khalsa Khatri near Jamadar di haveli.

7 There are two memorials at Anandpur, Taragarh and Fatehgarh.

8 in Sirhind a memorial for the younger Sahibzadas and another near the tomb of Shah Buali, in the memory of numerous valiant Singhs.

9 a memorial on the bank of the holy tank at Mukatsar for Bhai Mahan Singh and 39

other Singhs who accompanied him.

10 in Lahore, a memorial for Bhai Taru Singh and Bhai Mani Singh, etc.

ਸਹੀਦੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [səhɪdā di mɪsəl] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, founded by the martyr Dip Singh, a landlord of village Pohuwind (district Amritsar). He was appointed head of Damdama Sahib (place related to the Guru) by the Panth. While heading the crusade to defend Darbar Sahib Amritsar, he laid down his life in Sammat 1817. A number of well-known martyrs, such as Bhai Karam Singh, Gurbaksh Singh, Sudha Singh, etc. belonged to this misl. To this misl belonged the Shahzadpuria sardars, to whom the Panth handed over the service and maintenance of Damdama Sahib. Sardar Dharam Singh and his brother Karam Singh conquered Shahzadpur and established their rule there in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). Sardars of Darauli and Tangoria (District Ambala) also belonged to this misl. Natha Singh the martyr, who rendered service to Babe di ber at Sialkot and was granted a manor (jagir) also belonged to this misl.

ਸਹੀਦੀ [səhidi] *n* martyrdom, witness. 2 the act of attaining martyrdom. 3 the act of sacrificing one's life for the sake of religion.

ਸਹੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ [səhidi deg] *adj* sweet pudding offered at the martyr's memorial. 2 In the Nihang Singh lingo, it is an offering of sweetened bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹੀਰੀ [səhīrī] *Skt* ਸਹੂਰਿ *n* the sun. 2 əkk (calotropis procera, calotropis gigantea) 3 *adj* dominant. 4 supreme. "guru sēbād səhīrī." -BG. 5 *n* truth.

ਸਹੁ [səhu] See ਸਹ. 2 husband. See ਸਹ 2. "səhu kəhə su kije." -tɪlāg m 1. 3 See ਸਹਨ. "səhu ve jia, əpna kia." -var asa.

ਸਹੁ [səhū] *n* an oath, a pledge, promise, resolve.

ਸਹੁ ਸੋਹਾਗਣ [səhu sohagən] a hypocritical hermit, who impersonating as a woman at night, claimed that God as husband would sleep with him at night. "duj cādni rat ko səhu ave mujh pas." -NP. The teachings of Nanak Dev impelled him to discard this hypocrisy and turn into a true saint.

ਸਹੁਰਾ [səhura] See ਸਸੁਰਾ. "səhura vadi." -var ram 2 m 5. ignorance.

ਸਹੁਰਾ [səhuṛa] *adj* tired, exhausted. 2 bearable.

ਸਹੁਰ [səhur] ਸਹੂਰ. discretion. See ਸਹੂਰ. "bole prabhū purān səhur sēg jēg karo." -GPS.

ਸਹੂਲਤ [səhulət] *A* سهولت *n* ease, facility.

ਸਹੇ [səhe] plural of ਸਹਾ. See ਸਹਾ. 2 See ਸਹਨ.

3 See ਸਹੀ. "məṭi guruməṭi həri həri səhe." -prabha m 4. 'corrected, rectified.'

ਸਹੇ ਸਬ [səhe səb] *P* شب *n* lord of the night, the moon.

ਸਹੇਸਿਆ [səhesiə] *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "sev səhesiə." -BG. 2 became ਸਹ-ਈਸ-ਹੋਇਆ, merged with God.

ਸਹੇਟ [səhet] See ਸਹੇਟਨ. 2 *Pkt* *n* ਸੋਭੇਟ a rendezvous, a tryst. "pyare ko esi səhet bətai." -cəritr 88.

ਸਹੇਟਾ [səhetā] See ਸਹੇਟਨ. *n* a resting place. 2 *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "gyan dhyān kər bhəgəṭi səhetā." -BG. 3 part with, alongwith.

ਸਹੇਤ [səhet] *adj* with affection. 2 part with, including. "mele jogi jēgām jəṭa səhet." -bher kabir.

ਸਹੇਤੁ [səhetu], **ਸਹੇਤੁਕ** [səhetuk] *Skt* *adj* with reason; which has some cause.

ਸਹੇਰਨ [səherən], **ਸਹੇਰਨਾ** [səherna] See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇਰਾ [səhera] a friend. "bhai bōdhu kuṭāb səhera." -suhi ravidas. 2 to accept as wife/husband. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇਰੀ [səheri], **ਸਹੇਲਤੀ** [səhelṭi], **ਸਹੇਲਾ** [səhela], **ਸਹੇਲੀ** [səheli] *Skt* सहेला *adj* play-mate. 2 defiant. "səkhī səheli nənəd gəheli." -asa kabir. 3 erotic desire born of adornment. *Skt*

ਸਹੇੜ scattered, dispersed. 4 *n* a friend, associate. "sun-hu sāheri milān bat kāhau."—*brīla m 5*. "sāgal sāheli āpne rāstī matī."—*gāu m 5*. Here sāheli means the senses. "meri sākhī sāhelīrīho! prabhū ke cārāṇī lagāh."—*brīha chāt m 5*.

ਸਹੇੜਨਾ [sāherṇa] See ਸਹ and ਈਰਣ. *v* to acquire; to adopt. 2 to defy. 3 to accept as husband. 4 to accept as wife. See ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇੜੀ [sāherī] past tense of ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. 2 *n* village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. It is situated 11 miles to the north-east of Sirhind. About one furlong to the west of the village is the gurdwara of Zoravar Singh and Fateh Singh. To this village belonged Gangu Brahman, the ungrateful man, who with dubious intention brought here Mata Gujri and the two Sahibzadas. He leaked information to the ruling official at Morinda and got them arrested. Only Manji Sahib exists here, there being no building of a gurdwara as yet. Historians have named this village as Kheri which Banda Bahadur razed to the ground. The village that grew up here later is known as Saheri. See ਖੇੜੀ and ਗੰਗੂ.

ਸਹੈ [sāhe] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹੈਯਾ [sāheya] *adj* tolerant. 2 a helper, supporter, assistant.

ਸਹੈ [sāho] See ਸਹਨ. 2 *n* husband, lord. "so sāho ātī nirmāl data."—*suhi chāt m 3*.

ਸਹੈਕ੍ਰਿ [sāhokṛī] ਸਹ-ਉਕ੍ਰਿ co-narration, sāhokṛī rhetoric aims at the description of numerous functions, their origin and end, alongwith the primary one.

Example:

kam kumlane kor pārāt nā jane moh
mād the pārane jane pārāt nā so tāhi,
lin bhāe lobh māhā māmā mālin bhāi
chīn bhāi irkha rāhi nā jag mo kāhi,

śekhār viśekh sāty silta sātōkh śuddhī
dirāgh dāyalutā sāmēt nīj got hī,
gyan ko prākash ॐ verag ko vibhāv hot
gurudev nanāk ko dārṣan hot hī.

—*guru pācāṣīka*.

Alongwith the Guru's glimpse the afore-said objects are said to have appeared and disappeared. "tuṭ gāyo īk bar bīdeh māhipatī soc sārāsān śābhū ko."—*dev kāvī*.

ਸਹੋਟਾ [sāhoṭā] *Skī n* a hut made of leaves. 2 a hermitage.

ਸਹੋਟਾ [sāhoṭa] *n* a hare's young one. 2 a rabbit, hare. "nātu prapāt medān sāhoṭa."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* sheltered, protected.

ਸਹੋਦ [sāhod], **ਸਹੋਦਰ** [sāhodar] *Skī* ਸਹ-ਉਦਰ *adj* uterine. 2 *n* real brother. "god me acet het sōpe nā sāhod ko."—*BGK*. 'An unaware infant son does not care for prestige and his brother's love'.

ਸਹੋਦਰਾ [sāhodra], **ਸਹੋਦਰੀ** [sāhodri] uterine; a real sister. See ਸਹੋਦਰ. "gurdev bādhāp sāhodra."—*bavān*.

ਸਹੰਸ [sāhās], **ਸਹੰਸਰ** [sāhāsar] thousand and countless. See ਸਹਸੁ. "sāhās nam le le kārāu sālām."—*asa kābir*.

ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ [sāhāsar dan] See ਸਹਸੁ ਦਾਨ. 2 *adj* countless charities and rituals. "sāhāsar dan de īdr roatā."—*var rām l m l*. 'Due to countless yags and charities, Indar rose to a high pedestal but wept when they led to his fall.'

ਸਹੰਸਰਾ [sāhāsra] thousands. See ਸਹਸੁ. 2 *n* village to the north of Amritsar at a distance of 15 miles, where gurdwara "Ror Sahib" is situated in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. Since the time of the Guru a plas (ficus infectoria) tree stands there. See ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

ਸਹੰਸੁ [sāhāsar] See ਸਹਸੁ.

ਸਹੰਸੁਬਾਹੁ [sāhāsrbahu] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਸਾਸਤੁ [sāhāsrasatṛ] *n* the bearer of a thousand weapons; having one thousand arms. "lāṇyo

jahī jōne sähāśrasatr bhupā.”—*parās*. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਰੰਦ [sahād] tolerant. 2 *P* *ਸਰੰਦ* *n* a well-known mountain of Iran.

ਸਰੰਦਾ [sahāda] See ਸਹਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਰੰਮ [sahām] fright, awe. See ਸਹਮ. “kīti lāha sähām.”—*var suhi m 1*. 2 See ਸਹਨ. “tīn bād dukh sähāma.”—*bīla m 4*.

ਸਰੰਮਾ [sahāma], ਸਰੰਮੀ [sahāmi] See ਸਹਮ and ਸਹਿਮ.

ਸਹਯ [sahy] *Skt* सह्य *adj* tolerable, bearable. 2 healthy, robust. 3 dear. 4 *n* a part of the western ghat, that extends upto northern Neelgiri of Malay mountain. It is a famous mountain of the south. In order to protect himself from the foes, Shiva ji used to live in this mountainous range.

ਸਕ [sāk] *Skt* शक् *vr* to be able to, capable of, be strong. ਸਕੁ and ਸਕਿ etc. are derived from the same root. 2 *Skt* शक *n* a race inhabiting the north. In earlier ages, these people resided on the bank of Sair river in Turkistan. In 160 BC they left Turkistan and proceeded to the south and then laying waste the Greek kingdoms of the frontier areas, they entered India. They settled in Taxila, Mathura and Saurashtar (Kathiavar). In about 395 AD Raja Chandar Gupt Vikramaditya of the Maurya dynasty, defeated them and annexed western India to his kingdom. Thereby he came to be known as Sakari — the enemy of the Saks.

The upper half of their heads being shorn, suggests that Raja Sagar had defeated them.¹ See ਸਗਰ 2. The name Seestan (Sak land) seems related to the same race.² In Mahabharat the origin of the Saks is shown to be from the sweat of Vashishth's cow. 3 *A*

¹See Mahabharat.

²In Chinese, the Saks were named Si. That is why, si — stā, seem apt at places.

ਦ੍ਰਿ doubt “sāk kārāu jī dusār hoī.”—*tīlāg kabir*.

ਸਕ ਸੰਮਤ [sāk sāmāt], ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ [sāk sāvāt] See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਟ [sākāt] शकट *n* a cart, wagon. 2 body, physique. 3 See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟਹਾ [sākāt-ha] the slayer of demon Sakat; Krishan. See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲ [sākāt nal], ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲਿਕਾ [sākāt nalika] *n* a cannon/gun mounted on a cart. 2 a gun — carriage.

ਸਕਟਨੀ [sākāt-nī] *n* army entrusted with the task of maintaining supply line of carts.—*sānama*.

ਸਕਟਬਹੁਹ [sākātbyuh] *Skt* शकट-बहुह. formation of troops of the shape of a cart; army thus organised during warfare. “sākātbyuh rāca sūrpātī tēb.”—*cārītr 405*.

ਸਕਟਾ [sākta] See ਸਕਟ.

ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ [sākṭasur] *Skt* शकट-असुर demon having the form of a cart. He was sent by Kans to kill Krishan but was himself killed in return. “prītham putna hāni bāhur sākṭasur khādīyo.”—*kṛisān*. See its story narrated in the 50th chapter of 10th part of Bhagwat.

ਸਕਟਾਬਹੁਹ [sākātbyuh] See ਸਕਟ ਬਹੁਹ.

ਸਕਣਾ [sākṇa] See ਸਕ. 2 *v* to have the capacity; to be capable of, have the strength to perform some job. “monī jēn gāhī nē sākāhī gāta.”—*gūj m 5*. “sātīgur ka phurmaia mānī nē sākī.”—*sāva m 4*.

ਸਕਤ [sākāt] *Skt* शक्त *adj* attached, related. 2 *Skt* शक्त strong, powerful. “hārī sākāt sārēn sāmṛāth nanāk.”—*keda m 5*.

ਸਕਤਣੀ [sākāt-nī] *adj* wearing a spear. “nāmo sākāt-nī sulhī.”—*cāḍī*

ਸਕਤ ਬਿਸੇਖ [sākāt bīsek] See ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ.

ਸਕਤਵਾਰ [sākātvar] *adj* powerful, mighty. “sākātvar jāmdut.”—*māla m 1*.

ਸਕਤਾ [sākta] *adj* powerful, competent, mighty. “sākta sihu mare pē vāgē.”—*asa m 1*. 2 *A* *ਸਕਤਾ*

n the state of being motionless. the state of being immobile. 3 a disease *Sk* संन्यास apoplexy. It occurs after the age of forty and is caused by head-injury, renal diseases, too much addiction to alcohol, opium, smoking of tobacco and charas, intoxicants and over-indulgence in sex.

In apoplexy, the body gets numb; the heart does beat but the brain stops functioning. The pulse becomes feeble and the body gets cold. At times, the patient loses control over the functioning of his stool and bladder or they stop functioning.

To begin the treatment, the patient with head raised should be made to lie down comfortably. His shirt should be un-buttoned, Sandalwood and camphor rubbed in vinegar and a piece of cloth soaked with it should be applied to the forehead. If there is excessive blood, some of it may be let out through phlebotomy done by some competent person. Calves and biceps should be tightly tied with handkerchiefs. Enema should be performed and soles of hands and feet massaged.

Administration of majun fīlasfa, xāmīra, gaujaban, yograj, guggal, and distillate of ark kasni is useful for the patient. Anything that cleans impurity from the intestines, i.e. extract of oats, soup of boiled mūgi lentils and soup of white meats and soft food should be given to him. 4 a flaw in a couplet. See ਕਵਜਦੋਸ਼ and ਯਤਿ.

ਸਕਤਿ [səkəti] *Sk* ਸਕਤਿ *n* strength, capacity. "manu mahatu nā səkəti hi kai."—*brīa* *m* 5. 2 effect, impact. "səkəti ādher jevri bhram cuka."—*gāu kabir*. 3 illusion. "jəhi dekha təhi rəvirəhe siv səkṭi ka mel."—*sri* *m* 5. 4 woman. "səkəti sənəh kəri sūnəti kəri."—*asa kabir*. "təu anī səkəti gəli bādhia."—*sri beṇi*. 5 nature. 6 a spear. "pəhīri sil sənahu

səkəti bīdāri."—*səveye m* 2 *ke*. Here the word "səkəti" is a pun for illusion and spear. 7 context of a word or sentence conveying the meaning. 8 Competence of gods and their consorts is also known as sakti. They are countless in number but the most prominent are — īdraṇi, vṛṣṇavi, śāta, brāhmaṇi, rōdri, kōmari, narsīghī, varahi, maheśvri, camūḍa, cāḍika, kartīki, prādhana, kirtī, kātī, tuṣṭī, puṣṭī, dhritī, śātri, kṛīya, dāya, medha, lolakṣi, diraghjīhva, gomukhi, kūḍodri, vīrja etc. 9 *Sk* ਸਕਤਿ. relation, due to. "jese səkəti suru bahu jəta gur səsī dekhe ləhi jai səbh təpna."—*gūḍ m* 4. 'heat due to the sun.'

ਸਕਤਿ ਪਾਣਿ [səkəti paṇi] *adj* (one) that holds a spear in his hand. 2 *n* Kartikey, son of Shiv. Kharanan.

ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ [səkəti biṣekh] *n* special strength. 2 ਸਕਤਿ-ਅਵਸੇਸ annihilation of power. "pritham səkəṭ pəḍ ucārike pun kəhu səkəti biṣes."—*sənāma*. 'spear that ends the strength of the mighty ones.'

ਸਕਤੀ [səkṭi] See ਸਕਤਿ.

ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ [səkṭi səbəl] *adj* (one) who strengthens the illusion. "ape sakti səbəl kəhāia."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 rendered dappled by nature. See ਸਬਲ 3.

ਸਕਤੀ ਘਰਿ [səkṭi ghəri] in illusion's abode. i.e. in ignorance. "sakti ghəri jəgət suta nace təp."—*gūj a m* 3.

ਸਕਤੂ [saktu] *n* Mehta, a resident of Agra, was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. In the army of Guru Hargobind he was a top warrior. He showed great valour in the battle fought at Hargobindpur. See ਨਬੀ ਬਖਸ਼. "pərəs ram saktu dux ae. təkəs dhənukh sərīr sējae."—*GPS*.

ਸਕੱਤਰ [səkəttar], ਸਕਤਰ [səkətr] *E* secretary. 2 a minister.

ਸਕਥ [səkəth] See ਸਕਥ.

ਸਕਨ [səkən] *A* سکن *n* residence. 2 rest. 3 peace.

4 kindness.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [səkəf] *A* سقف *n* a roof.

ਸਕ੍ਰਥ [səkyəθ], ਸਕ੍ਰਥਥ [səkyəθəu], ਸਕ੍ਰਥਥ [səkyəθu] *Skt* शक्यार्थ an appropriate meaning.

2 *S* ਸਕ੍ਰਥਥ effective, meaningful, purposeful. "jənamu səkyaθu bhəlo jəgɪ."—*səveye m 1 ke*. "cəraṇ tapər səkyaθ."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

"tɪn səkyaθəu jənamu jəgɪ."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਕਰ [səkər] *P* شکر *Skt* ਸਕਰਾ *E* sugar *F* sucre. 2 in Punjabi raw sugar is known as šəkkər. "səkər khəq nɪvat guɾ."—*s fərid*.

ਸਕਰਕੰਦ [səkərkənd], ਸਕਰਕੰਦੀ [səkərkəndi] sweet tuber, sweet potato, to be eaten after boiling it. *L* Convolvulus Catatas.

ਸਕਰ ਖਾ [səkər xə] *P* شکر *adj* (one) addicted to sugar.

ਸਕਰ ਗੰਗ [səkər gəŋ] *n* a large broad well that Guru Arjan Dev got dug at Kartarpur (District Jalandhar). See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਪੁਰ.

ਸਕਰ ਗੰਜ [səkər gəj] *adj* an adjective for Baba Farid. It is believed that sugarcane and sugar rained in heaps due to Farid's spiritual power.

ਸਕਰਪਾਰਾ [səkərpəra] *n* a lump of sugar. 2 a well-known sweetmeat, prepared through frying rectangular pieces of kneaded fine flour and then coated with thick sugar-syrup; sweet khurmas. *Skt* शङ्खपाल.

ਸਕਲ [səkəl] *Skt* *adj* gifted, adept in the knowledge of arts. 2 whole, entire, total. "səkəl sən ɪk θā bhəi."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शकल *n* a piece, fragment. "nəkh səsi səkəl se upma nə ləti si."—*NP*. 4 a peel; skin of a fruit. 5 one pan of a balance; See *E* scales. 6 *A* صجل *a* visage, form. 7 countenance, appearance.

ਸਕਾ [səka] See ਸਕਣਾ. "aɪ nə səka tujh kəni piare."—*vəq m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਸਕੀਯ *adj* one's own, born of the same parents. "puti bhati-i javai səki."—*var bīla m 4*.

ਸਕਾਈ [səkai] *n* attachment, intimacy. 2 a relationship, an affiliation, a connection.

ਸਕਾਸ [səkas] *Skt* सकास *adv* near, close by, at hand. 2 *n* a relative, connection.

ਸਕਾਬਦ [səkabəd] *Skt* शकाब्द Shak Sammat. See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਦਨ.

ਸਕਾਮ [səkam] *adv* passionately, desirously. 2 *n* a person with a longing. 3 a lustful person. 4 a lover.

ਸਕਾਮੀ [səkami] *adj* desirous, passionate.

ਸਕਾਰ [səkar] *n* ਸ character; its pronunciation. 2 See ਸਕਾਰ. 3 See ਸਿਕਾਰ. 4 *Pkt* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰਥ [səkarəθ], ਸਕਾਰਥਾ [səkartha] See ਸਕ੍ਰਥ. *adj* effective, efficacious, meaningful. "gurumukhɪ jənamu səkārtha."—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਕਾਰਾ [səkara] *Pkt* *n* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰੀ [səkari], ਸਕਾਰੀ [səkari] *Skt* *n* enemy of Sak descendants, Vikramditya. See ਸਕ 2. 2 See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਕਾਲ [səkəl] *adj* timely. 2 subject to time, opposite of eternal. "ɔr səkəl səbhe vəsi kal ke."—*VN*.

ਸਕਾਵਤ [səkavat] See ਸਕਣਾ. 2 *A* شقاوة *n* misfortune. 3 *adj* unfortunate.

ਸਕਿਨਰ [səkinər] Col. James Skinner. (1778-1841 AD). He was the son of a Scottish officer. His mother was a Rajput lady. He served the Marhatta army under De Boigne and Perron. Thereafter, he showed great valour under Lord Lake. He was a scholar of Persian. A battalion of cavalry, Skinner's horse, was named after him.¹ Landed property worth rupees twenty thousand, alongwith the title of C.B. was awarded to him. He died in 1841 AD. Historians of Punjab have also given him the epithet of Sikandar Sahib.

ਸਕੀਮ [səkim] *A* سقم *adj* invalid, patient. 2 addicted. 3 *E* a scheme, proposal. 4 *n* an arrangement, administration.

ਸਕੀਮੀ [səkimi] *n* disease. 2 poverty, penury.

¹It was also named as Yellow Boys.

See सकीर.

सकीरट [sākiraṇ] See सकीर. "dhara sākiraṇe bhāi saraṇ mas gāṭṭle."-PP. 'The earth got covered.'

सकील [sākil] 1 **سکيل** *adj* polished. 2 flooded. "bichua seph sākil."-sāloh. 3 **ثقیل** heavy. 4 hard to digest. 5 **کمال** handsome, robust, elegant.

सकुच [sākuc] *Skt* संकुच *brevity*. 2 to contract. 3 to hesitate.

सकुचि [sākuci] hesitatingly, reluctantly. "car pādarāṭh sākuci pāṭhae."-BG

सकुंत [sākūt] *Skt* शकुन्त *n* a bird. 2 son of Vishvamitar.

सकुंतल [sākūtāl], **सकुंतला** [sākūtālā] *Skt* शकुन्तला *n* a damsel grown in the company of birds. She was the daughter of rishi Vishvamitar and Menka, the fairy who, after giving birth, abandoned her in the jungle. Birds brought her up. Taking pity on her rishi Kanav took her to his hermitage. Once it so happened that king Dushyant got infatuated with her in the jungle. They married with mutual consent and a son was born to them who was named Bharat. Along with Bharat dynasty, the country owes its name to him. Kalidas, the poet, penned a poetic narrative known as 'Shakuntla' with great elegance.

In Dasam Granth, Shakuntla is shown as the wife of king Prithu. See प्रिथु. "tāhī narī sākūtāl rup dhāre. sāsi surāj ki jānu krātī hāre."-prithu.

सकुन [sākun] *Skt* सकुन *n* a bird. 2 **सगन** signs depicting auspicious and inauspicious moments. See असगन. The substantive derives its name from the fact that in ancient times people used to infer good or bad results from the language and movement of birds. With the substitution of 'ग' for 'क', the word सगन has come into being.

सकुनि [sākuni] *Skt* सकुनि *n* a bird. 2 an exceptional snake. 3 a demon, who was the son of Harnakhas and father of Vrik. "sākuni pulomān aṭi bāl jāka."-NP. 4 son of Subal and brother of Gandhari, maternal uncle of the Kauravs. He was very adept in gambling. It was he who defeated Yudhishtar in this game.

सकुनी [sākuni] See सकुनि.

सकुल [sākul] *adj* dynastic. See संकुल.

सकुली [sākuli] short form of **ससकुली** (jalebi). "sākuli pup tihavā puri."-NP. See **ससकुली**. 2 *Skt* a fish of the Sakuli species.

सकुनत [sākunāt] 1 **سکونت** *n* state of residence, act of residing, residence. See **सकन**.

सकेष [sakeṣ] *Skt* *adj* with hair.

सकेत [saket] *Skt* *adj* absorbed in meditation. 2 *Pkt* narrow. 3 See **सुकेत**. 4 See **संकेत**. "yāhe saket tāhā bād ai."-cārītr 103.

सकेलन [sakelān] *Skt* सैकलन *n* compilation. "dhurī sakelke puria bādhi deh."-s kabir. "idhānu adhīk sakelie bhāi pavaku rācāk pāi."-sor a m 1.

सकेला [sakela] *Skt* संकुला *n* unbreakable iron. 2 sword made of sakela is superior to the one made of steel, as it is flexible and thus does not break. It has more sheen than steel has. A sword of pure sakela has leaven as that of pure steel has of a jewel. "bādh sakela phire ikela."-prov.

सकेटी [sakoi] can, capable of. See **सकटा**. "gur ki vādīai nīṭ cārē savaī apārī ko nā sakoi."-var gāu 1 m 4. 'that no body can attain.'

सकैद [sakēd] *Skt* स्कन्द *vr* to jump, leap; to invade. *n* 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv who goes about leaping and attacking the enemies. He is a commander of gods. In the Purans, six faces have been attributed to him. See **वक्त्रविष्ट**. 3 See **सकंय**.

सकंध [sakādh] *Skt* स्कन्ध *n* a shoulder. 2 a branch,

chapter. 3 part of a book. When a book is compared with a tree, its chapters or parts are called *sakādh*s. 4 son of Vanasur.

सैं [sakk] See **सैं** and **सैं**. 2 *n* a bark.

सैंकर [sakkār] See **सैंकर**. 2 a willow, *sacchrum munja*. See **सैंकर कन**. 3 *Skt* **सैंकर** a bull, ox. 4 a string worn around the waist; a girdle.

सैंकर कन [sakkār kan] *n* an arrow attached to a reed. "sakkār kan nārāc bhān."—*sānāma*.

सैंका [sākka] *A* **सैंका** *n* a water carrier. *Skt* **सैंका** a sprinkler; he who sprinkles water.

सैंकी [šakki] *adj* of suspicious nature, sceptic.

सैंक [šaky] *Skt* **सैंक** *adj* possible, probable. 2 strong, sturdy, mighty. 3 the real significance of a word that conveys its meaning in a different context.

सैंकथ [sakyāth] See **सैंकथ**.

सैंक [sāk] *Skt* **सैंक** *adj* strong, sturdy, mighty. 2 *n* Indar. 3 See. **सैंकर**.

सैंकसुत [sākṛasut] son of Indar, Arjun. 2 Jayant.

सैंकरात [sākṛat] *n* Kāshyap, who was the father of Indar. 2 Jayant who was the son of Indar. 3 Arjun—who was born of Indar's union with Kunti.

सैंकरावहन [sākṛābhāvan] Indar's abode, heaven.

सैंकरदन [sākṛādān] *n* demons who tortured Indar. 2 In *Sastarnammala* **सैंकरदन** figures in place of **सैंकरदन** due to the negligence of the scribe as: "sākṛādān, ar ripu pad adī bākhanke."—*sānāma*. Here it should have been "sākṛādān ar ripu pad adī bākhanke." *sākṛādān* is another name for Indar, as he forces his enemies to weep.

सैंकरवरण [sākṛāvarāṇ] Indar is described as being fair complexioned. Hence this word stands for fair complexion. "sākṛāvarāṇ ātī tāhī viraje."—*cārītr* 145.

सैंकरारण [sākṛacarāṇ], **सैंकरारण** [sākṛacarāy] the tutor of Indar—Vrihaspati.

सैंकराणी [sākṛarāṇī], **सैंकराणी** [sākṛarāṇī] Indar's queen.

Shachi, Indarāni.

सैंकरानुज [sākṛanuj] Indar's younger brother—Vaman, the god.

सैंकृत [sākṛit] *Skt* **सैंकृत** *part* once. 2 always. 3 along with. 4 *n* a crow. 5 excreta of animals; dung, etc.

सैंक्री [sākri] *Skt* *n* a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3 an elephant. 4 lightning.

सैंक्रीदन [sākṛīdān] See **सैंक्रीदन** and **सैंक्रीदन**.

सैंक [sāk] *Skt* **सैंक** *n* a person with identical or similar nature; a companion. "mītr nā putr kālātr sajan sāk."—*sāveye m* 5 *ke*. 2 See **सैंक**.

सैंकस [sākhas] *A* **सैंकस** *n* a person. 2 body, physique.

सैंकसी [sākhsi] *A* **सैंकसी** *adj* personal.

सैंकहा [sākha], **सैंकही** [sākhi] *adj* empty, hollow. "vic-hu sākhi aha."—*suhi m* 1. 2 *Skt* **सैंकहा** a hollow cowrie, worthless cowrie.

सैंक [saxat] *P* **सैंक** *adj* hard, stiff. 2 mean.

सैंकही [saxti] *P* **सैंकही** *adj* hardness; opposite of softness; stiffness.

सैंकहा [sākha], **सैंकही** [sākhi] See **सैंकहा**. "rite bhāre, bhāre sākhnave."—*brha m* 9. 'empties.'

सैंकलन [sākhlān] *Skt* **सैंकलन**. (स्वल् *vr* to fall, collect, tremble) *n* fall, decadence. 2 shivering, trembling. 3 ejaculation. The body shudders at the time of ejaculation, hence this term.

सैंक [sākha] *Skt* *one* who thinks alike; a friend. "sāg sākha sākha tājī gae."—*s m* 9.

सैंकहा [sākha], **सैंकहा** [sākha] *adj* claiming friendship. "tū guru bādhāpu mera sākha sākha."—*gāu m* 4. "kalātr mata tere hohī nā ātī sākha."—*sri m* 1.

सैंकही [sākhai] *adj* having friendship, supporting. "jo namu sunave so mera mitu sākhai."—*asa m* 4. "hāri mera saku ātī hoi sākhai."—*guj m* 3. 2 *n* friendship, affiliation.

सैंकहा [sākha] *n* friendship. 2 *adj* friendly.

"dukh bhājān sāgṛ sakhata."—*maru solhe m 1*.
 ਸਮਾਵਤ [saxavət] *A* سَخَاوَت *n* generosity, magnanimity.

ਸਖੀ [səkhī] *Skt* a female friend; girl friend.
 2 *A* سَخِي *adj* generous.

ਸਖੀ ਸਰਵਰ [səkhī sərvar] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. a town of tehsil and district Dera Ghazi Khan. To the south of this village is a gurdwara 'Tharha Sahib'. It is in the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. This place is about 40 miles away from Ghazighat railway station.

ਸਖੀਮੀ [səkhīmī] See ਸਕੀਮੀ.

ਸਖੁਨ [səxun] *P* سَخُون *a* discourse, a conversation.
 2 poetry. This word may be pronounced as *suxan* also.

ਸਖੈਨੀ [səkhēnī] *adj* having friendship; dear, darling. "ram jəp-hu meri sakhī sakhēnī."
 —*asa e m 1*.

ਸੱਖਣਾ [səkkhṇa] See ਸਖਣਾ.

ਸੱਖਰ [səkkhər] *n* a town situated near Shikarpur on the bank of river Indus. Here is Sadhbela' an important place bearing the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਬਨਖੌਰੀ.

ਸੱਖਾ [səkkha] See ਸਖਣ.

ਸੱਖੰ [səkkhṇ] See ਸਖਣ. 2 See ਸੱਖਣਾ. "kāhū sāstrā sakkhṇ."—*VN*. 'devoid of weapons.'

ਸਖਣ [səkhṇ] *Skt* *n* friend, friendship, association.

ਸਗ [səg] *Skt* *adj* ਸ (along) ਗ (going), a companion. 2 *P* سَگ *n* a dog. "sag nanak diban mēstana."—*var mēla m 1*. 3 also used for ਸੰਗ as in "paṇi dekhī sāgahi."—*var majh m 1*. 'On seeing water, they hesitate to touch it.'

ਸਗਣ [səgən] *adj* with ਗਣ. See ਗਣ. 2 a *varṇik* foot organised as 115. See ਗਣ 7. 3 See ਸਗਣ.

ਸਗਣੁ [səgəṇu] See ਸਗੁਨ. 2 a letter written on the auspicious occasion of fixing the day for wedding. "sagaṇulikhia dhur-hu ara."—*ram m 5 bāno*. meaning 'the moment of death.'

'the correct word is "sadhuvela".'

ਸਗਨ [səgən] See ਸਗੁਨ. 2 See ਸਗਣ. 3 *n* a fine quality, virtue. "səbhē sāgnē guṇ hi dhar hō."
 —*krisan*.

ਸਗਮਾ [səgma] rather, moreover. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗਰ [səgar] *Skt* ਸਮਗ੍ਰ *adj* whole, entire, all. "an upav sāgar kie."—*mēla m 5 pātal*. 2 *n* son of king Bahu or Asit who was a Surajvanshi king of Ayodhya. A detailed narration about him is available in books like Mahabharat. Haihayan had driven out Sagar's father (Bahu) from the capital. Along with his wives, Bahu went to live in jungle. At that time Sagar's mother was pregnant. Out of jealousy, a co-wife poisoned her, as a result of which the foetus stopped growing. So Sagar remained in the womb of his mother for seven years and during this period Bahu died. The pregnant queen tried to burn herself along with her husband but rishi Aurav dissuaded her from doing so and told her that she would give birth to an illustrious king. When the child was born the rishi named him Sagar (ਸ (with) ਗਰ (poison)) because the poison administered by the co-wife also got out of the womb.

Having come of age, he got to know the story of his father. He vowed to eliminate Haihayan and other demons from the face of the earth and get back his father's entire kingdom. Having acquired a fire-weapon from rishi Aurav, he put to death all the Haihayans and seized the whole of his kingdom. He was going to put an end to Yavans, Kambojs, Parads, Pahlavs, but rishi Vasishth advised him to spare them on the condition that Yavans would shave off their entire head, while Saks would get half their head shaved from the upper side, Parads would wear long hair and Pahlavs would sport long beards.

Sagar contracted two marriages, one with

Sumati the daughter of Kashyap and the other with Keshini, daughter of king Vidarbha, but they did not bear him any son. At this juncture, he sought the help of rishi Aurav. He declared that one of his wives would bear one son, but the other would have 60,000 sons. Keshini begged to have one son, so she had one son named Asamanjas and Sumati had 60,000 sons. Asamanjas was a wicked person. Sagar disowned him. The remaining sixty thousand sons indulged so much in riot that the gods complained against them to rishi Kapil and Vishnu. Sagar performed the Ashvmedh ceremony. His sixty thousand sons were there to protect the horse. Even then the horse was driven into the underworld by Indar. Sagar asked his sons to find out the horse. They dug the earth till the underworld was in front of them. There they found the horse grazing and god Kapil was sitting nearby absorbed in meditation. Taking him as a thief, they tried to terrify Kapil. When he looked at Sagar's sons in rage, his body emitted fire and all of them were reduced to ashes.

When the horse did not come back for a long time, Sagar sent Ansuman, his grandson, to search it out. He saw heaps of bones of his paternal uncles lying close to Kapil. Grieved Ansuman requested Kapil somehow to send them to heaven. Kapil assured him that they would be salvaged when his (Ansuman's) grandson brought Ganga to earth.

Ansuman took the horse to Sagar and the ceremony was complete. That great pit which the sixty thousand sons of Sagar had dug was named as Sagar, that is now known as the sea.

Ansuman had a son named Dalip whose son was Bhagirath. Due to the noble deeds performed by Bhagirath, Ganga descended from the heaven and with its water, he got

purified the ashes of Sagar's sons and they thus attained salvation.¹ Due to Sagar, Ganga came to be known as Sagra and from Bhagirath it derived another name i.e. Bhagirathi.

In Harivansh is recorded another amazing story. It is written that Sagar's wife gave birth to a gourd, which contained 60,000 seeds. Sagar kept each seed separately in a vessel filled with ghee and after a lapse of ten months all the seeds turned into sons and they began to run about. "lahi sagar bir, cit hve adhir."—*prithu*.

ਸਗਰਵਾ [sagarva] *adj* entire, all, whole. 2 with dignity. See ਸਗਰਵਾ.

ਸਗਰਾ [sagra] *Skt* समग्र *adj* entire, all, whole. See ਸਗਰਿ.

ਸਗਰਾਇਆ [sagraia] *adj* entire, total. 2 poisoned. 3 *n* related to Sagar, the sea. "pavak sagraia."—*suhi pāṭal m* 5. 'is a sea of fire.'

ਸਗਰੀ [sagri], ਸਗਰੇ [sagre] *adj* entire, all, whole. "sagri srīṣṭi dīkḥay acābhav."—*cōpai*. "sagre dhān siu lage."—*sor m* 9.

ਸਗਲ [sagal] *adj* entire, all, total. "sagal nam nidhan tin paia."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'They fully realised the Divine.' 2 *A* عمل work, labour. 3 *A* عمل wicked, vile.

ਸਗਲ ਸਮੂਹ [sagal samuh] all groups, entire classes. "sagal samuh le udhre nanak."—*dev m* 5.

ਸਗਲ ਪਰਾਧ [sagal pradh] ਸਕਲ-ਅਪਰਾਧ. "sagal pradh dehī loroni."—*bher m* 5.

ਸਗਲ ਭਰੀ [sagal bhari] *adj* who protects; who fosters, sustainer. 2 perfect. "un nā kahu sagal bhari."—*brla m* 5.

ਸਗਲਾਣਾ [saglaṇa] *adj* entire, all, whole. "sāsar saglaṇa."—*sri m* 5. 2 belonging to all.

¹Putting ashes of the dead bodies into Ganga has its origin in this narration.

ਸਗਵਾ [səgva], ਸਗਵੀ [səgvi] *part* rather, moreover. “səgva bhi ap ləkhahī.”—*var bīla m 4*. “chəpəṛī nātə səgvi māl lae.”—*var majh m 4*. 2 *Po* similar, identical.

ਸਗਾ [səga] See ਸਕਾ. 2 ਸ-ਗੋਤ੍ਰ, ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ of the same sub-caste. 3 a companion, always accompanying. “maya sēgi nā mən sēga, sēga nā yəh sāsar. pərsuram ya jiv ko sēga su sirjənhar.” ਸਗਾਈ [səgai] *n* a relationship; engagement, betrothal.

ਸਗਾਹੀ [səgahi] doubtful. See ਸਗ 3.

ਸਗਾਫ [səgaf] *P* سگاف *n* a crack, fissure, hole, orifice.

ਸਗਾਰਵਾ [səgarva] *adj* in a dignified manner, in a respectable way. “mānu tānu tamī sēgarva ja dekha hārī nēnē.”—*var kan m 4*. ‘Only by seeing Hari, I attain dignity in full’.

ਸਗੀ [sagi] feminine of ਸਗਾ.

ਸਗੀਰ [səgir] *A* سغير *adj* small, less, tiny. 2 inferior, mean.

ਸਗੁਣ [səgun], ਸਗੁਨ [səgun] *adj* endowed with qualities like education and art. 2 with a string. 3 with a bow-string. 4 inhering instincts of purity, passion and wickedness. 5 See ਸਗੁਨ and ਸਗਨ. “səgun əpsəgun tīs kəu ləg-hī jīsu citī nā ave.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਗੁਨ ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [səgun əpsəgun] When these two words come together, they stand for good omen. See ਸਗੁਨ 5.

ਸਗੁਫਤਨ [səguftən], ਸਗੁਫਤਾ [səgufta] See ਸਿਗੁਫਤਤ and ਸਿਗੁਫਤਨ.

ਸਗੁਆ [səgua] *Pkt n* a rope, a trouser-string. 2 a cradle, crib. “səgua ke yako pəhican-hu.”—*cārītr 228*.

ਸਗੁਨ [səgun] *P* سگون plural of ਸਗੁਨ (ਸਗਨ).

ਸਗੁਫਾ [səgufta] *P* سگوز *n* a bud. 2 a leaf-bud, shoot.

ਸਗੁਰ [səgur], ਸਗੁਰਉ [səgurəu], ਸਗੁਰਾ [səgura], ਸਗੁਰੋ [səgura] *adj* latent, hidden, secret. 2 close, intense, thick. “lāl sēgura.”—*prabhā*

m 1.

ਸਗੋ [səgō] *part* rather, instead. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗੋਈ [səgoi] *adj* alongwith concealing. 2 ਸ੍ਰ-ਗੋਈ concealed within itself. “bahar jāda rəkkh sēgoi.”—*BG* ‘Confine your desires within.’

ਸਗੋਤੀ [səgoti], ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰ [səgotr] of the same sub-caste and dynasty.

ਸਗੋਨੀ [səgoni] *adj* having noble qualities; excellent, superb. “əsthīr cit sēmadhī sēgoni.”—*oākar*.

ਸਗੋਤੀ [səgoti] *Pkt n* meat, flesh. “rudhīr mājīni byājīni hē sēgoti.” ‘is carnivorous.’ 2 cooked vegetables; a relish added to food.

ਸਗੋਨਾ [səgona] See ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿੰਧ.

ਸੱਗਰਤਾ [səggaratta] very close and loving.

ਸਘਟ [səghat] See ਸੰਘਟ.

ਸਘਨ [səghən] *adj* dense, concentrated. See ਘਨ. “əhābudhī bahu sēghən māra.”—*gūj m 5*. 2 accompanied by a musical instrument. “hē gē bahən sēghən ghən.”—*s kabir*. See ਘਨ. 3 cloudy.

ਸਘਾਰਣ [səgharən], ਸਘਾਰਨ [səgharən] *v* to massacre; to annihilate. “əsur sēgharən ram hāmara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “īk idrī pəkərī sēghare.”—*nāṭa m 4*. 2 to accumulate, collect. “əghae sukh sēghare.”—*sar m 5*

ਸਘਾਰੇ [səghare] See ਸਘਾਰਨ.

ਸਚ [səc] *Skt* सच्च् *vr* to wet; to serve; to understand fully; to be related in full. 2 *adj* who attends. 3 *n* truth. “sēc bīnu sakhi mulo nā baki.”—*səva m 1*. 4 The supreme being as incarnation of truth. “sēc ki bānī nanək akhe.”—*trīlāg m 1*. 5 ecstasy. “tāt-hī tātu mīlīa sēc pava.”—*gāu bāvən kabir*. 6 See ਸਚੁ and ਸੱਚ. 7 *Dg n* a sub-caste, dynasty.

ਸਚਉ [səcəu] See ਸੱਚਾ.

ਸਚ ਸਾਖੀ [sēc sakhi] a true witness. 2 a true evidence. 3 a true story.

ਸਚ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sēc sohīla] a true song; a composition in praise of the Creator.

ਸਚਖੰਡ [sackhāṇḍ] the eternal world. 2 a state of emancipation, salvation. 3 a sphere of eternity.

ਸਚਖੰਡਿ [sackhāṇḍi] in the world of eternity. "sackhāṇḍi vāse nīrākaru."—japu.

ਸਚਘਰ [sacghar] the abode of the true guru. 2 a congregation, holy assembly. 3 state of salvation.

ਸਚਘਰਿ [sacghari] in the congregation. "sacghari besī rāhe guṇ gae."—majh m 5.

ਸਚਘਰੁ [sacgharu] See ਸਚ ਘਰ. "sac gharu lehu batāi."—prabha m 1.

ਸਚਦਾਨੰਦ [sacdanāṇḍ] See ਸੱਚਿਦਾਨੰਦ.

ਸਚਨ [sacān] Skt to help. 2 to be kind, merciful. 3 Skt ਸੰਚਯਨ to accumulate. "sadhu mātī nāmraṭa sacān kau."—BGK. 4 to lay bricks; to construct. "nāv khāḍ sacīo."—ākal.

ਸਚਪੀਰ [sacpir] the true spiritual perceptor; Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਚ ਭਾਉ [sac bhau] true love, eternal faith.

ਸਚ ਮਹਿਲ [sac māhīl] state of salvation. 2 a congregation.

ਸਚਮਨ [sacmān], ਸਚਮਨਾ [sacmāna] adj having pure conscience. "mel nahi sacmāne."—dhāna chāt m 1.

ਸਚਮੁਚ [sacmuc] adv in fact, indeed, really, actually.

ਸਚਰ [sacar] adj living and acting with full awareness. 2 communication. "bhai mīle sacu sace sacre."—gāu a m 1.

ਸਚਵ [sacav] See ਸਚਿਵ.

ਸਚੜਾ [sacra] adj true, sincere. "gosai sevi sacra."—sri m 5 pepai.

ਸਚੜਾਉ [sacrau] adj true, sincere. 2 durable. "jīu rāg mājīth sacrau."—var suhi m 3. 3 ascending.

ਸਚਾ [saca] adj true, veritable. "saca sātīguru saci jīsu baṇi."—sor a m 3. 2 perpetually, constant. "saca tera amaru saca dibaṇu."—var asa. 3 n incarnation of truth; the Supreme

Being, the Creator. "saca sevi sacu salahi."—majh a m 3. 4 a mould, pattern. "ādha saca ādhi sāt."—gāu m 1. 5 pure; pious. "saca cauka suratī ki kara."—maru solhe m 3. 6 Skt ਲਗਾ adv near, closeby, at hand.

ਸਚਾਈ [sacai] n truth, veracity.

ਸਚਾ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [saca sātīgur] n Guru Nanak Dev. "saca sātīgur saci baṇi."—suhi chāt m 3.

ਸਚਾ ਸਬਦ [saca sabbad] Guru's preaching, Guru's word.

ਸਚਾਵਾ [sacava], ਸਚਾਵੀ [sacavi] true, veritable. "ehu sacava saj."—s fārid.

ਸਚਿ [saci] See ਸਚੀ. 2 following the path of truth. "saci rāh-hu sada sājū suk upjē."—ram a m 3. 3 to truth. "saci melu nā lage bhrām bhāu bhagē."—bīla thīti m 1. 4 of truth. "saci kalu kuṛ vārtīa."—var asa. 5 through truth. "saci sacu jānīe."—saveye m 3 ke.

ਸਚਿਆਰ [saciār] true, veritable, sincere. "saciār sikh beṭhe sātīgur paṣī."—var gāu 1 m 4.

ਸਚਿਆਰੀ [saciari] veritable ones (have). "saciari sacu sōcia."—oṅkar.

ਸਚਿ ਸੰਜਮਿ [saci sājami] within truth and restraint. 2 due to truth and restraint. "saci sājami sada he nirmāl."—suhi chāt m 3.

ਸਚਿਵ [saciv] Skt n a close associate, companion. 2 a minister. 3 adj a helper, assistant, supporter.

ਸਚੀ [saci] true. "saci teri kudrātī sace patsah!"—var asa. 2 Skt ਸਚੀ n strength, might. 3 Indar's consort. "mano sīghasān beṭhi saci he."—cāḍi 1.

ਸਚੀ ਟਕਸਾਲ [saci takṣal] a holy congregation or holy assembly. 2 See ਸਬਦ.

ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [saci daṛī] adj spotless beard meaning unblotted or unblemished life. 2 a person endowed with good conduct. "se daṛīa sacia jī gurcārni lāgōnī."—sava m 3. 3 See ਫੇਰੂ 3.

ਸਚੀ ਨਾਥ [saci nath] *n* Shachi's husband, Indar.
 ਸਚੀ ਪਤ [saci pat], ਸਚੀ ਪਤਿ [saci pati] true honour, real veneration. "māne namu saci pati puja."—*brla a m l*. 2 Shachi's husband Indar. "brāham māhesur bisənu saci pati 3t phase yamphasi pāṛṛe."—*akal*.

ਸਚੀਪਤਿਸਟੀਇਸਟੀ [sacipatisṭi-isṭi] *n* army. —*sənama*. Shachi's husband Indar, his god Kashyap, his earth, the earth's king, his army.
 ਸਚੀ ਪਾਲ [saci pal] true shelter, veritable refuge. 2 provider of Shachi; her husband, Indar.

ਸਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [saci baṇi] *adj* (writing) that reveals the truth. 2 truthful writing. 3 *n* Gurbani. "səṭigur ke piariho ! gavhu sacibaṇi."—*anādu*.

ਸਚੀ ਬੇੜੀ [saci beṛi] *n* Gursikhi. 2 teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. "nanək saci beṛi caṛi jiu."—*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਸਚੀਰਾਸ [saciras], ਸਚੀਰਾਸਿ [sacirasī] *n* eternal wealth; virtue. 2 the Creator's Name. See ਸਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ.

ਸਚੁ [sacu] See ਸਚ. *n* truth. "sacu tapar jāṇie jārīde saca hoī."—*var asa*. 2 ecstasy. "sacu mile sacu upjē."—*sri m l*. "jīh prāsadi sacu hoī."—*NP*. 3 the Creator as the incarnation of truth. "adi sacu jugadi sacu."—*japu*. 4 *adj* pure, cleansed. "mān mājē sacu soi."—*dhana chāt m l*. 5 See ਸੱਚ.

ਸਚੁਸਚਾ [sacusa] *adj* absolutely true, entirely true. "sacusa hāri rākhvale."—*var gāu l m 4*. 2 devoted to truth and supremely truthful. "sacusa saciguru amār hē."—*var gāu l m 4*.

ਸਚੁਧਰਮਾ [sacudharma] *n* a disciple of true religion, Gursikh. 2 *adj* one who has imbibed the true religion.

ਸਚੁ ਨਿਆਈ [sacu niāi] *adj* the deliverer of true justice. "takhāṭi bāhe sacuniāi."—*mājh m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator; He, who delivers justice without any prejudice.

ਸਚੇਤ [sacet] *Skt* सचेत् *adj* conscious, alert.

2 attentive.

ਸਚੇਸਚ [sacosac], ਸਚੇਸਚੁ [sacosacu] *adj* nothing but the truth, absolute truth. "sacosac vākhāṇē koī."—*var ram l m l*. "othe sacō hi sacu nībrē."—*var asa*.

ਸੱਚ [sacc] truth, opposite of illusion. 2 rectitude. 3 ਸਤ (true) —ਚ (and).

ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ [saccan sacc] See ਸਚੇ ਸਚ. 2 a Brahman resident of village Mandar (district Lahore, tehsil Sharakpur) who was a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He used to recite 'saccan sacc' all the time, so he himself came to be known as 'saccan sacc.' The Guru cured the insane queen of Raja of Haripur and married her to Sachan Sach. Throughout their life this couple preached Gurmat. Guru Amar Das bestowed upon him the status of a masand. Mistakenly Bhai Santokh Singh mentioned his village as Sekhopur. See ਰਾਸਿ 1 ਅ: 34. Descendents of Sachan Sach now live in Mandar.

ਸੱਚਾ [sacca] *adj* truthful, one who has abandoned falsehood. 2 what happens daily. 3 pure, genuine, unadulterated. 4 *n* the Creator. 5 See ਸਚਾ.

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [sacca patsah] *n* the Creator, the Supreme Being. 2 the true guru. "teg saco deg saco surma sārān saco, saco patsah guru gobīd kəhayo hē."... "or patsahi sabb logān ki patsahi, patsahō pər saci teri patsahi hē."—*52 poets*.

ਸੱਚਿਦਾ ਨੰਦ [saccida nād] *Skt* सच्चिदानन्द *n* one who is the incarnation of truth. "sada saccidanād sātṛū prāṇasi."—*japu*.

ਸੱਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [sacci daṛi] See ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ: 2 See ਫੇਰੂ 3.

ਸੱਚੀ ਮੰਜੀ [sacci māji] See ਮਦੁ.

ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ [sacce sahib ki phate] Banda Bahadur had begun preaching 'sache Sahib ki phate' in place of 'vahguru ji ki phate', which many historians have mistakenly written as 'phate darshan.' The edicts issued

from Baba Banda Bahadur's seat still employ the expression 'sacce sahrb ki phate.' Sacha sahib meant Guru Gobind Singh, whom he regarded as his task master and himself as his slave.

ਸਫੀਲਕ [sachilak] *adj* with a bark, with skin. See ਫੀਲਕ.

ਸਜ [saj] *n* decor, decoration, make up. 2 *Skt* सज्ज *adj* with a bow-string. 3 armed and ready for action.

ਸਜਗ [sajag] *adj* alert, attentive, clever, ever-ready.

ਸਜਣ [sajən], **ਸਜਣੁ** [sajənu] adorned. 2 *adj* ਸਜਣ gentle, noble. 3 blue-blooded, of noble descent. 4 *n* friend. "sajənu sətiguru purakh he."—*sri m 4*.

ਸਜਪਸ [sajdhaj] decoration of a flag; honour, glory.

ਸਜਨ [sajan] See ਸਜਣ and ਸੱਜਨ. "sāt sajan sukhī manḥī rēliā."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 a physician. "nanak rog gəvai mīli sətiguru sadhu sajna."—*var gəu I m 4*. See *E Surgeon*.

ਸਜਨਈ [sajnai], **ਸਜਨਾਈ** [sajnai] *n* goodness, kindness, welfare, friendliness. "dusət dut sajnai."—*asa m 5*. 'became friends.'

ਸਜਨੀ [sajni] *n* a female friend. 2 *adj* a virtuous (lady); respectable (woman).

ਸਜਨੁ [sajənu] See ਸੱਜਨ. "sajənu surida suhela sahje."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਜਰਾ [sajra] *A* شجرة a tree. 2 a genealogical-tree.

ਸਜਲ [sajəl] *adj* with water. 2 wet. "sajəl nen cənan ləptae."—*GPS*.

ਸਜਾ [saja] *P* جزاء *n* punishment. 2 revenge, warning. 3 *adj* deserving. 4 See ਸੱਜਾ.

ਸਜਾਵਟ [sajaut] See ਸਜਾਵਟ.

ਸਜਾਇ [sajai] See ਸਜਾ a punishment, penalty. "deṇ su māl sajai."—*var majh m I*. 2 *adv* well equipped, embellished. "səstrə sajai."—*GV 10*.

ਸਜਾਤਿ [sajati] *adj* of the same caste. 2 of that

caste.

ਸਜਾਦਪੁਰ [sajadpur] Shahzadpur a town of district Ambala. It was the capital of the sardars of Shahid misl. See ਸਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸਜਾਦਾ [sajada] *adj* simple, unadorned. 2 *n* son of Bhai Mardana who after his father's demise continued to recite the hymns of Guru Nanak to the congregation. 3 *P* وليد a prince. 4 *A* سجدة a carpet, upon which the Muslims perform their prayer.

ਸਜਾਵਟ [sajavət] *n* decor. 2 decoration.

ਸਜਾਵਾਰ [səzavar] *P* قادر *adj* capable, competent. 2 imbued with glory.

ਸਜੀਉ [sajiu] See ਸਜੀਵ.

ਸਜੀਨ [sajin] *adj* with ਜੀਨ (saddle); saddled. "həy sajin ko lin həkare."—*GPS*.

ਸਜੀਲਾ [sajila] *adj* adorned. 2 handsome.

ਸਜੀਵ [sajiv] *adj* with a soul. 2 alive.

ਸਜੀਵਨੀ [sajivni] See ਕਰ and ਵਿਸ਼ਲਾ ਕਰਣੀ.

ਸਜੁਤ [sajut], **ਸਜੁਤਾ** [sajuta], **ਸਜੁਤੀਆ** [sajutia] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* united, merged, imbued. "mohu maia ve səbh kalkha, inī mənukhi muṛi sajutia."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਸਜੁਦ [sajud] *A* سجدة the act of paying obeisance; a salutation.

ਸਜੋਗੀ [sajogi] See ਸੰਯੋਗੀ.

ਸੱਜ [saji] *Skt* सज्ज *adj* ready, ready with an arrow put on the bow string. 3 See ਸਜ.

ਸੱਜਣ [sajən] See ਸਜਣ.

ਸੱਜਣ ਠਗ [sajən thag] a cheat, master impostor of village Tulamba or Tulambha (district Multan) who had constructed a temple and had devised several ways to fleece the travellers. Any body taken in by his trickery, was not only robbed but also killed. When Guru Nanak Dev reached his place, he tried to play the same trick with him as well, but he was so much impressed by the Guru's words that he himself became the disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru transformed him into

a noble person, included him in the company of his devout Sikhs and appointed him a preacher. See ਮਖਦੂਮਪੁਰ.

ਸੰਜਨ [sajjan] See ਸਜਣ.

ਸੰਜਰਾ [sajjra] *Skt* ਸਦਜਰ *adj* absolutely fresh.

ਸੰਜਾ [sajja] *Skt* ਸਯ right; south. *n* (it also means) left. 3 *Skt* ਯਯਾ *n* bed, bedding.

ਸੰਜੀ [sajji] See ਸੰਜੀ.

ਸੰਜੀ [sajji] feminine form of a ਸੰਜਾ. 2 *Skt* ਸਜੀ *n* a type of alkali prepared from the ash of a bushy weed. It is used for washing clothes. 3 *Skt* ਸਜੀ *adj* wearing a coat of mail. 4 ਸਜੀ with a bow-string drawn.

ਸਯਾਨ [sajan] *Skt* ਸਗਨਾਨ knowing. 2 an introduction, acquaintance.

ਸਯਾਪਣ [sajapən], ਸਯਾਪਨ [sajapən] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਜਾਪਨ *n* the act of making one realise.

ਸਟ [səṭ] See ਸਟਨਾ, ਸਟਾ and ਸੱਟ. 2 *Skt* ਸਟ *vr* part to be a part of; to make.

ਸਟਕਨਾ [səṭakna] *Pkt* *v* to slip away, run away. "əri yə səṭke mrig ke gān jāyō."—*krisān*. "manu sur cāḍhyo uḍu se səṭke."—*cāṭr* 1. 2 to disappear.

ਸਟਕਾ [səṭka] *Skt* ਕਾਸਲਾ *anaemia*. It is a disease of the anemic type. It is caused when liver stops functioning.

Eating of alkaline, sour, hot and dirty rotten things, excessive use of alcoholic intoxicants, obsessive indulgence in sex, anxiety and fear, obstruction in defecation, urination or sleep and eating of clay are some causes of this disease.

Symptoms of anaemia are indigestion, increase in heart-palpitation, body turning pale like that of a frog, decrease in the redness of blood and nails, and the skin getting dry, constant fatigue, loss of hunger, dyspepsia, having eructation, swelling of limbs, feeling of giddiness, getting sullen in the face etc.

The following are the cures for this

disease:

(1) use of iron oxide (kuṣṭa fōlad) or iron in any other form.

(2) kuṣṭa fōlad abi, tābaṣir, seeds of cardamum, sāt-gīlo and mīṣri one tola each pulverised together and divided into fifty parts, one part to be taken in the morning with diluted semi-churned curd.

(3) use of the ash of iron-drops with milk or semi-churned curd.

(4) use of substances which expel prickly heat from the liver.

(5) eight masas of nīsoth curā mixed with sixteen masas of mīṣri to be taken daily in the morning with water.

(6) decoction of green gīlo mixed with honey to be taken.

(7) the patient of anaemia should consume old oats, wheat, rice, green, lentils, fruit, sour butter milk, semi churned curd and butter etc. to be taken.

ਸਟਕਾਰਨਾ [səṭkarna] *v* to sweep the mane; to dust hair falling at the neck; to perform the winnowing act. "beni sarpānī si səṭkari."—*GPS*.

ਸਟਨਾ [səṭna] *Pkt* *v* to stick. 2 to throw. "kuhāthi jai səṭīa."—*var* aṣa.

ਸਟਪਟ [səṭpəṭ] *part* immediately, at once. "səṭpəṭ bēṭhat."—*NP*.

ਸਟਪਟਾ [səṭpəṭa] See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਸਟਪਟਨਾ [səṭpəṭana] *v* to be over-whelmed with surprise; suddenly. to buzz off.

ਸਟਪਨਾ [səṭpana] *v* to throw. "māha kāsab chori səṭpai."—*ram* m 5.

ਸਟੱਲੀ [səṭalli] *adj* who boasts; who indulges in exaggeration. See *vr* ਸਟ.

ਸਟਾ [səṭa] an exchange. See ਸੱਟਾ. "me tau molī māhīgi lai jā sēṭe."—*dhāna ravidās*. 2 *Skt* *n* the mane. 3 a tuft of hair at the tail. "uddhīṭ sēṭayē uṭe sīgh dhāyo."—*cāḍī* 2. 4 matted hair.

ਸਟਾਸੱਟ [satasaṭt], ਸਟਾਪੱਟ [saṭapāṭt] *part* immediately. at once. See ਸਟਪਟ.

ਸਟਾਲ [saṭal] *Skī* a lion with the mane; a lion with a rich growth of hair on the neck.

ਸਟਿਘਤਨਾ [saṭiḡhātṇa] See ਸਟਪਾਨਾ to throw. "tinh dāru saṭiḡhātṇa."—*var sor m 4*.

ਸਟੀ [saṭi] See ਸਟਨਾ *adj* stuck. 2 thrown.

ਸਟੀਕ [saṭik] accompanied by an annotation, an annotated edition.

ਸਟੋਮ [saṭom] See ਅਗਨਿ ਸਟੋਮ.

ਸਟੋਰੀ [saṭori] a walking stick. "thul pag sir hath saṭori."—*GPS*.

ਸੱਟ [saṭt] *Skī* ਸਟਟ *vr* to inhabit, live, kill, torture, get fat, donate. 2 *n* a blow, stroke.

ਸੱਟਾ [saṭṭa] *Pkt n* exchange. 2 speculation, forward trade. 3 an agreement.

ਸਠ [saṭh] ਗੁਰੂ *vr* to cheat, kill, torture, go, observe long silence, utter unpleasant words. 2 *adj* a liar. 3 a knave. 4 a stupid person. See *E sot*. "guru sēḡatī te saṭh mātivan."—*GPS*. 5 mischievous. 6 *n* fertile. 7 iron. 8 See ਸਠਿ. 9 in poetics a type of hero. "mukh miṭhi batē kēh, nīpāt kēpāt jīy jan. jāhi nē dār āpradh ko saṭh kār tāhi bēkhan."—*rāsikprīya*.

ਸਠਤਾ [saṭhta] *Skī* ਸਠਤਾ *n* folly, stupidity. 2 mischief. 3 lasciviousness.

ਸਠਿ [saṭhi] *Skī* ਸਠਿ *adj* sixty. "aṭhsaṭh tirāth jāhi sadhu pag dhārhi."—*ram m 5*. See *E sixty*.

ਸਠਿਆਲਾ [saṭhiala] a village of tehsil and district Amritsar. Two sacred places are situated here relating to the visits of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਸਠਿ ਸੰਬਤ [saṭhi sēbat] *Skī* ਅਠਿਸੰਬਤਸਰ *n* In astronomy, a period of sixty years. These belong to three deities with a reign of twenty years for each of them in chronological order. They keep repeating. "tere saṭhi sēbat sēbh tirtha."—*bāsāt m 1*. 'O God ! all the sixty sambats belong to you (they belong to no other

deity) and all the places of pilgrimage belong to you'.

ਸਠੋਰ [saṭhor] *adj* wicked, knavish. 2 ਸੁ-ਬਟੋਰ miserly. "jīu madhu makhi tīu saṭhor rās jorī jorī dhān kīa."—*sor kabir*.

ਸੱਠੀ [saṭṭhi] ਸਸਿਕਾ a type of paddy (rice) which ripens in sixty days. Its husk is black and the rice is red. Its water cures dysentery. See ਬਗਤ.

ਸਡ [saḍ], ਸਡੁ [saḍu] *S n* a word sound. 2 a call for help, scream; a cry. "gor nīmanī saḍ kare."—*s fārid*.

ਸਡੋਰਡ [saḍorad] See ਰਡ.

ਸਡਾਲ [saḍhal], ਸਡੈਲ [saḍhel] *adj* ਸ (with) ਢਾਲ (shield); holding a shield; (one) having a sword and a shield. 2 *n* a soldier equipped with sword and shield.

ਸਡੋਰਾ [saḍhōra] a village of tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. It was once the main town of the twenty eight parganas of suba Sirhind. Sain Budhu Shah, a resident of this town had helped the tenth Guru in the battle of Bhangani. See ਭੁੱਧੂ ਸਾਹ.

During his invasion of Sadhaura in 1710 AD Baba Banda Bahadur inflicted heavy punishment upon the tyrants who had tormented Pir Budhu Shah.

ਸਣ [saṇ] *Skī* ਸਨੁ *part* with, along, alongwith. 2 *Skī* ਜਾਨ *n* jute, from which ropes are made. *L* Crotalaria Juncea. It is an autumnal crop. After cutting, the plants are buried in water, till the peel comes off from the reed.

ਸਣਖਤਾ [saṇakhṭa], ਸਣਖਤੀ [saṇakhṭi] *Skī* ਲੁਖਾ *n* a daughter-in-law. "mā dadi pārdadiō phupphi bhēṇa dhi saṇakhṭa."—*BG* 2 *adj* having good stars; fortunate, lucky. "sahurṭe ghar mōnie saṇakhṭi pāriṇar sādharī."—*BG*

ਸਣਿ [saṇi] See ਸਣ and ਸਡੁ. 2 alongwith. "jāni lākhaṇhu aṣāt papi saṇi."—*asa ravidas*. 'Do not spend the days of your life in the company of an unsaintly sinner.'

ਸਟੁ [sənu] *part with, alongwith.* See ਸਣ. “dube senu parivari.”—*guj a m 4*. “so senu tujhe anit.”—*sri m 5*.

ਸਤ [sət] *Skt सत् n truth. 2 fidelity to one's husband. “binu sət sət hoī kēse narī.”—gāu kabir. 3 God, the Creator. 4 respect, honour. 5 instinct for purity. “rāj tām sət kāl teri chārā.”—maru solhe m 1. 6 adj good, gentle, noble. 7 adorable. 8 admirable, honourable. 9 obvious, apparent. 10 Skt सत्य n an era of truth, Satyug. 11 an oath, pledge. 12 a principle; intent, purport. 13 the region (lok) above that of religious austerity; brahmlok. 14 Skt सत्त्व breath. “cād sət bhedīa, nad sət purīa, sur sət khoṣa dātu kīa.”—maru jedev. ‘inhaled through the lunar nerve, made the breath stand still through oṣnad (sound), exhaled it through the solar nerve, that is, performed purāk, kumbhāk and recāk.’ 15 soul. 16 mind. 17 vigour. 18 essence. 19 nature. 20 age. 21 wealth. 22 zeal. 23 patience. 24 life. 25 religion. 26 charity. “səti pap kārī sət kāmāhī.”—var ram 1 m 1. 27 Skt सप्त seven. “pādr-hī thitī te sət var.”—bīla m 3 var 7. 28 Skt शत one hundred. “re jīhva kārū sət khādī. jamī nā ucār-hī sri gobīd.”—bher namdev. 29 In Nighunt sət means ‘endless’ as सतम् stands for innumerable. 30 sət is also used as short form for Satluj as in “sət səbdadī bəkhanke isarātrə kārī āt.”—sānama. ‘Shatdrav’s lord is Varun and his weapon is the noose.’ 31 a scribe has written sət in place of sut as “səbh sāmudr ke nam le āt səbād sət dehu.”—95. In fact, the moon is the son of the ocean. In the same way “pritham pāvan ke nam le sət pād bəhur bəkhan.” Bhimsen is the son of the wind god. 32 for arriving at a definite conclusion. See सति, सत्, सत्र and सपत्.*

ਸਤਏ [sətə], ਸਤਏ [sətə] *adj seventh. 2 adv*

with the seventh. “sətāē lākhi rāghupatī kəpīdāl ādhipatī subhāt vīkāt matī yut bhratē.”—ramav.

ਸਤਸਉ [sətsəu], ਸਤਸਇਆ [sətsaia], ਸਤਸਈ [sətsai] *Skt सप्तशती n a literary composition of seven hundred couplets: A narration of Durga in seven hundred couplets from Markanday Puran, whose translation is to be found in Chandi Chritr and Chandi di Var.¹ “hom kārē jāp āu satsau re.”—krīsan. “grēth satsaia ko kārō.”—cāḍī 1. “sətse kī katha īh purī bhāi he.”—cāḍī 1. See ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤਸਤੀ and ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ.*

ਸਤਸਈਆ [sətsaiā] *seven wives of the seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. 2 seven (female) friends.*

ਸਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚਉਦਹਿ ਚਾਰ [sət sətai cəudəhī car]—*rātānmala bāno. seven rishis, twenty seven planets, fourteen branches of knowledge, four objectives (righteousness, firiance, sex, salvation).*

ਸਤਸਯਾ [sətsəya], ਸਤਸਯੀ [sətsəyi] *See ਸਤਸਈ.*

ਸਤਸਰ [sətsər] *n a holy tank: a congregation, holy assembly. 2 the true spiritual guide. 3 seven holy tanks in the form of truth, contentment, compassion, righteousness, patience, renunciation and knowledge. 4 Sri Amritsar.*

ਸਤਸਰਿ [sətsəri] *n the congregation as a stream.*

2 *adv in the stream of the congregation, “gurmātī satsəri hārjālī nārā.”—asa m 3. 3 in the tank of truth.*

ਸਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sət sahib] *an expression of greeting sadhus of Garibdas sect exchanged on meeting one another.*

ਸਤਸਾਹਿਬੀਆ [sətsaḥibīa] *See ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ.*

ਸਤਸੀ [sətsi] *Skt सप्तसीता adj seven (times) furrowed; that has been ploughed seven times. “anaj magāu satsi ka.”—dhāna dhāna.*

ਸਤ ਸੀਵਾ [sət siva] *n seven boundaries, seven stages of knowledge. See ਤੂਮਿਕਾ.*

¹It is available in Markanday Puran on pages 81-94.

ਸਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾਂ [sət suhagṇā] See ਸਤ ਸਈਆਂ. 2 an assembly, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of seven such women, whose husbands are alive.

ਸਤ ਸੈ [sət se], ਸਤ ਸੈ ਕੀ ਕਥਾ [sət se ki katha] See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਸਤਸੰਗ [sətsəṅg] *Skt* ਸਤਸੰਗੁ *n* a congregation, holy assembly. 2 See ਸਾਧਸੰਗ.

ਸਤ ਸੰਗਤਿ [sət səṅgati] *n* the company of saints; the company of good men. 2 an assembly of virtuous persons. "sətsəṅgati kesi jāniē? jithe eko nam vākhaṇiē."—*sri m 1 jogiādarī*. 3 See ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ.

ਸਟ ਸੰਗਤੀ [sət səṅgti] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. 2 *adj* who participates in a holy congregation. 3 in a holy congregation, in a holy assembly. "sətsəṅgti sēda mīlī rāhe."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਤਸੰਗਾ [sət sāga] *adj* whose company is noble. "māha sarthi satsāga."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਤਸੰਗੀ [sətsəṅgi] *Skt* ਸਤਸੰਗਿਨ੍ (one) who remains in the company of virtuous persons.

ਸਤਸੰਧ [sətsədh] a true promise. See ਸਤ ਸੰਧ. "sətsədh sēda sātben kāhe."—*NP*.

ਸਤਸਿੰਗ [sətsrīṅg] *Skt* ਸਤਸਿੰਗੁ *n* a mountain of the Himalayan range, that is situated at a distance of six kos from Gandhmaddan. See ਸਪਤਸਿੰਗ.

ਸਤਹ [sətaḥ] *A* ਟ surface. 2 level. 3 roof.

ਸਤਕ [sətak] *Skt* ਸਤਕ *n* a century. 2 ਸਤਿਕ *adj* of or relating to one hundred. 3 *n* any text containing one hundred stanzas.

ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ [sətkartariē] *adj* who worship the Creator in the form of truth. 2 *n* a Sangatia Sodhi of Lahore, who in Sammat 1650 became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was in the habit of saying 'Satkartar' all the time. His disciple Sangat Das was a highly spiritual person, and a votary of Nam. The followers of his sect came to be known as satkartarias. Their head-quarters are at Hargobindpur on

the bank of river Beas.

ਸਤ ਕਰਮ [sət kəram] ਸਤਕਰਮ੍ *n* noble deeds. 2 *adj* virtuous.

ਸਤਕਾਰ [sətkar] *Skt* ਸਤਕਾਰ *n* respect, reverence. "dve lokan sātkaṛ."—*NP*.

ਸਤਕਰਤੁ [sətkratu], ਸਤਕਰਿਤੁ [sətkritu] *Skt* ਸਤਕਰਤੁ *n* a performer of one hundred rituals (yags); Indar. It is mentioned in the Purans that one achieves the status of Indar after performing one hundred ashvmedh yags. "siv dham sātkrītu jat bhāe."—*rudr*.

ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿ [sətgāmāni] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Shatdrav river; Satluj. —*sānama*. See ਸਤਦਵ.

ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿਈਸ਼ [sətgāmāni-iṣh] the master of Satluj—Varun.—*sānama*.

ਸਤਗੁਰ [sətgur] *Skt* ਸਤਗੁਰੁ *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a guru who delivers excellent spiritual message.

ਸਤਗੁਰਦੇ [sətgurāe] *Skt* ਸਤਗੁਰੇ (the fourth inflexion) to Satguru, to God.

ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦ [sətgur pərsad] with the grace of God.

ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [sətgur pərsadi], ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [sətgur prāsadi] with the grace of God. See ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਸਤਗੁਰੁ [sətguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਸਤਘਨੀ [sətgħani] See ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤਘਰਾ [sətgħara] a town of tehsil Ukara, district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev, where the Guru recited "sāhāsār dan de īdr ruarā." relating to the money-lender's vocation. The gurdwara is in non-descript state. There is no estate or land attached to it. It is located at a distance of about five miles to the west of Rinala Khurd railway station.

ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ [sətgħni] *Skt* *n* a type of spear having one hundred barbs. 2 There is a mention in the Mahabharat that it was made by fixing

one hundred nails to a heavy stone. When thrown at the enemy, it strikes like a cannon ball. 3 In Valmiki's Ramayan, it is a type of a club. See ਲੰਕਾ ਕਾਂਡ, Chapter 60. 4 Modern poets take it to mean a cannon, but it is just their fancy.

ਸਤਜੁਗ [səɟug] *Skt* सतजुग *n* one of the four eras in which truth is supreme. See ਯੁਗ.

ਸਤਤ [sətət] *Skt* अतत *adv* perpetually, always. 2 continuously, constantly, at the same pitch.

ਸਤੱਤਰ [səttətər] seventy-seven.

ਸਤਦਾਨ [sətdan] *n* सतिदान a righteous donation. 2 a donation from one's honest earning. 3 a donation of spiritual knowledge.

ਸਤਦੀਪ [sətdēp] See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ [sətdrəv] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj. There is a story in the Puranic lore that once in grief suffered on account of his sons, rishi Vasishath tried to drown himself in the river. The river divided its flow into one hundred streams and saved the rishi from drowning. This river has its origin in Ravanrad lake situated close to the famous Mansarovar lake in Tibet. From there it flows to places like Kulu, Mandi, Bilaspur, Anandpur, Ropar and Ferozepur, covering a distance of 900 miles. It has a confluence with the river Indus in Muzaffarpur district. "netr tūg ke cārən tər sət-drāv tir tərāg."—*ramav.*

Satluj was the border between the British empire and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom. In the year 1882 under the Jurisdiction of Lord Rippon a big canal was dug out of this river at Ropar. This canal irrigates the Malva region. It cost the British government rupees one crore and seventy lacs and the Sikh states, rupees one crore and twenty nine lacs.

ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵਾਦ੍ਰਿ [sətdrəvadri] *n* the mountain from which Satluj originates i.e. the mountain

range of Tibet. 2 people living in the mountains of Tibet, the Tibetans. "sətdrəvadri əti driɾ pəg rope."—*cəɾitr* 52.

ਸਤਦ੍ਰੁ [sətdrə] *Skt* शतद्रु *n* a river flowing in the form of one hundred streams. Satluj. See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ [sətdhənvə] *n* शतधन्वन् *n* a Yadav bearing one hundred bows. He was the son of Hridak. He killed Satrajit the father-in-law of Krishan. Hence Krishan chopped off his head with a circular boomerang. See ਸਤਧੰਨਾ and ਧਨਸੰਤ. This tale is narrated in the 57th chapter of 10th division of the Bhagwat.

ਸਤਧਰਮ [sətdhəram] *n* a noble religion, Sikhism. 2 *adj* righteous deeds which should be performed.

ਸਤਧਾ [sətdha] *Skt* शतधा *adj* in a hundred ways. 2 in a hundred parts. "dudha kərke sət-dha kər-dari."—*krisən.*

ਸਤਧਾਰਾ [sətdhara] *n* ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ. 2 seven ranges of mountains. See ਫੁਲਪਰਬਤ.

ਸਤਧੰਨਾ [sətdhəna] See ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ. "sətdhəna bhi sēg cəlayo."—*krisən.*

ਸਤਨ [sətn] See ਸੂਨ and ਬਣ.

ਸਤਨਾਜ [sətnaj], **ਸਤਨਾਜਾ** [sətnaja] *n* a combination of seven cereals; a mixture of seven varieties of grains: rice, moong, wheat, malkangni (seeds of celastus paniculata), sesame seeds, oats, grams. According to rishi Katyayan the mixture consists of rice, moong, manh, wheat, mustard, sesame seeds and oats. To assuage the influence of certain planets its offering is favoured. "tel māh sət-naj mēgax."—*GPS.*

ਸਤਨਾਮ [sətnam] See ਸਤਿਨਾਮ.

ਸਤਨਾਮੀ [sətnami] *adj* who worships satyanam. 2 *n* a sect of Hinduism, which, fed up with the tyranny of Aurangzeb, revolted against the Mughal empire under the leadership of Jagjivan Das. The Satnamis captured Narnaul

(which is now a nizamat of Patiala state and is located at a distance of 75 miles to the south-west of Delhi) and defeated the royal army. On 15th of March 1672, Raad Andaz Khan a general of Aurangzeb defeated the Satnamis. There was a belief current among the people that the Satnamis had magical powers and none could defeat them. Aurangzeb wrote verses of Quran to be tied on the flag so that magical powers of the Satnamis could not have their effect.

Jagjivan Das son of Ganga Ram was a Chandel Rajput. He was born in village Sardha of Barabanki district. He was a disciple of Baba Lal (a well-known saint during the reign of Jahangir and a resident of C.P.) His literary works – Aghvinash, Gyanprakash etc. correspond with the philosophy of the Vedas. The Satnamis of this sect are also known as Munda or The Mundapanthi. Along with their head and beard, they shave off eye-brows too.

3 a religious sect founded by Ghasi Das. In 1835 AD, Ghasi Das was born in a cobbler's family in village Bhandara of C.P. He declared himself a messenger of God and preached that the recitation of Satnam is better than worship, pilgrimage and performance of yags. His son Balak Das also preached Satnam like his father and numerous cobblers became his disciples, who are known as the Satnamis. They greet each other with Satnam whenever they meet and also recite the same word with a rosary. Their scripture "Nirvan" is in the possession of the Satnamis of Farrukhabad. They abstain from all types of intoxicants.

ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ [sət pəkʋani] *n* seven types of cooked food; seven types of sweetmeats cooked in clarified butter (ghee) i.e., laddu,

jalebi, bārfi, baluṣahi, maṭṭhi, nugdi and ṣakāpara. "sət pəkʋani an əhare."—GPS.

ਸਤਪਤ [sətpət] *adj* harsh. "karak sēbād sətʔət kəʔu kəm he."—BGK. 'A harsh word produces pain, and all bitternesses are far less hurtful.'

ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ [sətpatr] *Skt* शतपत्र *n* a lotus, which has one hundred petals. "nəɦɪ tətr thəli sətʔatr rəhe."—ramav. 2 सत्पत्र is also a Sanskrit word for lotus, which means something with elegant petals.

ਸਤਪਥ [sətpath] *Skt* a brahman scripture of Yajurved showing one hundred of ways.

ਸਤਪਦ [sətpəd] *Skt* a centipede. 2 a hundred footsteps.

ਸਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sətputr] *adj* a noble son. "əpʃəsə mɪʃt sətʔutrah."—gatha.

ਸਤਪੁਰਖ [sətpurakh], ਸਤਪੁਰਖੁ [sətpurakhu] *Skt* सत्यपुरुष *adj* a truthful person. "dhanu dhanu sətʔurakhu sətɪguru hāmara."—var vād m 4. 2 *n* an incarnation of truth and perfection; the eternal Being.

ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆ [sətpuria] seven pious cities of the Hindus namely Ayodhya, Mathura, Maya (Haridwar), Kashi, Kanchi (Conjeeveram), Avantika (Ujjayni), Dvaravati. See ਕਹਿਲਾਸਣਿ.

ਸਤ ਪੰਜ ਨਉ [sət pəɟ nəu] See ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਨਉ.

ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨਿ [sət prəʋahnɪ], ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨੀ [sət prəʋahni] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj; the land by Satluj.—*śanama*.

ਸਤਬਚਨ [sətbəcən] *adj* a truthful utterance. 2 *part* alright ! yes sir ! word of address.

ਸਤਬਚਨੀਆ [sətbəcni] *adj* who agrees with everything you say; agreeable, sycophantic, credulous.

ਸਤਬ੍ਰਤ [sətbṛət] *Skt* सत्यव्रत *adj* truthful, righteous. "sətɪ sərʊp sədɛv sətʔbrət."—33 sāvaye.

ਸਤਭਰਾਈ [sətbhərai] wife of Mehma, a jat of Khehra sub-caste, an ardent devotee of Guru

ਅਧੋਧਾ ਮਧੁਰਾ ਸਾਧਾ ਕਾਸ਼ੀ ਕਾਭ੍ਰੀ ਅਵਨ੍ਤਿਕਾ। ਪੁਰੀ ਦੁਵਾਰਾਭੀ ਚੈਵ
ਜਨੀਤਾ ਖੋਲਦਾਇਕਾ: 11.—*tzrath parjot*.

Nanak Dev, who served Guru Angad Dev as well. Per the Guru's direction, she daily cooked an unsalted and unleavened chapati weighing four ounces for Guru Angad Dev. This was the only food he took for twenty four hours. Some scribes have named her as Sabharai while the others have put her name as Virai.

ਸਤਭਾਉ [sətbhau], ਸਤਭਾਇ [sətbhai] *Skt* सद्भाव *n* a good intention. "kəram dhəram sājəm sətbhau."—*asa m 1*. "māti sətbhāi bhagati gobīd."—*prabhā m 1*. 2 recognition, existence. "sevak kə sətbhāi."—*sri m 5*. 3 full belief, factual truth. "əgodesətbhau nə dīce, pichode akhīa kāmī nə ave."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਸਤਭਾਮਨ [sətbhamən], ਸਤਭਾਮਾ [sətbhama] सत्यवामा daughter of Strajit and consort of Krishan upon whose bidding he brought Parijat from heaven. "sətbhamən ko kəbi syam bhāne jīh ko səb logən me jəs chayo."—*krisən*. "ghənsyam sath sətbhama, tim mīli rəhit sukh dhama."—*GPS*.

ਸਤਭਿਖਿਆ [sətbhikhia] *n* truthful alms, perfect alms; alms free from immoral desires such as obduracy, greed, hypocrisy, etc. "chadən bhojən nə ləhi sətbhikhia."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [sətbhumika] See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸਤਮ [sətam] *Skt* सत्तम *adj* superb, excellent. "sadhu sətəm jāno."—*gatha*.

ਸਤਮਖ [sətməkh] a performer of one hundred yags; Indar. See ਸਤਕੁਤੁ.

ਸਤਮਨੁ [sətmənyu] See ਸਤਮੰਨੁ.

ਸਤਮਾਸਾ [sətmāsa], ਸਤਮਾਹਾ [sətmāha] *adj & n* born after seven months of pregnancy. 2 work to be completed in seven months.

ਸਤਮੁਖ [sətmukh], ਸਤਮੁਖੀ [sətmukhi] See ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ. 2 *adv* in numerous ways.

ਸਤਮੋਰ [sətmor] *Skt* सतमोरि *n* Bhaumasur the wearer of numerous crowns; one who had snatched crowns of numerous kings and put

them on his head. "jīh kud kilē sətmar moryo."—*krisən*. See ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਤਮੰਨੁ [sətmōnu] *Skt* सतमन्नु *n* performer of one hundred yags, Indar. See ਸਤਕੁਤੁ. "sətmōnu əvilokyo jəb-hi."—*NP*. 2 *adj* choleric, wrathful. 3 *n* an owl.

ਸਤਰ [sətar] *A* ستر *n* a line. 2 a written line. 3 *Skt* सप्तति. seventy. 4 *A* ستر a curtain, See *Skt* सत्री. 5 *adj* private; concealed, secret. See ਸਤਰਿ. 6 *Skt* सत्तर superb, excellent.

ਸਤਰ ਦੋਇ [sətar doi] See ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ.

ਸਤਰਾਨਾ [sətrana] *v* to fear, be frightened. 2 to be impatient, be agitated. 3 to be in a hurry. ਸਤਰਿ [sətarī] *Skt* सप्तति seventy. 2 See ਸਤਰ 5. "sətarī kaba ghəḥ hi bhitarī."—*asa kəbir*.

ਸਤਰਿ ਸੈਇ [sətarī sei] seventy hundred. "sətarī sei səlār hē jake."—*bher kəbir*. Seventy thousand means numerous. In Islamic literature, it is also mentioned that God sends angels as warriors to assist his prophets. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਰਾ 4, ਸੂਰਤ ਆਲ ਇਮਰਾਨ 3, ਰੁਕੂਅ 13. See ਸਲਾਰ.

ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ [sətarīdoi] *Skt* द्वादਸਪਤਿ seventy two. "sətarī doi bhāre əmrit sərī."—*dhāna namdev*. Seventy two main nerves recognised by the yogis through which the nam ras flows; the entire body.

ਸਤਰੁਪਾ [sərupa] *Skt* सतुरुपा one who has innumerable forms, such as self-generated wife of Manu. According to the Purans, Brahma divided his body into two parts. From one part he created Manu and from the other Shatrupa. This couple then created the entire world. "purəb bīdhi te mānu sətrupa. nər tīy upjē guṇən ənupa."—*NP*. See ਸਨੁ.

ਸਤਰੋਹਣਿ [sətrohəni] See ਸਤਰਨਾਤੀ ਚਕੁ.

ਸਤਰੰਜ [sətrəŋ] *A* سترنج *n* ਸਤ (sea) ਰੰਜ (deliberation) a game that is played with lot of deliberation. It is a world famous game. Some scholars are of the view that the word originates in ਸਸਰੰਗ,

meaning six colours. So six types of men are there in chess (king, queen, bishop, knight, castle (rook) and pawn and the board has 64 boxes. On each side there are sixteen pieces. When the king reaches a stage where its movement is completely blocked, the game comes to end. "sātrāj baji pāke nahi kaci ave sari."—*asa m 1*. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ.

ਸ਼ਤਰੰਜੀ [ṣatrāṅjī] *P* شترنجی *n* a carpet with boxes of chess shown on it. 2 These days thick floor coverings are also called ṣatrāṅjī. "jajam aru sātrāṅjī sāg."—*GPS*.

ਸਤਲਜ [satlaj] See ਸਤਲੁਜ.

ਸਤਲਾਣੀ [satlāṇī] a village situated at a distance of 12 kos to the east of Lahore. The sixth Guru visited this place. A devotee of the tenth Guru, Bhai Bulaka Singh, was the first headpriest of this gurdwara. Thereafter under the guidance of his son Bhai Basti Ram, a number of Singhs served here. From amongst the head priests, Bhai Kuma Singh was a pious man known for his noble deeds, who introduced great activity as well as prosperity in to this place. Bhai Vir Singh, popularly known as Nihang Singh and Dillitor Singh, was held in high esteem by the people of Majha and the governor of Punjab. Thereafter during the headship of Kirpa Singh, there was a change in tradition and he had to quit the headship. Now a committee manages its affairs. The railway station is known as Gurusar Satlani. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

ਸਤਲੁਜ [satluj] See ਸਤਲੁਜ.

ਸਤਵ [satav] *Skt* सुव *n* praise, appreciation, honour.

ਸਤਵਨ [satvan] *Skt* सुवन *n* appreciation, commendation.

ਸਤਵਾਹਨ [satvahan] See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

ਸਤਵਾਦੀ [satvadi] *Skt* सत्यवादिन् *adj* truthful.

ਸਤਵਾਰਾ [satvara], ਸਤਵਾਰਾ [satvara] *n* a week.

ਸਤਵੰਜਾ [satvāja] fifty-seven.

ਸਤਵੰਤ [satvāt], ਸਤਵੰਤਾ [satvāta] *adj* celibate. 2 truthful, righteous.

ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾਰਾ [satvātasara] *adj* who observes celibacy, a celibate. "sābh īdri vāsī kardiṭio satvātasara."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਸਤਾ [sata] See ਸਤਹ and ਸੱਤਾ.

ਸਤਾਉਣਾ [satauna] *v* to make angry. 2 to irritate, harass. 3 to torment, torture. "jia jētu nā satavau go."—*ram namdev*.

ਸਤਾਈ [satai], ਸਤਾਈਸ [satais] twenty-seven.

ਸਤਾਈਸ ਨਕਤ [satais nakṣat] See ਨਕਤ.

ਸਤਾਸੀ [satasi] eighty-seven.

ਸਤਾਗਲ [satagal] *Skt* शपथ-आह्वलीक *n* a print of the hand upon a promissory note. See ਪੰਜਾ 5. "sac lāhina kuṣ devṇa, khāt satagal līkh devaya."—*BG*.

ਸਤਾਗਮਿਨੀ [satagamini] ਸਤਦ੍ਰੁ—*sanama*. See ਸਤਗਮਿਨਿ and ਸਤਦ੍ਰੁ.

ਸਤਾਣ [satāṇ], ਸਤਾਣਾ [satāṇa], ਸਤਾਣੀ [satāṇī] *adj* strong, powerful. 2 ਤਨ (तन) *vr* means to expand, trust, protect etc. Hence ਸਤਾਣਾ means protective, trustworthy, commendable. "sāt hāmari oṭ satāṇī."—*sor m 5*. "sac koṭ satāṇī nivde."—*var ram 3*. 3 *P* ਸਿਤਾਂ It means 'place' as well. "mārgastāṇī citi dhār."—*s farid*. 'Remember the cremation ground.'

ਸਤਾਦਹ [satadāh] *P* ,ساده *adj* short form of ਅਸਤਾਦਹ. standing, erect.

ਸਤਾਨ [satan] See ਸੈਤਾਨ. 2 *P* ,سنة place.

ਸਤਾਨਵਾਂ [satānvā] *adj* seventy-ninth. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

ਸਤਾਨਵੇ [satānve] ninety-seven. 2 in the 97th year. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

ਸਤਾਨਾ [satana] See ਸਤਾਉਣਾ. "jāb to ko dij ! kal sātē he."—*cārītr 266*.

ਸਤਾਨੰਦ [satānād] *Skt* शतानन्द *adj* who provides bliss to innumerable persons. 2 *n* son of Gautam through Ahalya who was the family priest of Raja Janak. 3 Brahma. 4 Vishnu.

5 Krishan. 6 a chariot of Vishnu.

ਸਤਾਬ [satab] See ਸਿਤਾਬ.

ਸਤਾਬਦ [satabad] *Skt* ਸਤਾਬਦ *adj* century. one hundred years.

ਸਤਾਰ [satar] See ਸਿਤਾਰ. 2 *A* *adj* who shields; who saves from exposure. "siphāt kēhar satar he sahib ki dohi."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼ਤਾਰ having one hundred teeth, sudarṣan cakr. 4 thunderbolt, Indar's mallet.

ਸਤਾਰਾ [satara] See ਸਿਤਾਰਾ.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ [satarā] seventeen.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੇਵਤਾ [satarā devta] See ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਸਤਾਵਨ [satavan] fifty seven. 2 *v* to torment, torture. "moko kaha satavhu bar bar?"—*bāsāt kabir*.

ਸਤਿ [sati] *n* at some place in Gurbani (f) has been used in place of ਸਤ as, for example, ਸਤਿ is written in place of ਸਤੜ. See ਸਤ and ਸਤੜ. the incarnation of truth; God. "sati namu karta purakhu."—*japu*. 2 truth. "api sati kia sabh sati."—*sukhmāni*. 3 faith. "tisū gur ko chadān bhojān paṭ paṭābār bāhu bidhi sati kārī mukhi sāc-hu."—*māla m 4*. 4 *adj* superb. "dur kare sati bed rog sānīpat ko."—*krisar*. 5 *n* power, authority. "gurumatī sati kār cācāl ācāl bhāe."—*BGK*. 6 real knowledge, awareness of reality. "na sati muḍ muḍai kesi, na sati pāṛia des phir-hi."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 7 *part* real, accurate, befitting. "jo kichu kare sati kārī manhu."—*sar m 4*.

ਸਤਿਆ [satiā] *n* power, authority. 2 *adj* true.

ਸਤਿ ਆਦਿ [sati adi] *sen* a virtue such as truth. "sati adi bhav rātā."—*guj jede*.

ਸਤਿ ਸਬਦ [sati sabad] *n* the initiatory mantr from a spiritual preceptor. "sati sabad de mukat karaya."—*BG*. 2 true advice from a spiritual mentor. 3 *adj* true dictum.

ਸਤਿ ਸਰੂਪ [sati sarup] *n* incarnation of truth — God. "sati sarupu ride jini mania."

—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗ [satisāṅg] See ਸਤਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ [satisāṅgati] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. "so saṭisāṅgati janiye jāhā vivek vicar."—*gurusobha*. 2 See ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਧ [satisādh] See ਸਤਸੰਧ.

ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [sati sri akal] *sen* It is a religious salutation of the Sikhs. It means truthful and eternal is the Lord. These auspicious words are uttered at the beginning of all functions, especially towards the end of the congregation, at the time of a march and also while beheading an animal with one stroke. Some people greet each other with this salutation, whenever they meet but it is not proper to use Sat Sri Akal in place of Vahguru ji ki fatah.

ਸਤਿਕ [satik] See ਸਤਕ 2-3.

ਸਤਿ ਕਰਤਾਰ [sati kartar] One who is, was and will be omnipresent; the Creator.

ਸਤਿਕਾਰਿ [saticāri] *adv* with due deference, out of devotion. "tisū gur kau chadān bhojān paṭ paṭābār bāhu bidhi sati kārī mukhi sāc-hu."—*māla m 4*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [satigur] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "satigur bajh-hu guru nahi koi, nigere ka he nau bura."—*asa paṭi m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਦੇ [satigurāe] See ਸਤਗੁਰ ਦੇ. "satigurāe namāh."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [satigur pārsadi], ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [satigur prāsadi] *adv* with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev. "satigur pārsadi pāṛampādu paṛa."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. 2 *adj* true, spiritual and merciful preceptor.—*prāsadin*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਿ [satiguri] true spiritual guide. "satiguri sācu dīṛāia."—*var sri m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [satiguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. "jisū milie māni hoī anād so satiguru kahiē."—*gāu m 4*. "nanak satiguru ēsa jāniē so sabbhē lāe milāi jiu."—*sri m 1, jogiādarī*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਸੰਤ [sətiɡuru sət] *n* a guru embodying tranquility. Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a true disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. "sətiɡuru sət mīle sātī paie."—*sarē m 4*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ [sətiɡuru purəkh] Guru Nanak Dev. "sətiɡuru purəkh para vadbhagu."—*asa m 4*.

ਸਤਿਜਪ [sətiʒap] *n* recitation of the Nam. 2 recitation of the eternal Being, the incarnation of truth. 3 recitation of sapatsetsi. See ਸਤਸਈ. "rəfē nam sətijap."—*cādi 1*.

ਸਤਿਜੁਗ [sətiʒug] See ਸਤਜੁਗ and ਯੁਗ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ [sətinam], **ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ** [sətinamu] *n* the initiatory mantar of Gurmat which holds that, He the Creator is, was and will be omnipresent. "kīrtam nam kəthe tere jīhva sətīnamu tera pəra purābla."—*maru solhe m 5*. "sətīnamu prəbhu ka sukhdaī."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *adj* truth is whose name.

ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ [səti nīrat] *Skt* सत्यनृत्त *n* business, trade. This epithet is given to it because trade is a mixture of truth and falsehood. See ਨਿਰਤਿ.

ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥ [səti pədarəth], **ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥੁ** [səti pədarəthu] *n* self-realisation. "mānu tənū ərapī dhərə gur age sətī pədarəthu pave."—*asa m 5*. 2 the Creator.

ਸਤਿਪੁਰਖੁ [sətipurəkh] *n* the Creator. "səti-purəkh jini jania sətīɡuru tīs ka nau."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *adj* See ਸਤਪੁਰਖ. "sətipurəkh sətīɡuru pərməsəru."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਤਿਬਾਣੀ [sətibāṇi] *n* hymns of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 *adj* Gurbani as expression of truth.

ਸਤਿਵਾਦੀ [sətivadi] *adj* सत्यवादिन् truthful, righteous. "əmritsər sətīɡuru sətivadi."—*guj m 4*.

ਸਤਿਵਿਸ਼ਾਸ [sətivisvas] *Skt* सद्विश्वास true faith; contrary to belief in falsehood. Assuming sugar to be sand is faith in falsehood, and to consider sugar as sugar is true faith. See विश्वास.

ਸਤਿਵੰਤ [sətivāt] See ਸਤਵੰਤ.

ਸਤੀ [səti] *adj* true form, eternal. "guri namu dīrīraia həri həri namu həri sətī."—*vad chēt m 4*. 2 who always speaks the truth; who has forsaken falsehood. See ਮੁਕਤ. "mukh ka sətī."—*ratanmala bāno*. 3 charitable, magnanimous. "sətīa māni sātokhu upjē deṇē ke vicari."—*var asa m 1*. 4 contented. "əsəkh sətī əsəkh dataru."—*japu*. 5 *n* ਸਤੀ wife. "gautam sətī sila nīstəri."—*gōd namdev*. 'Gautam's wife; Ahalya.' 6 *Skt* सती a woman faithful to her husband. "bin sət sətī hoi kēse nari."—*gəu kabir*. "bhi so sətīā jāniāni sil sātokhi rəhəni."—*var suhi m 3*. 7 a woman who on account of her resolve intentionally dies with her dead husband. "sətīā sət tōbhri tōe."—*BG* According to the Hindu scriptures, the performance of sati is considered a virtuous deed. There is a mention in the fourth chapter of Parashar Simriti that a woman performing sati alongwith her husband lives in heaven for the number of years her husband has hair on his body. Similar is a dictum in the fourth chapter of Daksh Simriti. However in Guru Granth Sahib (Gurbani), this practice is condemned. "sətīa ehi nā akhiāni jo māria lagī jəlāni, nanək sətīa jāniāni jī birhe coī mārāni."—*var suhi m 3*.

With inspiration drawn from Raja Rammohan Roy, the founder of Brahm Samaj, Lord William Bentick introduced a law on 7th of December 1829 banning the practice of sati. This law came into force in Punjab and Rajputana in 1847.

8 daughter of Daksh, wife of Mahadev. There is a story in Devi Bhagwat Division 7, chapter 30 and in Kalika Puran that, Sati finding her husband suffer insults at the hands of her father, jumped into the yag kund (pit) and breathed her last, Shiv destroyed his yag and out of affection took out her dead body

from the fire pit, placed it on his shoulder and started wandering day and night. Seeing the deplorable plight of the dead body of Sati, Vishnu with his Sudarshan Chakar cut the corpse into pieces. Wherever the pieces of Sati fell, they became places of pilgrimage. The place where the tongue fell, came to be known as Jwalamukhi, where eyes dropped was known as Naina Devi. There is a mention in Tantarchuramani that Sati's limbs fell at 51 places. All those places are called "devi piths". 9 *Skt* ਸਤੀ (शक्ति) a group or bundle of one hundred.

ਸਤੀਕੁ [sativ] *Skt* *n* the state of being faithful to one's husband.

ਸਤੀਰ [sativ] See ਸਤੀਰ.

ਸਤੀ ਰੰਨੀ ਘਰੇ ਸਿਆਪਾ [sati rāni ghare siapa] -*sva m* 1. There is always wailing where reside too-many women. It means in the households of the corrupt, there is always trouble brewing up amongst women. 2 With seven wives around, there should have been comfort in the home, instead constant wailing prevails there. 3 five sense organs, avarice and jealousy are always at war.

ਸਤੁ [satu] *n* truth. "sājgūi satu teta jāgi."-*gāu ravidas*. 2 See ਸੂ, ਸੁਵ, ਸੂਤਿ, ਜਸ. "satu prāgṛīo ravī loī."-*savaye m* 2 *ke*. 'Let your glory be known in heaven'. 3 *Skt* ਸਤੁ a donation. "sati pap kārī satu kāmāhī."-*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 'Good people indulge in charity after committing sins.'

ਸਤੁਤਿ [satuti] *Skt* ਸਤੁਤਿ *n* praise, honour, appreciation. "simrat satuti bākhan."-*NP*.

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਾਜਾ ਨਿੰਦਾ [satuti vyaj nīda] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਵਾਜਾ ਨਿੰਦਾ and ਵਾਜਾਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤੁਰ [satur] See ਸਤੁਰ.

ਸਤੁਲ [satul] *adj* equal, even. "ekse satul hē."-*NP*.

ਸਤੁਵਾ [satuva], ਸਤੁਆ [satua] *Skt* ਸਤੁ *n* sattu;

pounded flour of parched oats, mixed with sugar or salt and made tender with water is eaten then. "le satua patī or sīdhai."-*cāritr* 89.

ਸਤੁਤ [satut] *P* شجرة *n* a mulberry of good quality, grafted mulberry. 2 a special type of mulberry, of which the fruit is sweet-sour and high quality syrup is prepared from it. *L* Morus Atropurpurea.

ਸਤੁਨ [satun] *P* ستون *n* a pillar, column.

ਸਤੁਪ [satup] *Skt* कूप *n* a top knot of the hair. 2 a pinnacle at the top of a temple. 3 a temple's minaret glorifying someone (kirāṭisatēbh).

ਸਤੁਯਮਾਨ [satuyman] *Skt* सृष्टमान *adj* praised, applauded. "hoy satuyman cāl avat."-*GPS*.

ਸਤ [sate] *adj* in the form of incarnation of truth. "benī tā sāgamu sat sate."-*dhana chēt m* 1.

'Absolute truth is a confluence.' 2 See ਸਤੋਯ.

ਸਤੋਇ [satei], ਸਤੋਈ [satei], ਸਤੋਯ [satey] *Skt* सौ *n* theft. "pāḍīṭ pāhru kar-hī satei."-*NP*.

ਸਤੋ [sate] Satta (did), See ਸੱਤਾ 4.

ਸਤੋਗੁਣ [satogun] *n* ਸਤੁਗੁਣ the first of the three elements of illusion, functioning to impart peace, compassion, charity, forgiveness and happiness, etc.

ਸਤੰਭ [satēbh], ਸਤੰਭਾ [satēbha] *Skt* स्तंभ *n* a pillar, column. 2 stationary, immobile. "bhāyo satēbha cālēt nā pāg."-*GPS*. 3 the act of being stationary.

ਸੱਤ [satt] See ਸਤ, ਸਤਿ and ਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 seven. 3 In *Sastarnammala* the scribe has written ਸੱਤ for ਸੂਤ at a number of places as in "sābh arjan ke nam le satt sabbad pundeḥu."-145. It should be: arjan sut. 'Arjun's charioteer - Krishan.' See ਸੱਤਰਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਅਜੁਬੇ [satt ajube] These are so often mentioned in books of history. For the interest of the readers, these are listed here :

(a) Seven wonders of the world (old):

- (1) Pyramids of Egypt. These are more than five thousand years old;
- (2) Hanging gardens of Samiramis in Babylon;
- (3) The Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
- (4) The Statue of Zeus, by Pheidias, at Athens;
- (5) Mausoleum at Halicarnassus;
- (6) Colossus at Rhodes;
- (7) Pharos' Light house at Alexandria.
- (b) Seven wonders of the world (new):
- (1) Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain in England;
- (2) Catacombs of Alexandria;
- (3) The Great Wall of China (See ਕਰਕਰਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ);
- (4) Leaning Tower of Pisa;
- (5) Porcelain Temple in China;
- (6) Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople;
- (7) Colosseum at Rome.

ਸੱਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚੌਦਹ ਚਾਰ [satt satai cōdah car] -*ratanmala bāno*. seven saints, twenty seven planets, fourteen disciplines of knowledge and four salvations.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣੀ [satt suhagāṇā] wives of seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. seven such women whose husbands are alive, assembled at the time of a marriage.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ [satt sudhā] *n* seven senses. "dhiray buddhi bibek bal gati miti sarbat. sīgh na dār turkan ki bhul gei sudh sat."-PP.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਰ [satt sur] See ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [satt kukaram] seven malpractices mentioned in the nogam chapter of Nirukat are - theft, adultery, killing a Brahman, foeticide, drinking, repeated doing of evil deeds and falsely implication of some one in a crime. 2 Seven deadly sins. See ਪਾਪ.

ਸੱਤ ਧਾਰਾ [satt dhara] See ਸਪਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ [satt puriā] See ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੰਜ ਨੌਂ ਲੱਗਾ ਰੱਖਣ [satt pāj nō lagga rakkhan] -*ratanmala bāno*. SEVEN: "mat pita guru ki t̥ahāl s̥at̥i t̥ap guṇṇigreh, k̥ṛipa s̥arab p̥ar s̥apt̥ h̥ē āt̥ar tirath deh."

FIVE: "yat s̥āti s̥ātōkh ju dhare or virag nāmratavan, kam krodh aru lobh moh ko s̥ahit̥ h̥ākar k̥are so han."

NINE: *nāvdbhakti*. See ਨਵਧਭਗਤਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [satt bhumika] See ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸੱਤਮ [sattam] See ਸਤਮ.

ਸੱਤਰ [sattar] seventy.

ਸੱਤਰਿ [sattari] In Shastammala some scribe has written ਸੱਤਰਿ in place of ਸੂਤਰਿ (ਸੂਤ-ਅਰਿ) as in "durjodhan ke nam le āt̥ s̥abād ar̥i dehu, anuj uc̥ar s̥attari uc̥ar nam bāṇ lakh lehu." -155. Duryodhan's enemy Bhimsen, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer's enemy an arrow. The death of Krishan, Arjun's charioteer was caused by an arrow.

ਸੱਤ ਰਿਖੀ [satt rikhi] See ਸਪਤਰਿਖੀ.

ਸੱਤ ਲਾਟਾ [satt laṭa] seven flames of fire - kali, k̥arali, mānojva, lohita, dhumrāv̥arna, ugra and dipta.

ਸੱਤ ਲੋਕ [satt lok] See ਚੌਦਹਿ ਲੋਕ.

ਸੱਤਾ [satta] *Skṛ* सत्ता *n* being, existence. 2 recognition, presence. 3 power, authority. 4 brother of Balwand, a rabab player in the service of Guru Arjun Dev. "danuji s̥at̥iguru bhavsi so s̥ate danu."-var ram 3.

Once it so happened that both the brothers became so greedy and arrogant that they stopped performing Kirtan. When they did not resume their job at the instance of the devotees, the benevolent Guru himself went to bring them. They not only insulted the Guru but also spoke ill of Guru Nanak Dev. The result was that they were dismissed from service and got afflicted with leprosy. Ultimately Bhai Ladha, the altruist, sought

forgiveness for them. See ਭਾਈ ਲੱਧਾ.

They composed the third var in Ramkali rag. "ramkali ki var rai bālvāḍi tatha sate dumi akhi."

ਸੱਤਾਸੱਤ [sattasatt] truth and falsehood. "Ikh-
iye sattasatt vicara."—NP.

ਸੱਤੁ [sattu] See ਸਤੁਆ.

ਸੱਤੇ ਰੋਹਣਿ [satte rohani] See ਸੋਪਤਨਾਤੀ ਚਕੁ.

ਸਤ [saty] *Skt* सत्य *n* God, the Creator; the eternal One. 2 an era of truth. 3 a promise. 4 a thesis, essence. 5 the highest i.e. the seventh region. 6 truth, as opposed to falsehood. 7 *adj* real, exact, factual.

ਸਤਸੰਧ [satysādhi] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise, and fulfills it. 2 *n* a king. See ਚੋਪਈ.

ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰ [satykartar] See ਸਤਿਕਰਤਾਰ.

ਸਤਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਤ [satypratigat] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise.

ਸਤਭਾਮਾ [satybhama] See ਸਤਭਾਮਾ and ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ.

ਸਤਵਤੀ [satyvatī] *n* Vasuraj's (uparicar) daughter, born of a fish, hence her name was Machhodari (Matsyodari). Rishi Prashar was enamoured of her beauty, had sexual intercourse with her and a son named Krishan Dvaipayana (later on named as Vyas) was born. King Santanu married her and his two sons namely Vicitrvirya and Chitrangad were born. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that she gave out the smell of a fish but with the grace of rishi Prashar her body began to emit fragrance spreading to a distance of four kos. Hence her name Yojangandha. See ਰਿਚੀਕ.

ਸਤਵਾਦੀ [satyvadi] See ਸਤਵਾਦੀ.

ਸਤ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਸ [saty visvas] See ਸਤਿ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਸ.

ਸਤ ਵਤ [saty vrat] See ਸਤਵਤ. 2 *n* a Surajvanshi king, who was the father of Harishchandar. He is also known as Trishanku.

ਸਤਾ [satya] See ਸੱਤਾ. 2 *Skt* truth, veracity. 3 Durga. 4 Sita.

ਸਤਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ [satyanrit] truth and falsehood. 2 business and trade.

ਸਤਾਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [satyarath prakas] a book written by Acharya Sadhu Dayanand of Arya Samaj. It has twelve parts, containing twelve rules relating to Arya Samaj. All other religions are condemned in it. Its first edition was published in 1874 AD.

ਸਤਯੋ [satyō] *Skt* In Chhandogya Upnishad part 3, sub-part 8, it is stated that the three words ਸਤ੍-ਤਿ-ਯੋ combine to signify unity of the eternal and the mortal. 2 incarnation of truth, true. "sadh sāg sāneh satyō."—sahas m 5.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [satr] *Skt n* wealth. 2 a house. 3 a true rhythm. 4 an eternal feast. 5 yag. "kahū satri satr katche kathanō."—gyan. 6 a fraud, deception. 7 a forest. 8 an enemy. See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ. See ਸਤ੍ਰੁ. 9 See ਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਣਿ [sattrani], ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ [sattrani], ਸਤ੍ਰਨੀ [sattrani] *n* an enemy's army.—sanama.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ [satrajit] *n* son of Nighan Yadav. Pleased with him, the sun gifted him the syamātak gem. See ਸਤਪਨ੍ਰਾ and ਸਤਭਾਮਾ. "satrajit lakh bhed nahī."—krisan. In Dasam Granth, Arijit and Aranjit are mentioned as its synonyms.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਤਕਰ [sattrātkar] *n* the destroyer of the enemy, a sword. "kavcātak sattrātkar."—sanama.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [satri] an enemy. "karta vadh satri."—krisan. "satre khagg khyata."—ramav. 2 *Skt* सत्रिन् *adj* who performs a yag. 3 *n* an ambassador, envoy.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [satsu] *Skt* सत्रु *n* an enemy. "satsu dahan harinamu kahān."—guy m 5.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ [satruha], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹੰਤਾ [satruhanta], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘਨ [satrugghan], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘਨ [satrugghan], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਬਿਦਾਰ [satrubidar], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਵਿਦਾਰ [satruvidar] *adj* who destroys the enemy. 2 *n* younger brother of Lachhman, who was the son of Dashrath from

Sumitra. "milyo sätuhāta."—*ramav.* "bhārət lacchmān sätubidara."—*VN.* 3 Shatrughan, a demon who was a commander of Ravan. 4 In *Sastarnammala* the arrow is described as ਸਤੁਹਾ. "nam sätuha ke sähē."—238.

ਸਤ੍ਰੈਨ [sätren] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word for 'quickly'. "prapət jyō əvīlāb ko bādhat belī sätren."—*NP.* 2 *Skt* सत्रैः one who loves his wife dearly.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [sätv] *Skt* *n* existence, being. 2 sum and substance, gist. 3 attachment. 4 truth. 5 pregnancy. 6 determination. 7 a living being. ਸਤ੍ਰਵ [sätvar] *Skt* *adv* hurriedly, hastily. 2 *adj* being in haste.

ਸਥ [sath] with, company. See ਸਥੁ. 2 *n* a place where people assemble. 3 the place where village council or panchayat meets. 4 an assembly, meeting. "ādha jhāgrā ādhi sathē."—*var sar m 1.* 5 *Skt* स्थ *adj* who or that stays. This word is used at the end of a word as in ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ or ਮਾਤਗਾਥ etc. 6 ਸਥਸਥ ਸਥ is also the short form of ਸਹਸਥ. ਸਹਸਥ. i.e. sitting together. ਸਾਥੀ is transformation of the same.

ਸਥਈ [sathai] See ਸਥਾਈ. 2 a companion, an associate.

ਸਥਈਆ [sathāia] *adj* situated. 2 a companion. "sath lāe ju sathāia."—*cādi 1.*

ਸਥਰ [sathar], ਸਥਰੁ [satharu] See ਸਾਥਰ. "yarṭe da sanū sathar cāga."—*hājare 10.* 2 ਸ-ਥਿਰਾ to sit determinedly on the ground for achieving something. "beṭha satharu ghātī."—*m 1 bāno.*

ਸਥਲ [sathal] *Skt* स्थल *n* place. 2 dry land, desert.

ਸਥਾਈ [sathai] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, lasting, stable. 2 *n* a refrain.

ਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [sathai bhav] *n* This (enduring emotion) is one, upon which the sentiment is based, as *srīgar* (eroticism) is based on *rati*, *hasy* (humour) on *hasi* (laughter), *karuṇa* (pathos) on *śok* (grief), *rudar* (ferocity) on

krodh (anger), *vir* (heroism) on *utsāh* (inspiration), *bhayanak* (dreadfulness) on *bhe* (fear), *bibhṭas* (abhorrence) on *gālanī* (nausea), *adbhut* (marvel) on *herani* (astonishment) and *śāt* (tranquil) is based on *śāti* (peace).

ਸਥਾਣੁ [sathanu], ਸਥਾਣੂ [sathanu] *Skt* स्थाणु *adj* steady; situated. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 stake, a big wooden peg. 4 a stump. "thit sathanu jesa."—*NP.*

ਸਥਾਨ [sathan] *n* a place.

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sathani] स्थानिन् *adj* who owns a place. 2 related to a place.

ਸਥਾਰ [sathar] *Skt* स्फार *n* a heap. 2 stock of harvested crop. 3 a bare ground, vacant land. "kār sathar tāhī te cāl ae."—*GPS.*

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sathavar] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਥਿਰ [sathir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਸਿਥਰ.

ਸਥੁ [sathu] *S* assembly, gathering. 2 company. "rīdhī əru sīdhī nā choḍāi sathu."—*səveye m 4 ke.* See ਸਥ.

ਸਥੂਲ [sathul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੋਈ [sathoi] *adj* स्थायिन् permanent. "rāg majīth da sādā sathoi."—*BG.* 2 a companion, associate. "sathoi sārāb sath ka."—*kalki.*

ਸਥੰਡਲ [sathāḍal] *Skt* स्थाण्डिल *n* a platform, dais. "kārhu sathāḍal kīṭak utāg."—*GPS.*

ਸਥੰਭ [sathābh] *Skt* स्तम्भ *n* a pillar, column. 2 inertia. 3 the act of stopping.

ਸਥੰਭਨ [sathābhan] See ਅਸਥੰਭਨ.

ਸੱਥ [sath] See ਸਥ. 2 part company, meeting. "kāhi kēth tīh sath."—*ramav.*

ਸਦ [səd] *adv* always, ever. "səd suṇda səd vekhda."—*asa ə m 3.* 2 *n* a word, sound. 3 a precept. 4 a call, shout. "suṅke sād mahi da mehi paṇi ghah mutone."—*dəsəmgrāth.* 5 a Punjabi song. It does not have a specific type of metre. Sung in a prolonged loud voice, it is a fond song of the rural folk. Various forms of metre are used in *sād*. "sundar" *sād* in Guru

Granth Sahib, which is in Ramkali Rag, has six lines and is a variant of hulas metre. Its first line has 23 matras, the second line has 25, the next four lines have 28 matras each and the last part of the second line, by a 'lion's back glance' maxim (sīghavālokān nyay) forms the beginning of the third line.

Example:

jəgdəta soɪ bhəgətvəchəl tɪhu loɪ jiu,
gurusəbəd səmavəe əvro nə jaŋe koɪ jiu,
əvro nə jaŋe səbəd guru ke ek nam dhɪavhe,
pərsadɪ nanək guru əgəd pərəmpədvi pav-
he. ...

(b) There is an irregular-lined "səd" in the Dasam Granth, which has three lines and every line has 29 matras ending with a yəgən, 155. The first pause is at the 17th matra and the second at the subsequent 12th.

Example:

suŋkə sədd mahi dā mehi, paŋi ghah mutone,
kis hi nal nə rəlia kai, kari şok pəyone,
gəya phirak mɪla mɪtt mahi, tahi şukar
kitone.

6 *Skt* सद् *vr* to go, march against, attack, call out, evoke, meet, overtake, climb, obey, clarify or purify. be at peace with oneself, keep company (of). 7 *P* a hundred. "balihari guru apne dūhārī sād var."—var asa m 1.

ਸਦ ਸਦ [səd sād], ਸਦਸਦਾ [sədsəda] *adv* at all times, daily. "amər bhəe sād sād hi jivhɪ."—*sukhmāni*. "sədsəda simrətby suami."—*dhāna chāt m 5*.

ਸਦਸੰਗੀ [sədsāgi] *adj* ever accompanying, inseparable, "sātən bəlihare jo prəbhu ke sədsāgi."—*kəli m 5*. 2 a gentle companion.

ਸਦ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ [səd həjārā] *P* صد هزار. hundreds and thousands, lacs. 2 myriad.

ਸਦਹਾ [səd-ha] *P* صد. plural of ਸਦ. hundreds, numberless, myriad. 2 *Skt* one who performs a sacrificial rite, a sacrificer. 3 a member of

an assembly, society.

ਸਦਕਾ [sədka] *A* صدقة *n* a sacrifice. "barɪ barɪ jau sāt sādke."—*bavən*. 2 objects used in exorcising a spirit or for driving away sickness; charmed substances passed over or around a person's body; propitiatory offering. 3 an endowment, grant. "vahguru tera səbh sādka."—*səveye m 4 ke*. "nigunū rakhilia sātən ka sādka."—*tukha chāt m 5*.

ਸਦਕਾਰ [sədkar], ਸਦਕਾਰਜ [sədkarəj] *n* a virtuous act or action.

ਸਦਕਾਰੀ [sədkarī] *adj* who performs virtuous deeds. 2 *adv* by sacrifice, grace or charity. "rakh sāt sādkarī."—*sar m 5*. 'Protect by the grace of the saints'.

ਸਦਕੇਲਾ [sədkeḷa], ਸਦਕੇਲੀ [sədkeḷī] *adj* ever happy or delighted. always enjoying. "kəhu nanək guru ihc bujharo pritɪ prəbhu sādkeḷa."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 always alone. solitary or unattached; ever free from worldly ties.

ਸਦਗਤਿ [sədgətɪ] *Skt* सद्गति *n* a superior state, happy condition. 2 beatitude.

ਸਦਗੁਰੂ [sədguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰੂ.

ਸਦਜੀਵਣ [sədjivən], ਸਦਜੀਵਨ [sədjivən] *n* eternal life; immortality. 2 noble or virtuous living. "sədjivən bhəlo kəhahi."—*sor kəbir*. "sədjivən ərjən əmol."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਸਦਣਹਾਰਾ [sədaŋhara] *adj* who calls. 2 who summons. "sədaŋhara simrie."—*sohila*.

ਸਦਣਾ [sədna], ਸਦਣੂ [sədaŋu] *v* to summon, call.

ਸਦਨ [sədan] *Skt* *n* a place for sitting; a house. 2 a place. 3 water. 4 master.

ਸਦਬਰਗ [sədbərag] *P* صدبرگ *n* a flower with one hundred petals; Indian marigold. 2 See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਦਭਾਉ [sədbhau], ਸਦਭਾਇ [sədbhai], ਸਦਭਾਵ [sədbhav] See ਸਤ ਭਾਇ.

ਸਦਮ [sədam] *Skt* सद्म *n* a resting place, house. "nətu rakho sādər nɪjsədma."—*NP*. 2 a battle, war.

ਸਦਮਾ [sədma] *A* صدمه *n* a shock, collision. 2 a

loss. damage. 3 anger, grief.

ਸਦਰ [sədar] *A* صدر *n* a heart. 2 a breast, chest. 3 a beginning. 4 the highest officer or chief of a district. 5 a prominent area of a city where government offices and courts, etc. are located. 6 a president of a meeting or assembly. 7 *adv* on; above; over.

ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤ [səd rəhmət], ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤਿ [səd rəhmətɪ] *P* صد رحمت a hundred blessings (from heaven), compassion. 2 applause. "səd rəhmət tere var kəu."—*cōḍi* 3.

ਸਦਰੀ [sədri] *A* صدري a garment for the chest; jacket, vest.

ਸਦਰੰਗ [sədrāṅ] *n* eternal joy, pleasure or ecstasy. 2 a bard who eulogised the Sikh Gurus.

ਸਦਰੰਗਿ [sədrāṅɪ] always or ever with pleasure. "sədrāṅɪ səhəjɪ kəlu ucɾə jəsu jəpəu ləhə rəsən."—*səveye m* 2 *ke*. 2 *adj* of eternal joy.

ਸਦਵਾਹਿ [sədvau] *adj* always flowing, moving. 2 *n* air. 3 See ਪਵਨ ਵਾਹਿ.

ਸਦਰਾ [sədɾa] See ਸਦ. 2 a song of praise or triumph, paean. "tera sədɾa suṇijə bhai ! je ko bəhe əlaɪ."—*suhi m* 1. 3 a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection, justice, etc.) 4 summons. "sədɾə əe tɪna jania."—*vəḍ m* 1 *əlahnia*. 5 soon; immediately; without delay. "pɪch-hu rati sədɾa nam kəsəm ka lehi."—*maru m* 1.

ਸਦਾ [səda] *part* always, ever. "səda səda atəm pərgasu."—*asa m* 5. 2 *A* صد *n* a sound, word. 3 a mendicant's blessing or benediction. 4 a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection or justice). "rəṇ dɪnəs dui sədə pəe."—*bəsət m* 4. See ਸੱਦਾ.

ਸਦਾਉਣਾ [sədauna] *v* to be called, to send for, to pronounce. 2 to be sent or asked for, send order through somebody. "kəlu məsajni kia sədaie?"—*var sri m* 3. 'why ask for a pen and inkpot?'

ਸਦਾਸਿਵ [sadaʃiv] *n* the ever beneficent or benevolent supreme Being. "mahadev ko kəhɪt sada sɪv. nɪrəkə ka cinət nəhɪ bhɪv."—*cōḍai*.

ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [səda suhagəni], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [səda suhagəni], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਿਨ [səda suhagin] *adj* always married and unwidowed; who has never suffered the grief of widowhood.

ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sadasukh], ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sadasukhu] *n* perfect happiness, joy or bliss. "sadasukhu sace səbədi vicari."—*vəḍ m* 3.

ਸਦਾਕਤ [sədakət] *A* صداقت sincerity, candour.

ਸਦਾ ਕੌਰ [səda kər] Sada kunvari, daughter of Chandu, whom Guru Hargobind was to betroth. Acceding to the request of the Sikhs from Delhi, Guru Arjan Dev however declined the vain person's offer. 2 Mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mother of Maharani Matab Kaur. She was the widow of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh of the Kanhaia misl. After the death of her husband she headed the misl and earned a name through her valour and prudence. She used the power of her misl in support of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. But, in 1821, there developed a rift with her son-in-law and consequently, she lost her own territory. Her daughter Matab Kaur was the mother of Maharaja Sher Singh. 3 The daughter of raja Hamir Singh of Nabha, married to sardar Jai Singh, a nobleman of Batala.

ਸਦਾਗਤਿ [sədagətɪ] *Skt n* air, wind.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sədagulab] *n* an everblooming rose; the China rose. 2 *xa* an acacia tree.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮਾਜਣਾ [sədagulab da mukhmājṇa] *xa* an acacia twig used as a tooth brush.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰ [sədacar] *n* good manners or noble conduct; nice behaviour.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰਵੰਤ [sədacarvāt], ਸਦਾਚਾਰੀ [sədacari] *adj* well-behaved, virtuous.

ਸਦਾਚਮ [sədachəm] *n* one who always preserves or protects; the famous physician Dhanvantri, who is said to have appeared from the churning of the ocean. "rogin janyo sādachəm hē."—*kṛtsn*. 2 *adj* observing norms.

ਸਦਾਨੰਦ [sadanād] *n* eternal or everlasting happiness, spiritual bliss. 2 God, the Creator. 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 *adj* always or eternally happy.

ਸਦਾਬਰਤ [sədabrāt], **ਸਦਾਵਰਤ** [sədavrāt] *n* daily routine. 2 practice of providing uninterrupted alms and food in charity. 3 *adj* observing unchanging routine.

ਸਦਿ [sədi] *adv* having called or summoned. "jini tera nam dhīāia tīn kau sadi mīl."—*maru m 1*. 2 without delay, immediately. "ape deve sadi bulai."—*majh a m 3*.

ਸਦਿਆਨਾ [sədiana] *P* سدايانا an enrapturing musical instrument. "baje sādān dār pār sādiane."—*GPS*.

ਸਦੀ [sədi] *P* سدي *Skt* शताब्द *n* a period of one hundred years, century, centenary. 2 one hundred. For example — "do fi sadi" 'two per cent' and "vihvi sadi" 'the twentieth century.'

ਸਦੀਦ [sədidi] *A* شديد vehemently, severely.

ਸਦੀਵ [sədīv] *part* always, ever, See ਗਨੀਵ.

ਸਦੁ [sədu] See ਸਦ 5. 2 a word. "hau jiva sadu sunē."—*var kan m 4*. 3 of a mendicant's cry or call at the door of the householder asking for alms. "ikī vāṅkhādi bes-hī jai sadu na devhi."—*var mālā m 1*. 4 a precept.

ਸਦੁਪਦੇਸ਼ [sədūpdeṣ] a precept, genuine teaching, proper advice.

ਸਦੇਈ [sədei] *v* will summon; call; summons. "nanak akhe gor sadi."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਦੇਸਰਾ [sədesra], **ਸਦੇਸਰੇ** [sədesro], **ਸਦੇਸਾ** [sədesa] *Skt* सं-दिश, संदेश, *n* a message. "sunat sadesro priā grih sej vichai."—*suhi m 5*. "koi ai sadesa dei prabh kera."—*hila a m 4*.

ਸਦੇਹ [sədeh] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. 2 *Skt* सह (with) ਦੇਹ

(body), alongwith or together with the body. "sadeh surag ko gayo."—*GPS*.

ਸਦੇਰੇ [sədere] *part* always, ever. "sati guru sev din rat sadere."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਦੇਵ [sədev] See ਸਦੀਵ.

ਸਦੋਹ [sədoh] *Skt* संहो *adj* all, entire, whole, complete. 2 completely, entirely. "jāyī saccidanād sādoh."—*NP*.

ਸਦੰ [sədā] See ਸਦੀਵ. 2 at once, immediately. See ਸਦੜ. "sādā sis kapyo."—*gyan*.

ਸੱਦ [sədd] See ਸਦ and ਸਦੁ. 2 a word, sound. "bhayo sadd evā, hāyo nirdhevā."—*VN*.

ਸੱਦਣਾ [səddṇa] *ਭਾਬਨ* to call. See ਸਦਣਾ.

ਸੱਦਾ [sədda] *n* an invitation. 2 a message. 3 a cry or call for help, humble appeal (for protection or justice). 4 a caller, messenger.

ਸੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ [sədda sīgh] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ. 2 a Nirmala ascetic who was very learned. He lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote. "Advaitasiddhi" an abtruse book on Vedānta and Sugamsar Chandarika.

ਸੱਦੁ [səddu] a rabab player who was the brother of ਮੱਦੁ (Maddu). Accompanied by his brother, he used to perform kirtan in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. "saddu maddu asa var. kirtan karte rag sudhar."—*GPS*.

ਸਦੜ [sədy] *Skt* सद्यः *adv* at once, immediately, instantly. 2 today itself. 3 *n* Shiv.

ਸਦੜਫਲ [sədyphal] an instant reward.

ਸਦੜਾਨਾ [sədyana] See ਸਦਿਆਨਾ.

ਸਦੜੀ [sədyā] See ਸਦੜ.

ਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sədris] *Skt* सदृश *adj* looking alike, resembling, similar, equal. "kur kupatta sādriṣ kutta."—*GPS*.

ਸਧਉਰਾ [sədhura] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ.

ਸਧਈਆ [sədhāia] *adj* who is accomplished or adept in religious exercise; who performs a religious practice. "sadhna sādhaia."—*gyan*.

ਸਧਨ [sədhən] *n* ਸ-ਧਨ a rich, wealthy or moneyed person.

ਸਧਨਾ [sadhna] He was a butcher, resident of Sehvan (Sindh). Blessed with the company of those having self-realisation, he obtained the gift of love for and devotion to God. He was a contemporary of Namdev. His tomb is situated near Sirhind. The bani of this Bhagat is recorded in Guru Granth Sahib. "ausar laja rakhi lehu sadhna jenu tora."—*brla*. 2 *v* to complete, to accomplish, to be served (a purpose). 3 skilled, adept or trained (in).

ਸਧਨੁ [sadhenu] with or having a bow.

ਸਧਰ [sadhār] See ਸੱਧਰ.

ਸਧਰਨਾ [sadharna] *Skt* संहरण to destroy. "apī upavān apī sadharna."—*brla* m 5. 2 short for ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ-ਕਰਨਾ.

ਸਧਾ [sādha] *Skt* reverential belief, faith. "sej sādha sahij chavanu."—*savaye* m 4 *ke*. 'Devotion is the throne and knowledge is the canopy.' 2 *Skt* सुष्ण slaked lime. "pan supari kēth mīlī rāg surāg sēpurān sādha."—*BG*. 'The mixture of betel, palm, catechu and quicklime results in sanguinely red colour.'

ਸਧਨ [sadhan] the act of aiming at See ਸੱਧਨ. "an an surma sadhan ban dhavhi."—*kalki*

ਸਧਾਰ [sadhār] ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ with or having a base or foundation. "bārasu piare mānhī sadhare."—*māla* m 5. 'gladdening or delighting.' 2 a village in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana. It is situated at a distance of about five miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station. At half a mile to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara, also known as 'Gurusar', raised in the memory of Guru Hargobind. This gurdwara has twenty bighas of land attached to it. A religious fair is held here on every full-moon day. A pair of garments of Guru Hargobind is preserved in the community centre of this village, which the Guru had gifted to a Sikh named Prema.

ਸਧਾਰਣ [sadhārāṇ] a self-knowing, ardently

devoted follower of Guru Nanak Dev. "kāmle! jahu sadharāṇ sādna."—*NP*. 2 a blacksmith resident of Goindval, and a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who prepared wooden stairs for the well with steps leading into it. 3 a carpenter follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who constructed the building known as 'Guru Ke Mahil', in Kartarpur. 4 *v* to mend, correct, reform, improve. 5 to adopt, maintain. "gārāb nīvarāṇ sārāb sadharāṇ."—*maru solhe* m 5. 6 to provide with a base, or a support. "tisu jān ke sāgī tārē sābhu koi so pārvār sadharna."—*maru solhe* m 5. 7 See ਸਧਾਰਣ.

ਸਧਾਰਨ [sadhārāṇ] See ਸਧਾਰਣ. *v* to provide with a base. "kāmle dārān mānhī sadharāṇ."—*dev* m 5. 2 See ਸਧਾਰਣ. "pāth sadhārān jo nī kārē."—*GPS*.

ਸਧਾਰੀ [sadhārī] *adj* which provides with a base or support. "pār-upkārī sārāb sadhārī."—*dev* m 5.

ਸਧਿਧਾ [sadhīda] *adj* effective, skilful. "siddhītai ko sadhīda."—*gyan*.

ਸਧੀ [sādhi] *adj* with ਧੀ (intelligence); intelligent and understanding; wise. "sādhi sravgi bedbīdya bīcārī."—*parās*.

ਸਧੂਮ [sadhūm] *adj* with smoke. 2 *n* fire.

ਸੱਧਰ [saddhār] *n* liking, taste. 2 zest for eating. "ēbā saddhār na lāhe aṇ ēbakrīā je khāe."—*BG*.

ਸੱਧੂ [saddhu] a devoted Sikh, resident of Lahore, at whose residence Guru Arjan Dev had stayed for some time. Summoning the Guru from there, Chandu incarcerated the Guru. "saddhu sikkh sē bhārā prem kārē mān māhī."—*GPS*. 2 See ਸੱਧੂ.

ਸਨ [sān] In Punjabi, it is the plural of ਸੀ. were; and in Lahindi Punjabi suffixed to words, it indicates the future tense. For example - jāsan, khāsan etc. See ਖੜਸਨਿ, ਜਾਸਨਿ etc. 2 *Skt* सन् *vr* to give in charity, donate, serve, honour or

respect. 3 *Skt* *n* gain, profit. 4 *adj* old, ancient. 5 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word at one place, for greasiness or oiliness (greasy substance-butter). "pe madh jayō san hot sādīv he."—*NP*. 6 *P* ८ a colour. 7 a rule, a principle. 8 a spear, lance, javelin. 9 *A* ८ a year (of a calendar); year (of Indian calendar). "san no so ekanav ahi."—*masā*. 10 See सन्धि. 11 *Pkt* part with, to, for. "tīh san kahyo prem ke sath."—*GPS*.

सन्धि [sənəḍhi] *n* a region from Mathura-Bhartpur to Amarkot. 2 Sodhi family or lineage. 3 lineage of the Sanadhya Brahmins. See सन्धि and सन्धि.

सन्धि [sənəḍhi] *adj* of the Sanadhya lineage. "tāhī ik ahi sənəḍhi brahmān. pādīt bado mahā bād gunī jan."—*aje sīgh raj*. 2 Sodhi. See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sənək] *Skt* *adj* old, ancient. 2 *n* eldest of the four spiritual sons of Brahma. "sənək sənəd āt nāhī para."—*asa kabir*. 3 *Skt* शौनक a sage, son of Shaunak who was an Acharya of the Atharav Ved. Authored by him "br̥hād-devta" is a famous book. He was a great grammarian. 4 a tome authored by 'Shaunak'. "sənək mēhī pekhie nam ki namna sapat dipa."—*māla ravidās*.

सन्धि [sənəkādī], **सन्धि** [sənəkādīk] *n* four spiritual sons of Brahma, namely, Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan and Sanat Kumar. "br̥hmadīk sənəkādīk sənək sənədān sənātān sənātkumar tīn kəu mahālu dūlbhavau."—*asa m 5*.

सन्धि [sənkeṣ] *n* सन्धि-दीश. master or father of Sanak, Brahma. "sənkes nādān pavhi nāhī bhev."—*akāl*.

सन्धि [sənkes nādān] son of Brahma. See सन्धि.

सन्धि [səngat] See संगत. "guru dāyalu ki dāya ke sangat he."—*BG* 2 beatitude, emancipation.

सन्धि [sənəḍdh] See सन्धि and सन्धि. 2 Sodhi. "rakhiā lājī bāsā sənəḍdhā."—*VN*.

सन्धि [sənət] *Skt* *adj* bent, inclined. 2 which produces a sound. 3 *Skt* सन्धि *n* four faced Brahma. 4 *A* ८ craft, handicraft, industry. **सन्धि कुमार** [sənət kuar], **सन्धि कुमार** [sənət kumar] son or sons of सन्धि (Brahma). See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sənəd] ८ *n* a deed, bond. 2 a letter of recommendation or introduction.

सन्धि [sənəddh], **सन्धि** [sənəddh baddh] *Skt* सन्धि *adj* properly tied or girded. 2 dressed in armour; having weapons tied to one's body. 3 with armour on, fully ready for the battle. "sənəddh baddh hve chālē."—*ramav*.

सन्धि [sənəddh] See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sənəddhi] See सन्धि.

सन्धि [sənəddhu] See सन्धि. "māne dharam seti sənəddhu."—*japu*.

सन्धि [sənəddhehi] *adj* related, concerned with. "lok gr̥h bānīta māia sənəddhehi."—*sor m 5*.

सन्धि [sənəm] *Skt* *adj* submissive, humble. 2 *A* ८ *n* an idol. 3 *adj* beloved. 4 beautiful.

सन्धि [sənman] *Skt* सन्धि *n* respect, reverence, veneration.

सन्धि [sənmany] *adj* respectable, venerable.

सन्धि [sənmuḥ], **सन्धि** [sənmuḥu] *Skt* सम्मुख *adv* facing, face to face. "sənmuḥ sēhī ban."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 obedient. "mohri putu sənmuḥu hora."—*sadu*. 3 *n* whose face is turned towards the Guru and who has turned his back on worldly distractions and has developed such prime qualities as goodwill, friendliness etc.

"metri kārūṇa dve lakho mudita tiji jan. catur upekhyā jis vikhe sənmuḥu so pahican."—*NP*.

सन्धि [sənəy] *Skt* *adj* principled. 2 old, ancient.

सन्धि [səna] See सन्धि. 2 See सन्धि. 3 *A* ८ a

climber, leaves of which are used as a purgative. *L. Cassia Senna*. It is called *markāḍika* in Sanskrit. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, it is believed to eradicate such diseases as constipation, leprosy, flatulence and cough, etc. Physicians consider the senna of Mecca (*Cassia Lanceolata*) very useful. Its effect is warm and dry. It drains bile through loose motions and cures pain in the gout and the ribs.

ਸਨਾਹਿ [sənaʊ] See ਸਨਾਹ. 2 See ਸਨਾਹਿ 2.

ਸਨਾਅਤ [sənaət] *A* سناعة *n* workmanship, craftsmanship. The root of this word is **ਸਨਾਅ** which means 'to make something skilfully.'

ਸਨਾਇ [sənaɪ] See ਸਨਾ. *A* ستاي *n* commendation, praise. "pājvi siphəti sənai."—*var majh m 1*. 'Laudation of the Praiseworthy (God) is the fifth namaz.' 3 *P* سنايت a small trumpet. "bājētr koṭi bājhi sənai bheri sajhī"—*ramav*.

ਸਨਾਇਤ [sənaɪt] eulogy, praise. See ਸਨਾਇ 2. "sənait bəhūt kər."—*JSBB*.

ਸਨਾਈ [sənai] *n* one who is worthy of praise or laudation; God. 2 air-filled leatherbag used as help to cross a river, etc. "bhup-hi laya cəḥai sənai. sərīta bic pəri pun jai."—*cəritr 344*. 3 See ਸਨਾਇ 3.

ਸਨਾਸ [sənas] *P* سنا *adj* who is a judge of; knowing. It forms adjectives by combining at the end of a noun. e.g. ਕਰਮਸਨਾਸ, ਹਕਮਸਨਾਸ etc.

ਸਨਾਸਦ [sənasəd] *P* سنا *adj* recognizes; may, should, will recognise.

ਸਨਾਸਿਦਾ [sənasɪda] *P* سنايد *adj* who recognizes, knowledgeable.

ਸਨਾਸੀ [sənasi] *P* سنا *n* the act of recognizing; recognition. It comes at the end of another word, e.g. ਮੁਦਾਸਨਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਾਸੇਮ [sənasem] *P* سنا *we* recognize, we shall, may or should recognize; let us recognize.

ਸਨਾਹ [sənah] *Skt* ਸੰਨਾਹ properly tied armour or chain-mail. "parbrəhəmu jāpī pəhīrī

sənah."—*suhi m 5*.

ਸਨਾਹਰਿ [sənahəri] enemy (ਅਰਿ) of the armour (ਸੰਨਾਹ); the sword. "sənahəri jharət hē."—*ramav*. 2 weapon capable of piercing chain-mail or armour.

ਸਨਾਹਿ [sənahi] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਾਹੀ [sənahi] *adj* armoured; wearing a chain-mail. 2 See ਸਨਾਈ air-filled leatherbag. "duhū sənahi lai māga."—*cəritr 344*.

ਸਨਾਹੁ [sənahu] See ਸਨਾਹ. "pəhīrī sil sənahu."—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਸਨਾਖਤ [sənaʔət] *P* سناخت *n* identification.

ਸਨਾਖਤਨ [sənaʔtən] *P* سناخت *v* to identify, know, recognize.

ਸਨਾਢ [sənaʔh], **ਸਨਾਢਜ** [sənaʔhy] See ਸਨਾਢਿਢ and ਸਨੇਢੀ.

ਸਨਾਤ [sənat] See ਸਨਾਤਿ. *A* سنا *plural* of ਸਨਾਨੀ; those who harbour enmity. 3 *Skt* सनात *part* always, ever, perpetually. "karta sādīv hāta sənāt."—*akal*. 4 सनात bathed, cleansed by bathing, purified.

ਸਨਾਤਨ [sənatən] *Skt* *adj* ancient, primeval. 2 perpetual. 3 *n* God, the Creator. "ab mən uləti sənātən hua."—*gəu kabir*. 4 *Brahma*. 5 *Vishnu*. 6 son of *Brahma*. See ਸਨਾਤਿਕ.

ਸਨਾਤਨੀ [sənatni] *adj* following traditional customs. 2 traditional. 3 *n* conformist, traditionalist. 4 orthodox or conservative Hindu.

ਸਨਾਤਿ [sənatɪ], **ਸਨਾਤੀ** [sənatɪ] *n* mixed caste or tribe. 2 a low caste, tribe or class. "nanək nave bāj sənati."—*asa m 1*. "vici sənati sevək hoī." *māla m 1*. 3 See ਸਨਾਤ.

ਸਨਾਥ [sənaθ], **ਸਨਾਥਾ** [sənaθa] *adj* having a master or protector (above oneself). "tin dekhe hāu bhāra sənath."—*tukha chāt m 4*. "tin səphlīo jənamu sənatha."—*jet m 4*.

ਸਨਾਢ [sənaʔ] *adj* with sound or noise, sonorous.

ਸਨਾਢਿ [sənaʔɪ] alongwith or including an attendant of Shiv. "sənaʔɪ sɪv āt nə sujhe."

-gyan.

ਸਨਾਨ [sənan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. 2 See ਸਿਨਾਨ.

ਸਨਾਯ [sənay] See ਸਨਾ.

ਸਨਿ [səni] See ਸਣ, ਸਣੀ. "səni jəyō tən khov-hi dukhdani."—NP. 'Having decayed its own body, the flax, taking the form of a rope, ties others.' 2 adv with, accompanied or attended by, including. 3 Skt सनि *n* charity. 4 reward. 5 Skt सनि son of the sun and Chhaya; Saturn. 6 The seventh of the nine planets. Its distance from the sun is thought to be 883,000,000 miles. It is a very bright planet. Viewed with the help of a telescope, white rings are visible around it.

ਸਨਿਆਸ [səniyas], ਸਨਿਆਸੀ [səniyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ and ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸਨਿਸਚਰ [sənischar] See ਸਨਿ 5-6 and ਫਨਿਫਰ.

ਸਨਿਗਧ [səniḡadh], ਸਨਿਘਧ [səniḡadh] Skt ਸਿੰਗਧ adj oily, greasy. 2 soft, tender, delicate. 3 well-wishing, benevolent.

ਸਨੀ [səni] See ਸਨਿ. 2 adj soaked in, mixed, kneaded. "səpi sīta svad sō səni."—GPS. 'ghi or butter-oil and sugar.'

ਸਨੀਚਰ [sənicar] See ਸਨਿ 5 and 6.

ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuḡha], ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuḡha] Skt सनुषा *n* wife of one's son, daughter-in-law. "byah kare səbh sūtān ke pikh səhit sənukha."—GPS.

ਸਨੇ [səne] adj mixed, kneaded. 2 Skt सनै: part slowly, gently, gradually.

ਸਨੇਹ [səneh] Skt स्रेण *n* love, affection, friendship. 2 oil. "ram səneh chuṭi nrīp deh su pacheu mel səneh me rakhi."—hānu. 3 According to the Nyay (system of Hindu) Philosophy, a quality of water that helps to form a ball of flour, clay, etc.

ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ [səneh nībahṇa], ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਨਾ [səneh nībahna]

kou kəhe dahbo kəṭhin vāpu pavak me
kou kəhe gahbo kəṭhin sīdhu teh ko',

'depth.

kou kəhe cahbo' kəṭhin mrīgraj sahē
kou kəhe dhahbo kəṭhin sātudeh ko,
"gval kəvi" kəṭhin viśahbo dūśah dukkh
kou kəhe bahbo kəṭhin əsumeh' ko,
səbh hi səhiḡ jəhā jīy me umahbo he
mere jane kəṭhin nībahbo səneh ko.

ਸਨੇਹਾ [səneha] a message; communication.
"mere pritam ka me dei səneha."—majh m 4.
ਸਨੇਹੀ [sənehi] Skt सनेहिन adj attached, affectionate, friendly.

ਸਨੇਤ [sənet] Skt सन्निहित adv continuous, close.
"nīḡhar dhar əpar sənēte."—BG 2 *n* place of pilgrimage, in Kurukshetra, near the spot where Vishnu was seated. See ਬਨੇਸਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਨੈ [səne] See ਸਨੇ 1. "gvar səne bān bic phirē."—krisān 2 See ਸਨੇ 2. 3 See ਸਨਯ.

ਸਨੇਸ਼ੁਰ [səneṣcar] slow moving. See ਸਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਫਨਿਫਰ.

ਸਨੋਧ [sənoḡdh] See ਸਨਉਧ. 2 The progeny of Janamejay's son Ajai Singh and a Brahman woman named Sanodha. "vəh jatī sənōḡdh kəhat bhāe."—əje sīḡh raj.

ਸਨੋਧ [sənoḡdh] See ਸਨਉਧ. "bhaj sənōḡdh des te ḡae."—VN.

ਸਨੋਧਿ [sənoḡdhi], ਸਨੋਧੀ [sənoḡdhi] *n* Sodhi. See ਸਨਉਧ and ਸਨੋਧ. 2 a sanadhy Brahman. Its derivation is ਸਨ (charity), ਅਘੜ (endowed with or possessed of). He who accepts as alms offerings made to the deity. "brāhma ju ke cīt se prəḡat bhāe sənkadī. upje tīn ke cīt tē səkəl sənōḡdhi adī."—kəvipriya. "dino ḡāv sənōḡdhiṇ mēthura mādəl mahi."—ramcādrīka.

ਸਨੰਤ [sənāt] Sanakad, the sons of Brahma.
"siddh sənath sənātān dhyayo."—akal. 'was meditated upon by Sanat Kumars.'

²gaze in the eyes of someone.

³a sacrificial horse; to run this horse. Those who follow this horse, have to fight the enemy.

ਸਨੰਦ [sənād], ਸਨੰਦਨ [sənādən] *adj* with or accompanied by a son. 2 *n* short form for ਸਨੰਦਨ. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ. "sənək sənād māhes sāmāna."—*dhāna kabir*.

ਸਨੰਮੁਖਾ ਨ ਠੱਢੀਐਂ [sənəmukha nə ṭhaddhiyā] —*cāḍi* 2. *sen* ਸਨਮੁਖ-ਆਨ-ਠਾਢੀਐਂ, 'came and stood face to face.'

ਸਨੇਹ [sənhə] A village, in the tehsil and police station Zira of district Ferozepur, which is about eight miles to the east of the railway station Talwandi. About one furlong to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara built in the memory of Guru Hargobind. It is an ordinary building and an Udasi saint is the priest there. A religious fair is held on Maghi (first day of the month of Magh, January-February) and Vaisakhi (the first day of the month of Vaisakh, April-May).

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sənnah] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਯਾਸ [sənyas], ਸਨਯਾਸੀ [sənyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ, ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ, ਸੰਨਯਾਸ and ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਯੋ [sənyo] *adj* mixed; imbued (with)

ਸਪ [səp] *Skt* सप् *vr* to promise on oath; curse. swear. 2 *Skt* सर्प *n* a snake, serpent. "səpə dudhu piaie."—*suhi a m* 3. 3 *Skt* सप penis.

ਸਪਸ਼ਟ [səpəst] *Skt* स्पष्ट *vr* to obstruct, make known, convince.) *adj* स्पष्ट clear, distinct. 2 evident. obvious.

ਸਪੱਖ [səpəks], ਸਪੱਖ [səpəkkh], ਸਪੱਛ [səpəcch] *adj* partisan, factional. 2 with wings. "turkəcch turəḡ səpəcch bəḍo."—*kālki*. 3 *n* a bird. "səpəcch uḍ jāhige."—*akāl*.

ਸਪਤ [səpət] *Skt* सप्त *n* an oath, vow. See ਸਪ *vr*. "kur səpət ko dos nə māna."—*GPS*. 2 ਸਪਤ seven. "səpət dip səpət sagra."—*var sri m* 4. 3 *adj* seventh. "səpət patālī bəḥāto."—*səveye m* 1 *ke*. 4 Some ignorant scribe has written səpət in stead of səhəs in the cārītr 203, viz. "sorəh səpət krīsən trīy bəri." The correct text is: "sorəh səhəs krīsən trīy bəri." 5 *Skt*

सप *adj* accursed.

ਸਪਤਸਤੀ [səpətsəti] See ਸਤਸਤੀ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [səpət sāmūdār], ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁੰਦ੍ਰ [səpət sāmudr] See ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਪਤਸਰ [səpətsar] See ਸਤਸਰ. "kəri mājno səpətsərə."—*asa chāt m* 1.

ਸਪਤ ਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ [səpət səlōki gita] a recitation of seven quintessential stanzas (səlōks) from Bhagvatgita. "babe kəhṛa me səpət səlōki gita pəṛhda hā."—*JSBB*. These seven stanzas of the Gita are —

(1) omṛtyekakṣarā — *a* 8, *s* 13.

(2) sthane — *a* 11, *s* 36.

(3) sərṇatəh — *a* 13, *s* 14.

(4) kəvī — *a* 8, *s* 9.

(5) urdhvāmūlā — *a* 15, *s* 1.

(6) sərṇasy — *a* 15, *s* 15.

(7) mənṇāna bhāv — *a* 9, *s* 34.

ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ [səpətsagār] Seven oceans, In the Purans, these seven oceans are mentioned as of milk, curd, ghi (or butter oil) sugarcane juice, honey, sweet water, and brackish water. It is also said that each of these oceans surrounds an island. "səpət dip səpət sagra" —*var sri m* 4. See ਸਗਰ and ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧ [səpət sīdhə], ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੂ [səpət sīdhū] seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. 2 According to the Mahabharat, the seven rivers are - Vasvoksara, Nalini, Pavini, Ganga, Sita, Jambunad and Sindhu (Atak). 3 The land between the river Ghaggar and Sindhu, in the Purans, is called Sapat Sindhu. The five rivers of Punjab and Ghaggar and Sindhu. 4 See ਸਪਤ ਪਾਰਾ.

ਸਪਤਸੂਰ [səpətsur] See ਸਤ ਸੂਰ and ਸੂਰ.

ਸਪਤਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ [səpətsrīg] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग A mountain, in the Himalayan range, near Badarinarain. See ਰੋਮਕੁਟ. "səpətsrīg tīh nam kəhava. pəḍu raj jāhī jog kāmava."—*VN*. 2 A hillock, in the 'Sapatsindhu is the ancient name of Punjab.

Chandor range, in Nasik district of the Bombay State. Its height is 4659 feet above sea level. There is a temple of Mahikhasurmar-dani on the top of it, which is also called Sapatsring Nivasni. A fair is held there on the 15th of the light half of Chet.

ਸਪਤਕ [səptək] *Skt* सप्तक *n* a group of seven.
2 a group of seven notes ṣ, r, g, m, p, dh, n.
3 *adj* seventh.

ਸਪਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [səpət kukəram] See ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ.

ਸਪਤ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ [səpət jɪhv], ਸਪਤ ਜੁਲ [səpət jval] *Skt* सप्तजिह्व *n* seven-tongued fire. Fire is supposed to possess seven flames- kali, kārālī, mānojva, sulohita, sudhumrāvārṇa, ugra and pradīpta.

ਸਪਤਦਲ [səpətdəl] *n* Alstonia Scholaris (also known as sat-pura, sapt-paran) the leaves of which are placed by the Hindus in the vanity box at the time of marriage. "səpətdəl sīduk hē."—GPS.

ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ [səpət dip] *Skt* सप्तदीप seven islands; seven regions of the earth which, according to the Purans, are surrounded by the seven oceans. Their names are Jambu, Palaksh, Shalmali, Kush, Kronch, Shak and Pushkar. It is written in Hindu religious books that king Priyavrat went around the earth seven times in his one-wheeled chariot and the furrow made by its wheel created seven seas, and the regions of the earth surrounded by them came to be known as the seven islands. "səpət dip səpət sagra."—var sri m 4.

ਸਪਤ ਧਾਤੁ [səpət dhātu] seven essential ingredients of the body which preserve it - blood, chyle, flesh, fat, bone, marrow and semen. 2 See ਧਾਤੁ.

ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ [səpət dhara] seven hill states in the vicinity of Anandpur, separated from one another by the hill range. "səpət dhar sabb dhurī milao."—PP. All the rulers of these states were called 22 Dhars. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

2 The following seven rivers are regarded in the Vedas as sacred and the best: Ganga, Yamuna, Sarasvati, Shatdru, Airavati, Marudvridha, and Vipasha. 3 In the Ramayan the following seven tributaries of Ganga are mentioned as most sacred: Nalini, Lhadini, Pavni, Chakshu, Sita, Sindhu and Bhagirathi. The legend goes that when Shiv squeezed the Ganga from his matted hair these seven streams came into being.

ਸਪਤ ਨਾਰੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ [səpət nārī cakra] astrological table with the help of which various muhurats (auspicious moments) are calculated.

(1) The Vayu (windy) vessel of the Sun, which contains planets named Rohini, Svati, Jyestha and Ashvani.

(2) Dahin (hot) vessel of Mars which contains Mrigshir, Chitra, Mula and Revati.

(3) Somya vessel of Jupiter which contains Ardra, Hasat, Purbashara and Uttra Bhadrpad.

(4) The nir (rain) vessel of Venus which contains Punarvasu, Utraphalguni, Utrashara and Purab Bhadrpad.

(5) Jal (water) vessel of Mercury which contains Pushya, Purba Phalguni, Abhijit and Satbhisha.

(6) The urdha vessel of Saturn which has Krittika, Vishakha, Anuradha and Bharani.

(7) Amrita vessel of the Moon which contains Ashlesha, Magha, Sravan and Dhanishtha.

"sətte rohāni sətt var sətt suhagāni sadhu nā dhalā."—BG

ਸਪਤਨੀ [səpətni] See ਸਤ੍ਰਿਕਣ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਤ੍ਰ [səpət patr], ਸਪਤ ਪਰਬ [səpət parān] See ਸਪਤ ਦਲ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਰਬਤ [səpət pərbət] seven famous mountains of the seven islands the names of which, as given in the Bhagvat, are: Himvan, Hemkunt, Nishad, Meru, Chaitr, Karni and Shringi. 2 See ਕੁਲ ਪਰਬਤ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਲ [səpət patal] seven subterranean or nether regions of the world are: Atal, Vital, Satal, Rasatal, Talatal, Mahatal, Patal. See ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਲ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [səpət patal ki bāṇī]—*sri beṇi. sen* sound coming from the seventh subterranean region. It is the most feeble voice which is hardly audible.

ਸਪਤ ਪੁਰੀ [səpət purī] See ਸਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [səpət bhūmika] seven states of mind; seven stages of knowledge, which according to the yog and the Vedant Shastar are :

- (1) śubheccha: the best desire, that is, for salvation.
- (2) vicarṇa: attainment of discretion (i.e. the power to distinguish between the reality and the illusion).
- (3) tñumansa: attenuation of desires rising in the mind.
- (4) sātvaṇṇi: attainment of supreme knowledge.
- (5) āśāsakti: indifference to the supernatural powers.
- (6) prarthabhavini: elimination of all thoughts except those relating to God.
- (7) turyāga: attainment of the fourth state of the soul.

ਸਪਤਮ [səpətm] *adj* seventh. See *E* Seventh.

ਸਪਤ ਮਾਤਾ [səpət mata] *Skt* सप्त मातृका. seven goodesses who, according to Hinduism, are worshipped on auspicious occasions like marriage, etc. They are: Brahmi, Maheshvri, Vaishnavi, Kaumari, Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda. 2 mother, step mother, guru's wife, queen, mother-in-law, elder brother's wife and wet-nurse (or foster mother).

ਸਪਤਮਿ [səpətmī], ਸਪਤਮੀ [səpətmī] *n* seventh day of any lunar fortnight. "səpətmī sēc-hu namdhan."—*gāu thirti m* 5. "səpətmī sətī

sātakh sərīr."—*bīla thirti m* 1.

ਸਪਤ ਰਿਸੀ [səpət rīsi], ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ [səpət rīkhi] *Skt* सप्तर्षि According to the Mahabharat seven great sages are- Marichi, Atri, Pulah, Pulsatya, Kratu, Angira and Vasishath.

In Shatpath Brahman and the eighth section (chapter) of the Bhagvat these seven sages are: Kashyap, Atri, Vasishath, Vishvamar, Gautam, Jamdagni and Bhardvaj. Wives of these seven sages are: respectively: Aditi, Anusuya, Arundhati, Menka, Ahalya, Renuka and Ghritachi. 2 seven types of sages. See ਰਿਖਿ.

ਸਪਤ ਰੰਗ [səpət rāṅg] See ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ 2 and ਰੂਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਵਾਯੂ [səpət vāyū] See ਵਾਯੂ.

ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ [səptas], ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ [səptasu], ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ [səptāsu] *Skt* सप्ताक्ष *n* the sun, that is like a seven-faced horse. "suta saptasu ki."—*GPS*. 'Yamuna, the daughter of the sun.' "kīṭ pātbiṇ kīṭ saptasu."—*GPS*. 2 The sun is described as Saptansu, in the Nirukta, as it has seven-coloured rays, that is, the sun assumes seven colours in its rays which are visible in the rainbow.

ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ ਸੁਤਾ [səptasu suta] the Yamuna. See ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ.

ਸਪਤਾਹ [səptah], ਸਪਤਾਹਕ [səptahak] *Skt* सप्ताह *n* a week. 2 a job which can be completed in seven days like a path (recitation of the scripture) completed in a week.

ਸਪਤਾਹ ਕਰਮ [səptah kəram], ਸਪਤਾਹ ਪਾਠ [səptah pāṭh] See ਸਪਤਾਹ 2.

ਸਪੱਤਾ [səpəṭṭa] *adj* respectable, honourable.

ਸਪਥ [səpəṭh] *n* an oath, pledge, vow. See ਸਪਥਾ.

ਸਪਦ [səpəd], ਸਪਦਿ [səpədī] *Skt* सपदि *adv* hurriedly, instantly, immediately. "bhṛam tām ko sām bhanu ke det sēpədī ur tar."—*NP*.

ਸਪਰਸ [səpəras] *Skt* स्पर्श *n* sense of touch.

ਸਪਰਧ [səpəradh] *Skt* स्पर्ध *vr* to envy, be jealous; to wish ill.

ਸਪਰਧਾ [səpərdha] *Skt* स्पर्धा *n* jealousy, envy. See **ਸਪਰਧਾ** *vr*. “jo sām hoī sēpərdha kərəhī.”—*NP*.
ਸਪਰਬਾਣਪਰਿ [səpərbāṇpəri] In place of **ਸੁਪਰੰ** ਅਰਿ some ignorant scribe has written this text. “səpərbāṇpəri əri pəd prithəm bhəṇijie.”—*sānama*. ‘Suparvan gods, their enemies, the demons.’ See **ਸੁਪਰਵਨ**.

ਸਪਰੰਪਰ [səpəṛəpər] *adv* conventionally, in certain order, systematically, uninterruptedly. “sūn sāmādhī əgadh sadhu sēgəti sēpəṛəpər.”—*BGK*.

ਸਪਾਸ [səpas] *P* سَاس *n* a praise, eulogy. 2 a favour. 3 gratefulness. 4 *Skt* **adj** ਸ-ਪਾਸ with a noose.

ਸਪਾਹੀ [səpahi] See **ਸਿਪਾਹੀ**.

ਸਪਾਧਾ [səpadha] *n* one who handles snakes; a snakecharmer. 2 See **ਸਪਰਧਾ**.

ਸਪਾਰਸ [səparəs] See **ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ਼**. “bāhur sikkh bāhu kār-hī sēparas.”—*GPS*.

ਸਪੀਅਲ [səpiəl] *Skt* सर्पिल *n* milk, which contains butter or from which butter is extracted. “tūm mākhṭul sēpəd sēpiāl hām bāpure jās kira.”—*asa rəvidas*. ‘You are milk-white silk, we are mere kiran (black stones).’ See **ਕੀਰਾ**.

ਸਪੀਤੀ [səpiti] *adj* ਸ-ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ with love or affection. affectionate. 2 *Skt* **ਸਪੀਤਿ** *n* the act of drinking together. 3 See **ਸਿਪੀਤੀ**.

ਸਪੀਦੋ [səpidō] annihilation of snakes. See **ਸਰਪਮੋਧ**.

ਸਪੁ [səpu] *n* a snake. “səpu pīṛai paie.”—*maru* ੨ *m* 1.

ਸਪੁਤ [səput], **ਸਪੁਤ** [səputt] *adj* with a son. 2 a noble and dutiful son. 3 ideal progeny. “bābāṇia kəhāṇia put sēput kərenī.”—*var ram* 1 *m* 3.

ਸਪੁਤਾ [səputta] *adj* having a son; with progeny. 2 having a noble son.

ਸਪੁੰਨ [səpūn] *adj* virtuous, pious. 2 See **ਸਫ** **ਸਪੁੰਨ**.

ਸਪੁਰਖ [səpurəkh] See **ਸਤ ਪੁਰਖ**. 2 ਸ-ਪੁਰਖ that

very person, the same person.

ਸਪੁਰਦ [səpurəd] *P* سپرد handed over, entrusted. consigned. See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

ਸਪੁਰਦਨ [səpurdən] See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

ਸਪੁਤ [səput] See **ਸਪੁਤ** and **ਸਪੁਤ**.

ਸਪੁਤਾ [səputa] See **ਸਪੁਤਾ**.

ਸਪੁਤੀ [səputi] *adj* woman having a son or progeny. 2 having a dutiful son.

ਸਪੁਰ [səpur] *adj* full, brimming. “drum sēpur jīu nīve.”—*səvye m* 2 *ke*. 2 See **ਸਪੁਰ**.

ਸਪੇਦ [səpəd] *P* سپید *adj* white, bright.

ਸਪੇਰਾ [səpera] See **ਸਪੇਲਾ**.

ਸਪੇਦ [səpəd] See **ਸਪੇਦ**.

ਸਪੇਲਾ [səpela] *n* one who keeps or rears snakes. “īk dyos bīkhe īk aī sēpela.”—*GPS*. ਲਾ as suffix, at the end of a word, gives the meaning of ਵਾਨ ‘possessed of’, ‘having’. For example. ਗੁਸੇਲਾ ਕਟੇਲਾ.

ਸਪੇਲੀਆ [səpolia] a young snake, snakelet.

ਸਪੰਦ [səpəd] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to tremble, quiver, go. 2 *n* a tremor, quivering, vibration. 3 movement, speed. “səpəd māy prābhājīne jāle drāvāt rup hō.”—*NP*. ‘as movement of the wind (air).’

ਸਪੰਨ [səpən] See **ਸੰਪੰਨ**. “gyan sēpən bhāe sukh pai.”—*NP*.

ਸਪੁ [səpt] See **ਸਤ**, **ਸੱਤ** and **ਸਪਤ**.

ਸਪੁਤਿ [səptati] See **ਸਤਰ** 3. See *E* seventy.

ਸਪੁਵਾਯੁ [səptvayu] See **ਵਾਯੁ**.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [səprih], **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ** [səprih] *Skt* स्पृह *vr* to desire, wish or long for, yearn. 2 See **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹਾ**. “guru lākhi sēprih.”—*GPS*. ‘the Guru perceived the wish.’

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹਾ [səpriha] *Skt* स्पृहा *n* a desire, ardent wish, longing See **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ**. “ābe gyan ki kin sēpriha.”—*NP*.

ਸਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [səpriti], **ਸਪ੍ਰੇਮ** [səprem] *adj* with love or affection.

ਸਫ [səph] *A* صف *n* a line, row, file. 2 a mat. For offering namaz (a prayer), the Muslims

stand on it in rows; hence this name. "həri name ke hovhu jori gurmukhi beth-hu sapha vichai."—*bāsāt m 5*. 3 *Skt* शफ a hoof.

ਸਫ਼ਲਤ [ʃəfkət] *A* شفت kindness, compassion.

ਸਫ਼ਜੰਗ [səphjəŋg] *P* صفجى *n* an array of warriors; a battle-array. "səphajəŋg me ture nācae."—*cāṭr 52*. 2 See ਸਫ਼ਜੰਗ.

ਸਫ਼ਟ [səphaṭ] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* to open, bloom. burst open.

ਸਫ਼ਟਕ [səphaṭək], ਸਫ਼ਟਿਕ [səphaṭik] *Skt* स्फटिक *n* a rock crystal, quartz. In the Purans, gods and rishis (sages) are shown wearing necklaces made of it. These days high quality spectacles are also made of it. 2 a magnifying glass.

ਸਫ਼ਤਾਲੂ [ʃəftalu] *P* شتالو a species of peach that bears fruit in the colder regions.

ਸਫ਼ਰ [səfər] *A* سفر *n* a journey, travel. 2 *Skt* शफर a fish. Here the word saphar is also correct. 3 *Skt* स्फर् *vr* to tremble, quiver, move tremulously, become visible.

ਸਫ਼ਰਮੈਨਾ [səpharmēna] *E* Sappers and Miners. See ਕਰੀ 6.

ਸਫ਼ਰਾ [səphra] *A* سفرا *n* bile.

ਸਫ਼ਰੀ [səphri] *n* a traveller, wayfarer. "jiu saphri udar bhare bəhi haṭuli."—*sar m 5*. 'as a wayfarer sits at a wayside eatery and fills his belly.' 2 one who catches fish; a fisherman. See ਦੰਡਨ. 3 Poets have used the word 'səphri' as a substitute for 'səphar' (fish). "cācāl jyō saphri jəl me."—*səloh*.

ਸਫ਼ਰੀਆ [səphria] See ਸਫ਼ਰੀ. 2 a group of persons sitting on a mat; an assembly, a congregation. "thir sadhu saphria."—*brha m 5*.

ਸਫ਼ਰੀ ਭੰਡਾਰ [səphri bhāḍar] *Dg* a store of fish; the sea.

ਸਫ਼ਲ [səphal] *adj* with or having fruit. 2 purposeful, fruitful. "apri tərhi sagle kul tar-hi tīn saphal jənəmu jəgi aia."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 having testes; uncastrated.

ਸਫ਼ਲਦਰਸਨ [səphaldərsən] a fruitful glimpse. 2 one whose glimpse or visit produces good results. "nanak sev kər-hu həri guru saphaldərsən ki."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਫ਼ਲਮੁਰਤਿ [səphalmurəti] one whose figure brings some gain or holds out good result. 2 whose being is fruitful. "aradh sridhar saphalmurəti."—*guj m 5*.

ਸਫ਼ਲਾ [səphla], ਸਫ਼ਲੂ [səphalu] See ਸਫ਼ਲ. "tīn ka jənəmu saphalu he."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਫ਼ਾ [səpha] *A* صفا *adj* clean, clear. 2 simple, straight forward, honest. 3 chess-cloth, chess-board. "uṭhave sapha os lage nā bar."—*nāsihat*. 4 a line, array or row. "gopən ki un hi si sapha."—*krisən 5* مزی a page. 6 See ਸਿਫ਼ਾ.

ਸਫ਼ਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ [səpha uṭhauna] to finish a game; to remove or fold up the chess-cloth. See ਸਫ਼ਾ 3.

ਸਫ਼ਾਇਤ [səphaɪt] See ਸਫ਼ਾਤ.

ਸਫ਼ਾਈ [səphaɪ] *P* صفائی cleanliness, purity. 2 innocence.

ਸਫ਼ਾਜੰਗ [səphajəŋg] *xa n* a battle-axe, a chopper. 2 See ਸਫ਼ਜੰਗ.

ਸਫ਼ਾਤ [səphaṭ] *A* شفاعة *n* a recommendation; intercession. "so saphat məm bhərego."—*GPS*.

ਸਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ [səpharis] See ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ.

ਸਫ਼ਾਲ [səphal] *Skt* फडाल *n* pulsation, twinkling. 2 an acute intellect.

ਸਫ਼ੀਲ [ʃəfiə] *A* شفيع *adj* intercessor. 2 Per the Muslims belief, it is one of the names of Prophet Muhammad because he is regarded as the intercessor for the believers (i.e. the orthodox Muhammadans).

ਸਫ਼ੀਕ [ʃəfik] *A* شفيق *adj* showing compassion, compassionate.

ਸਫ਼ੀਰ [səfir] *A* سفير *n* a mediator, messenger, envoy.

ਸਫ਼ੀਲ [səphil] It is a Punjabi metathesis of ਫ਼ੀਲੀਲ. an enclosing wall; a rampart, bulwark. See

ਫਸੀਲ.

ਸਫੁਟ [saphut] *Skt* फट् *adj* visible, apparent, manifest. "je dev a 10 tās saphutā."—*gujri* 'Jai Dev says that the benefit has manifestly accrued to him.' 2 Jai Dev has appeared in His Presence.

ਸਫੇਦ [safed], ਸਫੈਦ [saphed] *P* سفید *adj* white, clear, bright.

ਸਫੋਟਕ [saphotak] *Skt* स्फोटक *n* a boil. 2 See ਅਸਫੋਟਕ.

ਸਫੋਟਨ [saphotan] *Skt* स्फोटन *n* the act of bursting or exploding.

ਸਬ [sab] *Skt* सर्ब *adj* all (of a set or group), entire. 2 *P* شب *a* night. "sāb roj gāstām dār hāva."—*tilig m* 1. 3 *A* فب *a* battle, war. "yalo tej im sāb."—*ramav*. 4 the act or process of making a fire.

ਸਬਸਾਹ [sabṣah] *n* the king of the night; the moon. "sabaṣ beadli sabṣahām."—*krīṣan*. See ਬੇ ਅਦਲ and ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਜਦ.

ਸਬਰ [sabāh] *A* سبر *n* a necklace (of beads), rosary.

ਸਬਕ [sabak] *A* سبق *n* a daily reading, lesson. 2 a condition.

ਸਬਕਤ [sabkat] *A* سبقت *n* the act of advancing. ਸਬਕੂ [sabkū] *A* سبخون *n* a night blitz, a massacre of the enemy while asleep.

ਸਬਜ [sabaz] *P* سبز *adj* green.

ਸਬਜਪਾਨ [sabajpan] *n* a green-coloured drink; an intoxicating liquor prepared from cannabis or hemp. "sagre sabaz pan."—*hakayat* 6.

ਸਬਜ ਪੁਲਾਉ [sabaj pulau] *xa* *n* a dish of green leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਜ ਮਣੀ [sabaj manī], ਸਬਜਾ [sabja] *P* سبز *n* a green gemstone, an emerald. 2 the colour of a horse that is white with a bluish tinge; iron grey. "pikh-hu dahni disa me sabja bād ghora."—*GPS*.

ਸਬਜੀ [sabji] *n* greenery, verdure. 2 a leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਤ [sabat], ਸਬਥ [sābath] *A* سبت *He*. Shabbath. *L* Sabbatum *F* Shabath *n* the act of taking rest or enjoying a holiday. 2 Per belief of the Jews, it is Saturday. According to the Bible, having created the world, God took rest on this day. 3 The Christians consider Sunday as the Sabbath. See ਸਿਸ਼ਿਰਚਨਾ and ਮੁਸਾ.

ਸਬਦ [sabad] *Skt* शब्द *n* a sound, tone, tune, note. 2 significant word. 3 dialogue. "sābdā hi bhagat japde jinu ki bāni sāci hoī."—*asa a m* 3. 4 The Guru's precept. "bhāvjal bin sādē kiū tārī."—*bher m* 1. 5 the supreme Being, the Creator. "sābād guru surātī dhunī celā."—*sidhgosātī*. 6 religion, creed. "jogī sādā gīan sādā bed sādā brahmaṇah."—*var asa*. 7 a message. "dhānvādhi pīr des nīvasi sācē guru pāhī sādā pāthāi."—*māla a m* 1. 8 The verses of Bhagats like Tuka Ram, Namdev etc. are known as "abhang" and those of Surdas and Mirabai as "visnupad", the poetic compositions contained in Guru Granth Sahib are called "shabad". A shabad is not a particular class of metre. Metres of various types are inherent in the shabads. 9 See ਸਬਦੁ. 10 *Skt* शाब्द *adj* denotation of a word, the purpose or intent of a word. "nā sādā bujhe nā jānē bāni."—*dhana m* 3. 11 See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਸਬਦ ਅਤੀਤ [sabad ātī] *Skt* शब्दातीत *adj* beyond the power or reach of words; indescribable.

ਸਬਦ ਸ਼ਕਤਿ [sabad śakti] the power of a word by virtue of which its meaning is known. See ਵਿੱਤਿ 4.

ਸਬਦ ਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ [sabad sātrūṇī] *n* what inheres the 'enemy' word; the army; what includes the noise of the enemy.—*sānama*.

ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ [sabad sāpūn] endowed with the word (knowledge). "guru kārū sādā sāpūn āghān kāt-hī sābhī tērē."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*. 'he who is accomplished in spiritual knowledge.'

ਸਬਦਸਰ [səbəd̥sər] *n* the true Guru, who is an ocean of spiritual knowledge. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "durət nīvarən sēbēdsārē."—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਬਦਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səbəd̥sast̥r] *Skt* शब्दशास्त्र *n* grammar; a discipline that tells the correct form and usage of words.

ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤ [səbəd̥ surət], **ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ** [səbəd̥ surət̥i] *n* concentration on the word so that the soul becomes one with it. 2 the engagement of mind with the Guru's precept. "səkət nār sēbəd̥ surət̥i kīu paīē. sēbəd̥ surət̥i bīn aīē jāīē."—*maru m 1*. "sēbəd̥ surət̥ sēvdhan ho, bīn gurusēbəd̥ nā sunāī bola."—*BG 3* the tone and essence get identical. "rag nad sabhko sunē sēbəd̥ surət̥i sām̐jhe virloī."—*BG* See **ਸੁਰਤਿ** and **ਮੁਰਤਨਾ**.

ਸਬਦਸੂਰ [səbəd̥sur] *n* the Guru who is the sun of spiritual knowledge. 2 he who has the valour imbibed from the Guru's precept. "sēbəd̥sur bēlvāt."—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਸਬਦਕਰਣੀ [səbəd̥kər̥nī] *n* the interpretation and its practice; action matching words. "īsu jāg mēhī sēbəd̥kər̥nī hē sar."—*prabhā ə m 1*. 2 the process of practising the precept of the Guru.

ਸਬਦਘਰ [səbəd̥ghər] *n* the Guru who is the abode of truth. 2 Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਬਦਤਰੰਗ [səbəd̥tər̥əṅg] See **ਅਗਰ**. 2 *n* a tune.

ਸਬਦਨੀਸਾਨੁ [səbəd̥nīsānu] the word symbolizing the battledrum; the battledrum of the word; hence, the proclamation of the Guru's precept; preaching of God's Name openly (or by the beat of the drum). "dhunī upjē sēbəd̥nīsānu."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਬਦਬੀਣਾ [səbəd̥bīṇa] *n* the uninterrupted flow of the spontaneous sounding of God's Name. "bājēt nanək sēbəd̥bīṇa."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਬਦਬੇਧ [səbəd̥bedh] *n* the act of hitting a target through its sound alone (and without seeing

it).

ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ [səbəd̥bedhī] *adj* hitting the target in the dark, detected by its sound alone.

ਸਬਦਬ੍ਰਹਮ [səbəd̥br̥ahm] revealed sound of the word identified with the supreme Being in scriptural form. See **ਸਬਦ ਭੇਦੀ**.

ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ [səbəd̥bhed̥i] *adj* knowing the inner mystery of the Guru's precept. "sēbəd̥bhed̥i koi māhlu pae."—*majh ə m 3*. 2 (Peace dawns) by grasping the secret of Logos, and the doctrine of Guru's word (Gurbani). "sēbəd̥bhed̥i sukh hoī."—*sri ə m 1*. 3 See **ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ**.

ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ [səbəd̥bhed̥i] *Skt* शब्दभेदि *adj* hitting the target by its sound alone. See **ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ** and **ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ**. 2 *n* king Dashrath. 3 Arjun.

ਸਬਦਵਿਦਯਾ [səbəd̥vid̥yā] scriptural knowledge. 2 the knowledge of grammar. 3 prosody, poetics.

ਸਬਦਵ੍ਰਿਤੀ [səbəd̥vr̥itti] See **ਸਬਦਸਕਤਿ** and **ਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ**.

ਸਬਦਾ [səbda] *Skt* सदैव *adv* always, ever. "kyō īm rītī cālavət ho, dīn dvēk cālē sēbda nā cālēgi."—*dett*.

ਸਬਦਾਹ ਮਾਹਿ ਵਖਾਣੀਐ [səbdaḥ māhī vākhanīē] —*sri ə m 1*. *sen* precept being delivered through the Guru's words.

ਸਬਦਾਯਮਾਨ [səbdayəman] *adj* sounding, resounding. "bāhu sēbdayəman jīm gūḡa."—*GPS*.

ਸਬਦਾਰਥ [səbdarəth] *n* meaning of a word; sense of a sentence.

ਸਬਦਾਲੰਕਾਰ [səbdalākar] See **ਅਲੰਕਾਰ**.

ਸਬਦਿ [səbəd̥i] *n* ocean, in which the sound is produced through the waves. "madhāṇa pērbātu kārī netrī basēku sēbəd̥i rīṭkionu."—*var ram 3*. 2 the sky, of which sound is the distinct quality. 3 *adv* by, with or because of the word. "sēbəd̥i mīlāe gurmēti."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 in the word,

¹See Visnu Puran, Part 6, Ch 5.

Logos or Name, in the Guru's precept. "səbədī rati sohagnī."—*var sri m 3. 5* See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbədī ətit] indescribable and transcendent is the supreme Being. "səbədī ətit ənahədī rata."—*ram namdev*.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ [səbədī pərdhunī dhunī ərit] thundering cloud in the sky, Meghnad who produces such a thunder, his enemy the arrow.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbədī] *n* Preceptor is the Guru. 2 Sikh is he who imbibes the Guru's lesson. 3 *Skt* शब्दिन् one who utters it; a speaker. "nadi bedi səbdi moni jəm kə pəṭe līkhaia."—*sor kabir*. 'Through its music, one attains silence.'

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbədī] See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ. 2 religious life. "gharīe səbədī səci ṭaksal."—*jəpu*. 'True religious life is thus forged.'

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbədīsohīla] a hymn of the Guru's precept; a hymn of the Name. "səbədīsohīla sətīguru suṇaia."—*ənədu*.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbədī] because of the word or the Guru's counsel. "səbədī uca hoī."—*asa m 3. 2* from all).

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbdāt] *n* the end or essence of a word; the doctrine of the logos.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbnigār] *n* a soap-maker. "tar cəlai hē sabən ko səbnigār."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbəb] *A* سبب *n* reason; efficient cause.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbər] *A* سبر *n* contentment. "səbər.əhu suau."—*s fərid*. 2 *Skt* सवर A low caste tribe which is a branch of the Bhils. 3 Shiv. 4 Tantarshastar, a specific work in which various magical incantations are mentioned. It is said to have been authored by Shiv.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbrat] شب رات fifteen night of 'Shaban', the eighth month of Muslims calendar. According to the Islamic belief, on God's bidding, the angels distribute food on this night and also calculate the life span of the people. This is why Muslims distribute

food and display lights on this night.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbri] A woman of the Shavar sub-caste who lived on the bank of Pampasar. She was a disciple of sage Matang. During his exile, Ram Chandar stayed in her hermitage and was overjoyed to eat fruits such as jejebe berries. Shavri piled up a pyre and immolated herself before the very eyes of Ram Chandar. She is also known as Bhilni. As some poets have mentioned, Ram Chandar ate Jejebe berries which were already partially eaten by her. 2 one who has patience. See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbroj] day and night. "səbroj gəstəm dər həva."—*tiāg m 1*. See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbrəg] *P* شبرگ *adj* night-coloured; hence, black, swarthy, dark. 2 a dark swarthy horse.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbəl] *adj* powerful, strong. "ih mānu aṭi səbəl hē."—*sri m 3. 2* with or accompanied by the army. 3 *Skt* सवल dappled, multicoloured, variegated. See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ. 4 the two dogs of Yam which had four eyes each. Both of these dogs were black and white coloured; hence, the name.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbəl brāhəm] *Skt* सवलब्रह्म *n* the multicoloured Supreme Being; one, who associated with Maya, has acquired various forms. See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ 2 and ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ 2.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbla] *adj* powerful, strong. See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ. "kam kəroth nāgər məhī səbla."—*kəli a m 4. 2* a powerful woman. See ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbli] *Skt* शबली a spotted cow. 2 *Dg* dusk, evening.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səba] *A* سب *n* easterly wind. 2 morning breeze.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbaɪ] *pron* all, *adv* everywhere; at all places. "sarāgpaṇi səbaɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbaɪa], ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbaɪra], ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbaɪri], ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbai], ਸਥਾਵਰਤੀਤ [səbae] *adj* one and a quarter. 2 *pron* all, whole, entire.

"suṇṛahu lok sabaia."—*var asa m I*. "ṭhakur ek sabaī narī."—*oṣkar*. "rūne bir sabaē."—*vəḍ m I alahāṇia*. 3 *Skt* a merger, relationship, union. "purakh ek he hor sāgli narī sabaī."—*var vəḍ m 3*. 4 See ਸਮਵਾਜ ਸੰਬੰਧ.

ਸਥਾਸ [səbas] a poetic metre which is also called savaśan and suvas. Its distinct features are — four lines, and each line organised as: III, ISI, I.

Example:

cəlat khəṭəg-hī. bhəṭ tən bhəg-hī.

bəṛən surəg-hī. gīrət turəg-hī.—*GPS*.

2 See ਸਾਥਾਸ. 3 having cloth or clothes, clothed, clad.

ਸਥਾਸਬ [səbaśəb] *P* شاپب *adv* during a single night.

ਸਥਾਹ [səbah] *n* daybreak, dawn. See ਸੁਬਹ. 2 *adj* of the night. "cauṭhe pəhəri səbah kē."—*var majh m I*. 'during the last watch of the night.' 3 to or for all. 4 to deliver, convey. See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

ਸਥਾਹਤ [səbahət] *A* شاپت the state of being identical; resemblance, similarity.

ਸਥਾਹੀ [səbahī] See ਸਥਾਹ, ਸਵਾਹੀ and ਸਾਥਾਹੀ.

ਸਥਾਗਾਹ [səbāgah] *P* شبگاه *n* night-time.

ਸਥਾਤ [səbat] *A* سبات *n* a roofed wayside shelter in which one can shield against the enemy weapons. 2 Derived from this word, a large room is called ਸਥਾਤ in Punjabi. 3 *A* شبات steadfastness, resoluteness.

ਸਥਾਬ [səbab] short form of ਅਸਥਾਬ. 2 *A* سباب welfare, virtue, kindness, a charitable act. "nyay mor kīṛye səbab jan apno."—*NP*. 3 *A* سواب justness in acting and thinking; the right course, rectitude. 4 *A* سباب youth, prime of life.

ਸਥਾਰ [səbar] See ਸਵਾਰ. 2 ਸ-ਵਾਰਿ *adj* soaked in water, drenched. "jan bahut dīvəs ki ih səbar

'At the time of Chataur war, Akbar had used 'Sabat'. See V. Smith's Akbar p. 87.

he."—*NP*. 3 See ਸਵਾਰਨਾ.

ਸਥਾਰਾ [səbara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ and ਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਥਾਰਿ [səbarī] *adj* with water. "səbarī nēṇṇ."—*ramav*.

ਸਥਿਸਤਾ [səbistā] *P* شبتان *n* a bedroom, king's sleeping chamber. 2 an anchorite's closet for meditation.

ਸਥਿਦ [səbīd], **ਸਥਿਦਰ** [səbīdy] *adj* learned, scholarly. "prerət səbīdy torət nīsāk."—*GPS*. **ਸਥਿਹ** [səbīh] *A* شیه *n* a picture; an icon. 2 an illustration, a citation. 3 *adj* comparable, resembling.

ਸਥੀਲ [səbīl] See ਫਥੀਲ.

ਸਥੁੱਧਿ [səbuddhi], **ਸਥੁੱਧੀ** [səbuddhi] *adj* intelligent, wise, sensible.

ਸਥੁਹ [səbuh] See ਸਮੁਹ. 2 *A* سحر the Creator; holiest of the holy.

ਸਥੁਣ [səbun] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਥੁਤ [səbut] *A* شوت a proof, testimony.

ਸਥੁਰੀ [səburī] *P* سوری *n* patience, contentment. "sīdək səburī sadīka."—*var sri m I*. "sīdək səburī sāt nē mīlīo."—*maru a m 5 ājūliā*.

ਸਥੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [səbeg sīgh] a resident of village Jambar, near Lahore, who was a Persian scholar and a government employee. In the Bikrami Sammat 1790, Zakaria Khan sent him, as his personal representative, to Amritsar to intercede on his behalf and offer the title of nawabhood and some precious gifts to the Khalsa Panth with a plea to shed violence and to placate them. Because he succeeded in his intercession and invested Sardar Kapur Singh with the title of a nawab he is known as 'Vakil' (i.e. an advocate) in Sikh history.

He remained the kotwal of Lahore for sometime and during his tenure he got constructed Shahidganj and several other gurdwaras. Ultimately, on the complaint of the qazis he, along with his son, Shahbaj

Singh, was tied to die on the killing wheel, in Sammat 1802, at Lahore. See ਸਾਹਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਬੇਰ [səber], ਸਬੇਰਾ [səbera] *n* daybreak, dawn. ਸਬੈਸ [səbes] *Skt* सवयस् *adj* of the same age. coeval. "ketik tin me sakhā sables."—*GPS*.

ਸਬੋਰੋਜ਼ [səboroz] *P* شب و روز day and night; continuously. "saboroj šarab ne jor laya."—*ramav*. See ਸਬ 2.

ਸਬੰਗਨ [səbāṅgan] ਸਰਵ-ਅੰਗਨ all the limbs; the whole body. "dhāro sabbāṅgan suddh kesri cir."—*paras*.

ਸੱਬਲ [səbbəl] hole made for stealing wealth; a house-break. 2 an iron crowbar to drive a hole in the wall. 3 See ਸਾਬਲ.

ਸਬਜ [səby] *Skt* सव्य *adj* left hand; left side. 2 right side, right hand. "catur banyā le su sabyā prahare,... tritry baṅ le bam panā cālae."—*VN*.

ਸਬਜਸਾਚੀ [səbysaci] See ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ.

ਸਭ [səbh] *adj* all, entire. "səbh uparī nanak ka ṭhakur."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਸਭਸ [səbhas], ਸਭਸੈ [səbhse] *part* every, each. "səbh jā tere tu sabbhas da."—*dhāna m 4*. 2 *part* to or for everyone. "pritam māni vāse jī sabbhe dei ādharu."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਭਕਚੁ [səbhkachu], ਸਭਕਿਹੁ [səbhkihu], ਸਭਕਿਛੁ [səbhkicchu], ਸਭਕੇਹੁ [səbhkehu] every thing. "səbh kachu us ka ohu kārneharu."—*sukhmāni*. "səbhkihu tere vāsi hē."—*var bīra m 4*. "səbhkicchu kita tera hove."—*majh m 5*. "grīh tere sabbhehu."—*kan m 5*.

ਸਭਕੋ [səbhko], ਸਭਕੋਇ [səbhkoi], ਸਭਕੋਈ [səbhkoi] every being, everybody. "səbhko aṣe teri beṭha."—*majh m 5*. "səbh kor mīṭha māṅṅ dekhe."—*vād chāt m 1*. "səbhkoi hārī ke vāsi hē."—*var bīra m 4*.

ਸਭਤਾ [səbhata] See ਸਭਤਰਾ. "sikkhan ko sabbata darsai."—*GPS*.

ਸਭਤੁ [səbhtu], ਸਭਤੇ [səbhte] *Skt* सर्वत्र *part* at all times. 2 everywhere. "ihu hārīras vāṅ iṅ

səbhtu hē."—*sri m 4*. "səbhte rāhīa sāmāi."—*gāu a m 3*.

ਸਭਦੁ [səbhdū], ਸਭਦੁੰ [səbhdū] of all, above all, over all. "səbhdū vādē bhag gursikha kē."—*var sor m 4*.

ਸਭਨਾ [səbhna], ਸਭਨਾਹਾ [səbhnaha], ਸਭਨੀ [səbhni] to all, for all. "āṇmāṅṅā dan devnā sabbhnaha jā."—*var vād m 4*. 2 all (nominative).

ਸਭਯ [səbhay] *adj* fearful, afraid. 2 See ਸਭੈ 2.

ਸਭਰਵਾਲ [səbhəval] a subcaste of Khattris among the Khukhrains. The Khattris of this group engage in agriculture also. "pāṭne sabbhəval hē nāval nīhala suddh pāraṇi."—*BG*.

ਸਭਰਾਣੀ [səbhrai] *adj* outshining or surpassing all; most illustrious; the principal queen. "sa kulvāti sa sabbhrai jo pīr kē rāṅṅ sāvāri jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 *n* sister of Baba Pheru, the father of Guru Angad Dev. She is also called Phirai and was married in Khadur village. 3 See ਸਤਭਰਾਣੀ.

ਸਭਾ [səbha] *adj* all, entire. "jāṅ-hī bīrtha sabbha mān ki."—*asa m 5*. "apī tārīa sabbha sārīsāṭī chādāve."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt n* an assembly, meeting. 3 a council chamber, court. "gursabbha ev nā pāie."—*var sri m 3*. 4 a court room of a king.

ਸਭਾਸਦ [səbhasad] *n* a member of an assembly or a court, a courtier.

ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ [səbhasīgar] *adja* gem of a gathering; perfect in beauty, qualities, strength, prudence, etc. "səbhasīgar bādē mānukha."—*BG*. 2 *n* a king. 3 a poet. 4 a scholar.

ਸਭਾ ਕੌਰ [səbha kor] See ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 daughter of raja Hamir Singh, king of Nabha, who was married to sardar Sahib Singh of the Bhāngi misl.

ਸਭਾਗ [səbhag], ਸਭਾਗਾ [səbhaga], ਸਭਾਗੀ [səbhagi] *adj* fortunate, lucky. "bujhe bujhānhar sabbhaga."—*gāu kabir*. 2 *n* a devoted follower

of Guru Nanak Dev. 3 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who was a resident of the village Chuhnia and was Arora by caste. 4 a Sikh from Peshavar who had brought five horses from Kabul and presented them to Guru Hargobind in the latter's court at Hargobindpur. "dhani bado aru nam sabbhaga."—GPS.

ਸਭਾਜ [sabbhaj] *Skt* सभाज् *vr* to serve; to please; to satisfy.

ਸਭਾਜਨ [sabbhajən] *Skt* *n* the act of worshipping; praise. 2 See **ਸਭਾਜ**.

ਸਭਾਜਾ [sabbhaja] *adj* who worships. 2 who pleases. See **ਸਭਾਜ** *vr*. "mithila puri raja. jənək sabbhaja."—*ramav*. 3 a transform of **ਸਭਾਜਿਤ**. 4 ਸ-ਭਾਜੀ. together with one's wife.

ਸਭਾਪਤਿ [sabbhapati] *n* the president or chairman (of a meeting).

ਸਭਾਮੰਡਨ [sabbhamāḍan] an ornament of a group, society or gathering. See **ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ**.

ਸਭਿ [sabbhi] *pron* all, entire. 2 all of, entire. "sabbhi guṇ tere mē nahi koi."—*jāpu*.

ਸਭੀਤ [sabbhit], **ਸਭੀਤਿ** [sabbhiti] *adj* fearful, afraid.

ਸਭੁ [sabbhu] *pron* all, entire. See **ਸਬ** and **ਸਭ**. "sabbhu jag api upaionu."—*vād m 3*.

ਸਭੁਕੇ [sabbhuko] See **ਸਭਕੇ**.

ਸਭੁਤ [sabbhut] *adj* alongwith or including the elements. 2 alongwith the attendants of Shiv. 3 alongwith or attended by a creature. 4 See **ਸੰਬੁਤ**.

ਸਭੇ [sabbhe] *adv* all, entire. "sabbhe gunah bakhσαι ləionu."—*asa e m 3*.

ਸਭੈ [sabbhe] See **ਸਭਾਜ**. "kəhu ravidas sabbhe nahi samjhəsi."—*ram*. 2 all without exception. "sabbhe ghəṭi ramu bole."—*mali namdev*. 3 civilized. "soi ram sabbhe kəhe soi kəutkəhar."—*s kabir*. 'There is a difference between the uttering of (the word) Ram by a civilized person and by an acrobat.'

ਸਭੋ [sabbho] *adv* entire, all. "sabbho varte hukam."—*var sri m 3*.

ਸਭੰਗਨ [sabbhāṅan] all the limbs, the whole body. See **ਭਗੋਰਾ**.

ਸਭ [sabbhy] *adja* member of an assembly or a court. 2 worthy of sitting in an assembly; good mannered and educated; civilized.

ਸਭਯਤਾ [sabbhyta] *n* the capability of sitting in an assembly, court, etc.; civilised manners. 2 culture. nobility, civilization.

ਸਮ [səm] a figure of speech (depending on the sound of words) in which a proper relation of the concerned objects is mentioned.

Example:

jau hām badhe moh phas hām, prem bādhān tum bādhe.—*sor ravidas*.

'If we are entrapped in the noose of delusion, you are bound in the bond of love.'

turde kəu turda mīle udte kəu udta,
jivte kəu jivta mīle mue kəu mua.

—*var suhi m 2*.

rup dāmodarī ko jim sūdār
tyō hārigobīd rup visala,
erī sākhi ! yāhī jorī jorī
sām jivhu bhog bhugo cirkala.—*GPS*.

jim jītkar tən rura. tim dulāh bān guṇ pura,
ih sūdār iksām jorī. mīl jivhu bārakh kārōrī.

—*GPS*.

(b) Depiction of the qualities of the cause is its second form.

Example:

ṣri guru bani paṭh kər kyō nāhī hovē gyan?
gyanrup sətīguru ne ṣri mukh kəri bəkhān.

'The true Spiritual Guide, who utters bani, is a manifestation of spiritual knowledge, therefore, spiritual knowledge inheres his composition.'

(c) Its third form is when the result striven for, gets achieved without any effort or hindrance.

Example:

gurunānək ke dərās hīt lalo cāhyo pāyan,

ay dvar pār turāt hi śri guru ṭhaḍhe an.

2 an even number; a pair. 3 in music, the instant from which rhythm grows. 4 like, equal, similar (to). "jo r̥pu ko daru nā sām ser."—GPS. 5 *Skī* वाक् vr to make peace, pacify. 6 n peace. 7 restraint of mind, mental peace. 8 P *श्र* a finger nail. See *ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ*. 9 A *श्र* poison.

ਸਮਊਲਾ [sāmōula] *adj* with maula. See *ਮੋਲਾ*. 2 thoroughly mingled or merged. 3 overjoyed, ecstatic. "gunḡ gavāt gunḡ sāmōula."—var kan m 5.

ਸਮਏਆ [sāmāia] *adj* merged, mingled. "hāri namī sāmāia."—var suhi m 3.

ਸਮਏ [sāmāe] *Skī* समये. in time (of), at the time (when). "sārī svāsāth khin sāmāe."—sahas m 5.

ਸਮਸ [sāmās] a beard. See *ਸਮਸੁ*. "pākār sāmās te brāhm ruayo."—rudr. "sāmās māno tām cāhī sāsī ghera."—GPS. 'The beard is the darkness, as if it wants to surround the moonlike face.' 2 A *شمس* the sun. "sāmās mānīd prakas nay."—GPS. 3 short form for *ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼*. "pir brīd jehī sāmās sāmēt."—NP. See *ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼*.

ਸਮਸ ਖਾਨ [sāmās xan] a companion of Mukhlās Khan, an official in the royal army, who fought against the sixth Master in the battle of Amritsar. See *ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ*. 2 a military commander of Doaba whose real name was Nur Khan. He was killed by the Khalsa Dal in Sammat 1768, near Raipur.

ਸਮਸਤ [sāmāsāt] *Skī* समस्त *adj* entire, whole. 2 ਸਮ-ਅਸਿ is equal to, equals. "sārāb jīā sāmāsāt."—maru a m 5.

ਸਮਸਤਸਤ ਧਾਮੀ [sāmāsātāsāt dhāmī]—*japu. sen* whose display or manifestation is everywhere. 2 whose abode is everywhere.

ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ [sāmās tabrez], *ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ੀ* [sāmās tabrezi] *شمس تبریزی* a Sufi fakir whose actual name

was Makhdum Shah Shamsuddin. He was born on 17th Rajab, 560 Hijri, at Sabzvar, in Gajni. Toyring India, he came to Multan. On a complaint from the bigoted maulanas that Samasuddin claimed 'anāl hākk' (I am the Truth, God), he was flayed by the order of the ruler of Multan. His shrine is situated there. The Hindu and the Muslim followers of his sect are known as "Shamsi."

2 There was another mendicant, named Shamsuddin Muhammad, who was a resident of Tabrez. He was born in 603 Hijri. Once he revived a dead body by giving it the order to rise up. For this offence, Alauddin Mahmud got him flayed and thrown into a well in 645 Hijri. There is a legend about him that once the sun came down to roast a fish (according to some writers, the flesh of a dead ox) for the hungry Samas Tabrez. Maulana Rumi, the famous poet, was a disciple of this noble soul. Some poets, like Bhai Santokh Singh, have messed up the legends of these two saints.

ਸਮਸਰੀ [sāmāstī] See *ਸਮਸ਼ੀ*.

ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਸਲਾਮ [sāmāstul salām] *sen* worthy of obeisance from all. "sāmāstul salāme."—*japu*. 2 See *ਸਲਾਮ*.

ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sāmāstul nīvasī]—*japu* dwelling in all.

ਸਮਸਤੋਪਰਾਜੀ [sāmāstoprajī]—*japu. adj* the Creator of all. 2 He colours all and because of Him the universe appears multi-hued.

ਸਮਸਨ [sāmsan] See *ਸਮਸਨ*.

ਸਮਸ ਬੇਗ [sāmās beg] a general in the army of Sahjahan who was killed in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj by Bhai Jatimalik—a general in the army of Guru Hargobind.

ਸਮਸਰ [sāmsar], *ਸਮਸਰੀ* [sāmsarī] *adv* resembling, like. "un sāmsarī ēvār nā date."—*gāu* m 5. "bura bhala dūī sāmsarī sāhic."—*maru solhe* m 5. 2 See *ਸਮਸ਼ਿਤ*.

ਸਮਸਾਦ [səmsəd] *P* شجرة *n* marjorana, a tree of the cypress family which is used as a metaphor to show the height of a person. *L* Marjorana.
 ਸਮਸਾਨ [səmsən] *Skt* समसान *n* a burial or cremation ground.

ਸਮਸੀ [səmsi] *A* شمسی *adj* solar; of or relating to the sun. 2 See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ 1.

ਸਮਸੁੱਦੀਨ [səmasuddin] See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ [səmsər] *P* شمشیر *n* one that has the shape of a lion's nail. scimitar. "jug gər məhɪ sobhət səmsər."—*GPS*. "her səmsər səmsər teri pəl pəl."—*GPS*. 2 like a lion.

ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ [səmsəre hīdi] *P* شمشیر ہندی *a* sword of India, which was considered excellent in ancient times. "bəəhnəh yəke teg hīdostā."—*hakayət*.

ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰਿ [səməʃɪ] *Skt* समश्रु *n* an aggregate, entirety, the whole.

ਸਮਸ੍ਰ [səməst] *adj* all, whole, entire.

ਸਮਸ੍ਰੀ [səməstri] See ਸਮਸ੍ਰ. "səməstri nīdhane."—*japu*. 2 ਸਮਸ੍ਰਿ. 'It is auspicious or propitious.'

ਸਮਸ਼ਯਾ [səməʃya] *Skt* समश्या *n* a short, meaningful sentence. 2 a line or sentence meant to complete a stanza; a verse set showing the metre in which a poem is to be composed. 3 a meeting, gathering. "səməʃya jyō kyō tum kəriəhɪ."—*GPS*. 4 a complex matter or issue. 5 a hint, clue, tip.

ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਨ [səms-sranən] ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰ-ਆਨਨ. It is an antonym of ਆਨਨਸਮਸ਼੍ਰ; beard on the face. See ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰ. "səms-sranən syam bhəli upmahi."—*NP*.

ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੁ [səmsru] *Skt* समश्रु *n* a beard, moustache. ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰੁਕੰਟਕ ਨਯਾਯ [səmsrukāṭak nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ. ਸਮਸ਼ਿਣਾ [səməhina] *v* to mingle (with), merge (in). 2 to be engrossed or absorbed. See ਸਮਸ਼ਿਤ. "vismade vismad səməhina."—*BG*.

ਸਮਸ਼ਿ [səmsi] merged (in), mingled (with). "joti joti səmsi."—*sar m 5*. 2 just like; similar to. ਸਮਕ [səmək], ਸਮਕਾ [səmkə] *Skt* सम्यक् *part* properly, thoroughly. "nanək drisṭāro srəb

ṭhai prānpəti həri səmkə."—*sar m 5*. 2 correct, proper, right.

ਸਮਕਾਲ [səmkal] *n* the same time, same moment.

ਸਮਕਾਲਿਕ [səmkalik], ਸਮਕਾਲੀ [səmkali], ਸਮਕਾਲੀਨ [səmkalin] *adj* contemporary.

ਸਮਕ [səməkʃ], ਸਮੱਖ [səməkʃh] *Skt* समक्ष *adv* before the eyes (of), face-to-face, apparently.

ਸਮਗਰੀ [səməgri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "purən bhəi səməgri kəb-hu nahi ṭuṭ."—*brla m 5*.

ਸਮਗ੍ਰ [səməgr] *Skt* adj all, entire, whole.

ਸਮਗ੍ਰਿਕਾ [səməgrika], ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ [səməgri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "səgəl səməgri teria."—*brla m 5*.

ਸਮਘਾ [səməgha] *Skt* समघ *adj* cheap; without incurring much expenditure. See ਸਧਘਾ. 2 got merged or absorbed. "həri əsthīru sevrī sukhɪ səməgha."—*suhi m 4*.

ਸਮੱਛ [səməcch] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸਮਜ [səməj] *n* a jungle, forest. 2 a herd (of animals).

ਸਮਜਿ [səməji], ਸਮਜਿਆ [səmjia], ਸਮਜਯਾ [səmjya] *Skt* समज्या *n* fame, renown. 2 an assembly, association. "pēc bhut ek ghəri rakhile səməji."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 'The gang of Cupid is kept under control at one place.' "əsajyē saji səmjia."—*səhəs m 5*. 'Avarice through its influence gets indecent actions done not only privately but publicly too.'

ਸਮਝ [səməjh] *n* full of correct perception; accurate understanding or knowledge. "səməjh nə pəri bikhē rəsi rəciro."—*jet m 9*.

ਸਮਝ ਸੁਝ [səməjh sujh] *n* a proper perception and understanding. "səmjhe sujhe pəri pəri bujhe."—*oākar*.

ਸਮਝਣਾ [səməjhna], ਸਮਝਨਾ [səməjhna] *v* to know, acquire knowledge. "səmjhat nəhɪ re əjan!"—*jeja m 9*.

ਸਮਝਾਉਣਾ [səmjhauna], ਸਮਝਾਵਣਾ [səmjhavna] *v* to impart knowledge; impress on the mind (of).

ਸਮਟ [səməṭ] See ਸਮੇਟਨ. 2 *Skt* समिष्ट. *adj* industrious; courageous. "səməṭ sāḡ sṅgrāhe."—*parās*.

ਸਮਣੇ [səməṇe] merged (in). mingled (with). "səl-lc sələl sāmṇe."—*naṭ m 4*. 2 similar, compatible. 3 of one colour, or caste.

ਸਮਤ [səməṭ] *Skt* समत *n* equality, comparability, non-partisanship. "kheḥ-hi sāmṭ sari."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 'You play the game of impartiality.' "dukh sukh ua ke sāmṭ bicara."—*bavān*. 2 *Skt* समतु *adv* everywhere, all over, throughout. "həri sāmṭ nivasī."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਮਤਸਰ [səmətsər] a lake or sea of equality. "cahək tət sāmṭsəre."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਮਤਸਾਰਿ [səmətsari] a game of equality or impartiality. See ਸਮਤ 1.

ਸਮਤਾ [səmta], **ਸਮਤੁ** [səmətu] See ਸਮਤ. "səṭiguru purəkhū dāralu hē jis no sāmṭu sēbhkoi."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਮਤੁਲਿ [səmtulī] of equal or same weight. "tas sāmṭulī nāhi an kou."—*māla ravidas*.

ਸਮਥ [səməṭh], **ਸਮਥੁ** [səməṭhu] *Skt* समर्थ *adj* strong, powerful, competent. "sāmṭh əkəth sukh data."—*bīla m 5*. "bhājān gəṛān sāmṭhu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 *Skt* *n* peace, calmness, tranquillity. 3 a minister.

ਸਮਦ [səməḍ] *adj* proud, haughty. 2 addict. 3 *careless*, independent. 4 *n* God; the Creator.

ਸਮਦਖਾਨ [səməḍxan] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖਾਨ.

ਸਮਦਰਸੀ [səməḍarsi] *Skt* समदर्शिन् *adj* viewing equally; impartial. "so sāmḍarsi tātu ka beta."—*sukhmāni*. 2 See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਸਮਦਲ [səməḍəl], **ਸਮਦਲੁ** [səməḍəlu] *n* equality in a group or community; global equality; unity in diversity. "ravidas sāmḍəlu sāmjhavē kou."—*sri*.

ਸਮਦਰਾ [səməḍra] *adj* haughty. 2 addict. 3 proud or vain.

ਸਮਦਾ [səməḍa] *adj* proud or haughty (female) **ਸਮਦਿਸਟਿ** [səməḍisəṭi] See ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ.

ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [səməḍrisṭa] *Skt* समदृष्टा *adj* impartial, unbiased. "gurprasadi nanək sāmḍrisṭa."—*gūḍ m 5*.

ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [səməḍrisəṭi], **ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ** [səməḍrisṭi] *Skt* समदृष्टि. *n* impartiality. "mitr sātṛu hām kəu sāmḍrisəṭi dikhai."—*var vād m 4*.

ਸਮਧਾ [səməḍha] *Skt* समिध fuel wood for the sacred or sacrificial fire. 2 *Skt* समिध wood. "mān tən sāmḍha je kəri ənu dīn əgəni jəlaṭ."—*sri m 1*. 3 fire. 4 *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* prosperous, affluent, wealthy. "so ghəru lādha sēhəṭi sāmḍha."—*vād chāt m 5*. "etria vic-hu so jən sāmḍha."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "namī rāte sei jən sāmḍhe."—*var bīla m 3*. 5 very large.

ਸਮਧੀ [səməḍhi] *Skt* संबन्धी *n* a relative; relation, kinsman. 2 father of a son-in-law or of a daughter-in-law. "hot bhəyo sāmḍhin ko mel."—*NP*. 3 even-minded. equanimous.

ਸਮਧੇ [səməḍhe] See ਸਮਧਾ.

ਸਮਨ [səməṇ] *Skt* समन. *n* violence, murder, destruction. "jāke an sām na vighān gān sāmna."—*GPS*. 'who is peerless in destroying a host of impediments.' 2 peace. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 cereals, food (in general). 5 an injury, hurt, blow. 6 disrespect. 7 *Skt* शरीर body, physique. 8 face, countenance. 9 *Skt* सभन a social or cultural gathering, an assembly. 10 *P* سن a jasmine. 11 *A* سن *adj* eighth. 12 *P* سن an idol-worshipper, idolator. **ਸਮਨ੍ਹਿਤ** [səməṇvit] *Skt* *adj* properly combined, included.

ਸਮਪਨ [səmpən], **ਸਮੱਪਨ** [səməppən] *Skt* समर्पण *n* entrusting, handing over, consigning, dedicating. "jiu sāməpəu apṇa."—*oḥkar*. "tinār sēy sēhəs sāməp-hi."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਮਥਿਅੰ [səmbiə], **ਸਮਥਿਅੰ** [səmbiyā] *Skt* *adj* not liable to change, immutable, imperishable,

eternal. "bhav bhut bhav sambhavyā."—*guj jdev*. 'Immutable are the past, present and future.'

ਸਮਯ [sāmāy] *n* time. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਯ arrogance, conceit. 3 astonishment, surprise.

ਸਮਯਣੀ [sāmāyāṇī], **ਸਮਯਣੀ** [sāmāyāṇī] *n* a river. In arrogance (ਸਮਯ), the river cuts its banks and uproots the trees, therefore it is termed ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ (the conceited one). See ਸਮਯ 2.

ਸਮਯਾ [sāmāyā] *Skt* part near, close by. 2 in within.

ਸਮਯਾਨਾ [sāmāyānā] See ਸਮਿਆਨਾ.

ਸਮਰ [sāmār] *Skt* *n* a war, battle. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਰ Kamdev, the god of love. 3 recollection, remembrance. 4 a variation of 'chappay' metre in which there are 35 guru and 82 lāghu matras. 5A *ف* fruit. 6 result, reward, outcome. 7A *س* a narrative, story. 8 the act of story-telling at night.

ਸਮਰਕੰਦ [sāmārkād] *سمرقند* a famous city, founded by king Samar near Bhukhara, in Turkistan; some call it the place whose fruit is sweet as sugar.

ਸਮਰਖ [sāmārkāh] *adv* angrily. "purakh sāmārkāh-hi kin ucaru."—*NP*.

ਸਮਰਣ [sāmārāṇ] *Skt* ਸਮਰਣ *n* recollection, remembrance, contemplation.

ਸਮਰਣੇਨ [sāmārāṇen] *Skt* स्मरणेन (the third case) by remembering, recollecting or contemplating.

ਸਮਰਥ [sāmārath] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਅਥ, ਸਮਥ *adj* powerful, strong. 2 capable, competent. "sārāb kēla sāmārath."—*bavān*. 3 comparable. "ham hārī siu dhārā kia jis ka koi sāmārath nahi."—*asa m 4*.

ਸਮਰਥਨ [sāmārthan] *Skt* ਸਮਥੰ *n* asking, begging, soliciting. 2 backing or supporting with the help of reason or argument; corroborating; confirmation 3 decision.

ਸਮਰਥ ਪੰਥ [sāmārath pāth] proper. "sābh dīn ke sāmārath pāth bīṭhulē."—*dev m 5*.

ਸਮਰਥਾ [sāmārathā] *Skt* ਸਮਥੰਯ power, strength. 2 capability, competence.

ਸਮਰਥੁ [sāmārathu] See ਸਮਰਥ.

ਸਮਰਪਣ [sāmārpāṇ], **ਸਮਰਪਨ** [sāmārpāṇ] See ਸਮੱਪਨ.

ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕ [sāmārātāk], **ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕਰ** [sāmārātkār] *n* that which ends a war; the sword.—*sānama*. 2 Shiv, the destroyer of Kamdev (ਸਮਰ).

ਸਮਰਾਥ [sāmārath], **ਸਮਰਾਥਾ** [sāmārathā] powerful, strong. See ਸਮਰਥ. "nānak parbrāhām sāmārath."—*gū m 5*. "mera guru sāmārathā."—*gū a m 5*.

ਸਮਰਾਰੀ [sāmārārī], **ਸਮਰਾਰੀ** [sāmārārī] enemy of war (ਸਮਰ); a fugitive, a deserter. 2 ਸਮਰਾਰੀ Shiv, the enemy of Smar (Kamdev).

ਸਮਰੂ [sāmru], **ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [sāmru kī begām] His real name was Walter Reinhard but Somers¹ was his surname, whereby he came to be known as Samru. He was born in 1720 of French and German parents. At first, he was recruited in the French navy and thereafter he served in the English army. Having resigned from the service of the English, he served Mir Kasim, the nawab of Bengal, and in 1763, he killed the Resident of Patna and many English people. He was a brilliant scholar of Persian. Through his own efforts, he established his own state in Sardhana.² He died at Agra in 1778.

Begam Samru was the daughter of Lutaf Ali Khan. Her real name was Zebunnisa. She was born in 1751 and married Samru in 1765. After the death of her husband in 1778, she looked after his army and the state efficiently. She employed Europeans like Thomas and Levaso and valiantly fought many battles. The

¹Some writers have spelt it as 'Sombre'.

²The Sardhana region lay between the Ganges and the Yamuna Doab. This city is situated 12 miles in north-west of Meerut.

Begam married Levaso in 1793. After two years, Levaso committed suicide and the Begam was arrested. But she was released and reinstated with the help of Thomas. From 1805 she started to rule under the suzerainty of the English and her territory extended from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh. She was very liberal and generous. She got many churches constructed and also participated in the propagation of this religion. Samru ki Begam died on 27th January, 1836. "sāmru ki begam ne sara. bic aī tha kaj sudhara."—PP.

ਸਮਰੂਪਕ [sāmrupak] See ਰੂਪਕ (a)

ਸਮਲ [sāmāl] See ਸਮਲਨਾ. 2 *Skt* adj dirty, filthy. 3 *Skt* ਸਮਲ *n* a sin. 4 blame, blemish, stigma.

ਸਮਲਨਾ [sāmālana] *v* to be alert, cautious or careful. 2 to remember, recollect.

ਸਮਲਾ [sāmala] *P* شال *n* a sheet (of cloth) worn on the shoulders. 2 the loose end of a turban, left hanging on the shoulders or at the back.

ਸਮਲੋਚਨ [sāmlocan] *adj* impartial, unbiased, viewing every one equally. "sāda gavhī sāmlocan."—*savēye m* 1 *ke*.

ਸਮਵਰਤੀ [sāmvarī] *Skt* समवर्तिन् *adj* non-partisan, impartial, viewing equally, unbiased. 2 *n* Yam, the god of death. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਮਵਾਯ [sāmavay] *Skt* *n* सम्-अव a union, combination. 2 a mass (of people); a multitude.

ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ [sāmavay sēbādh] *n* relation between cause and effect, as thread and cloth have an inseparable connection.

ਸਮਵਾਯੀ [sāmavayī] *Skt* समवायिन् *adj* related, kindred. 2 inseparable cause as clay for making an earthen pot.

ਸਮਾ [sāma] *Skt* *n* a year. 2 a season, weather. 3 half a year, three seasons. 4 *Skt* time (in general). 5 *A* 𑂔 the sky. 6 𑂔 candle.

ਸਮਾਉ [sāmau] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਇ. 2 *S* knowledge, learning. 3 heaven, paradise.

ਸਮਾਉਣ [sāmauṇ], ਸਮਾਉਣਾ [sāmauṇa] to merge,

become one (with), coalesce. "sābādu rāṇu jītu mānu laga ehu hoā sāmau."—*anādu* 2 to merge the individual light (i.e. soul) with the eternal light (the supreme Soul); to give up the ghost, and merge into the ultimate Being. See ਸਮਾਣ.

ਸਮਾਇ [sāmai] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "nanak sāci sāmai."—*var sar m* 3. 2 practice, exercise. "nau lēnī aṛu kārānī sāmai."—*sāva m* 1. 3 achievement. "hārīrāsu sadhu haī sāmai."—*asa m* 5. 4 absorption, destruction. "māl hāume jāi sāmai."—*sri m* 3. 5 *adj* attended by or under the influence of Maya. "dukh māhī sāve sāmai."—*sri m* 3. 6 ਸ-ਮਾਯਾ with compassion. "dēdā rījāk sāmai."—*var sar m* 3. 7 *A* 𑂔 listening to music or singing. 8 rapture, ecstasy, contemplation. "tāu dārsan kī kārāu sāmai."—*tlāg m* 1. "jānu kārī sāmai pāṭhānī sunke rag nū."—*cāḍī* 3. 9 *A* 𑂔 the act of hearing. "kōnī surāṭī sāmai."—*var majh m* 1. 10 *Skt* समज *n* arrogance, pride. "koi bhikhāk bhikhīā khāi. koi rājā rāhīā sāmai."—*asa m* 1. 11 See ਸਮਾਯ.

ਸਮਾਇਆ [sāmaia] *adj* mingled, merged. 2 with or under the influence of Maya.

ਸਮਾਇਣ [sāmaiaṇ], ਸਮਾਇਣੁ [sāmaiaṇu], ਸਮਾਇਨ [sāmaiaṇ] to merge, commingle, be immersed (in). 2 *n* rennet or sour milk used to produce curd. "dudhu kārām phunī surāṭī sāmaiaṇu."—*suhi m* 1. 3 destruction, ruin, annihilation. "lābī lobhī āhākārī māta gārābī bhāia sāmaiaṇu."—*asa chāt m* 5. 4 *Skt* समज्जन laughter, joking.

ਸਮਾਇਲਾ [sāmaila] merged (into), commingled (with). "nama sāci sāmaila."—*prabha*.

ਸਮਾਈ [sāmai] *n* peace; forbearance. 2 pervasion. diffusion. "ghāṭī ghāṭī rāhīā sāmai."—*mālā m* 1. 3 absorption. "upjē nīpē nīpājī sāmai."—*gāu kabir*. 'absorbs.' 4 *P* شوائی petition, hearing. "mohī ānath kī kārāhu

samai."—*gəu m 5*. 6 See ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਾਈ. 7 See ਸਮਾਇ 7 and 8. "dare sekh jese samai samae."—*cəritr 335*. 'The Sheikhs were laid low in the battlefield in such a fashion as if they had been engrossed in listening to music.'

ਸਮਾਸ [samas] *Skt n* ਸਮ-ਆਸ the act of sitting together at one place. 2 gathering, collecting. 3 According to grammar, the concept or method of forming one compound word from several simple ones. For example, there is compounding in words like ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖਰੀਤਿ.¹ 4 an abstract, abridgement. "duje hui vit vyas samas."—*GPS*. 'The second quality of a speaker (orator) is that he should know how to expand and abridge his speech.'

ਸਮਾਸਨ [samasan], ਸਮਾਸਮ [samasam], ਸਮਾਸਿਮ [samasim] *A* ਜੜ੍ਹ plural of ਸਮਾਸਿਤ red insects; They come out of their holes during the humid heat of the rainy season. "manhu pekh samasan ke mukh dhar celi mil juth ahi he."—*krisan*. 'Female snakes have rushed to eat up the moths.'

ਸਮਾਸੀ [samasī] will merge (into) or commingle (with) "jin sevia mera hari ji, se hari hari rupi samasi."—*sopurakhu*.

ਸਮਾਸੋਕ੍ਤਿ [samasokti] a figure of speech (a succinct expression), which imparts veiled knowledge of a secondary thing through a hint of the principal one.

Example:

sighan ki sun garaj ko jebuk hoe mon. ...
rogi nirbal sigh pikh musa bhae diler.
Here the coward, the king and the vile persons, are hinted at through the jackal, the lion and the mouse respectively.

ਸਮਾਸ੍ਰਿਤ [samasrit] *Skt adj* *Skt* dependent (on); supported (by). 2 who has found refuge (in). 3 connected or concerned (with).

¹In grammar various kinds of compounds, such as avyayibhav, tatpuruṣ, samanadhikaraṇ, dvāḍ etc. are described in detail.

ਸਮਾਹ [samah] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ, ਸਮਾਈ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. 2 ਸ-ਉਮਾਹ with enthusiasm, eagerness or keenness. 3 cause to be conveyed or delivered. "sabhna rijak samahda priara."—*sor m 4*. 4 *A* جلي adj magnanimous, liberal. 5 merciful, compassionate.

ਸਮਾਹਰ [samahar] *n* collection, aggregate, assemblage. "nanak sace saci samahar."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 According to grammar a kind of a compound, expressing a relationship.

ਸਮਾਹਰਾ [samahra], ਸਮਾਹਰਾ [samahra] *Skt* समाहृत सं-ਆਹ੍ਰਿਤ adj collected, accumulated. 2 brought together at one place. 3 associated with, joined. "so bhagtā manī vuṭha saci samahra."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 4 with pleasure, with delight. "bhāia samahra harirātān visaha."—*bila chāt m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹਾ [samaha] *Skt* समाहृत adj collected, accumulated, supplied. "jā jāt sabhi pache karia prithme rijaku samaha."—*sar a m 5*. "brāhmāṅīanī ke garibi samaha."—*sukhmani*. 2 merged or absorbed (in), engrossed (in). "jāpi nanak bhagat samaha."—*sor m 4*. 3 See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ. "ape guṇ gavaida priara ape sabadi samaha."—*sor m 4*.

ਸਮਾਹਾਰ [samahar] See ਸਮਾਹਰ 2.

ਸਮਾਹਿਓ [samahio], ਸਮਾਹਿਆ [samahia] See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ.

ਸਮਾਹਿਤ [samahit] *Skt adj* absorbed in meditation, meditating (mind). "sahij samadhī samahio."—*kan m 5*. 2 dressed (as food), prepared. 3 pure. 4 pervading. "ghaṭi ghaṭi rahio samahio."—*sor m 5*. "nanak sarab samahia jiu."—*majh m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹੀ [samahi] merges (into), pervades.

ਸਮਾਹੀਐ [samahie] See ਸਮਾਹ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. "rijak samahie."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹੁ [samahu] See ਸਮਾਹ.

ਸਮਾਗ [samag], ਸਮਾਗਮ [samagam] *Skt* सम्-आ-गम *n* a meeting, union, combination. "ek pāl

sukh sadhsamagām koṭi bekūṭhah pae.”—sar m 5. “mili sadhsamagae.”—bīla m 5. 2 arrival. 3 coitus, sex.

ਸਮਾਗਾ [sāmaga] *Skt* ਸਮਾਗਤ *adj* obtained. *n* arrived, merged (in). “dehi māhī deu samaga.”—sor m 1.

ਸਮਾਗੈ [sāmage] See ਸਮਾਗਮ.

ਸਮਾਚਰ [sāmacer] short form for ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਰਣ [sāmaceran] *Skt n* good conduct or behaviour. 2 acting upon, practising. “gursabadī sāmacerio.”—səveye m 4 ke. “esi budhī sāmaceri.”—bīla kəbir. “sətu sāthokhu sāmacerē.”—səveye m 4 ke.

ਸਮਾਚਰਿਓ [sāmacerio], **ਸਮਾਚਰੀ** [sāmacerī], **ਸਮਾਚਰੇ** [sāmacerē] See ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ [sāmacar] *Skt n* an account of time. 2 news, tidings. 3 message. 4 usage, custom, practice.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਪਤ੍ਰ [sāmacar pətr] a newspaper.

ਸਮਾਚੀ [sāmaci] short form for ਸਮੀਚੀਨ.

ਸਮਾਜ [sāmaj] *Skt n* assembly, gathering. 2 a meeting, conclave. 3 a council chamber or hall. 4 an elephant. It is a transform of ਸਮਜ. See ਸਮਜ.

ਸਮਾਣੁਓ [səmaṇəu] *adj* merged, contained, included.

ਸਮਾਣਾ [səmaṇa] *adj* merged, commingled. “sərbe səmaṇa apī.”—vəḍ m 1. 2 *Skt* ਸੰ-ਮਾਨਿਤ. commended, admired. “jəṭi kaj viahī suhəve othe mas səmaṇa.”—var mēla m 1. 3 See ਸਮਾਨਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੀ [səmaṇi] *adj* merged, included. 2 See ਸਮਾਣਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੇ [səmaṇe] to sink into. “kal kəṭək marī səmaṇe ram.”—suhi chēt m 3. 2 obliterated, eliminated.

ਸਮਾਤ [səmat] See ਸਮਾਤਿ 9. 2 merges, vanishes, pervades.

ਸਮਾਤਾ [səmata], **ਸਮਾਤੇ** [səmate] *adj* mingled, merged, pervaded.

ਸਮਾਦਾਨ [sāmadaṇ] *P* ਸਮਾਦਾਨ. *n* a candlestick.

candleholder. 2 a lamp stand.

ਸਮਾਦਿ [səmaḍi] means such as ਸਮਦਮ. See ਖਟਸੰਪਤਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ [səmadh] *n* a memorial at the cremation site. 2 See ਸਮਾਧਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ ਭਾਈ [səmadh bhai] a village in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. The place has come to be known thus because of the memorial (ਸਮਾਧ) of Bhai Rup Chand that is situated here. There is in this village a gurdwara of the sixth Guru who, while passing through Malva, had come here. At that time this village did not exist. Pandit Bhola Ram Udasi, a unique scholar of Nyaya Shastar, belonged to this village.

ਸਮਾਧਾ [səmadha] *Skt* ਜੈ-ਆ-ਧਾ *n* resolution of a dispute. 2 a reply (to a question). 3 concentration of mind on one object. 4 See ਸਮਾਧਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਧਾਨ [səmadhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind. 2 fortitude. 3 a reply to a question. 4 a decision.

ਸਮਾਧਿ [səmadhi] *Skt n* the act of total perceptual concentration. 2 merger of the mind in the object of meditation. 3 a Vaishya, who was a companion of king Surath and a devotee of goddess Durga. “səmet səmadhi səmadhi ləgai.”—cāḍi 1. 4 a figure of speech that renders easy the meaning of one word by relating it to the others:

Example:

khīdrāṇe pər sīghā ne jəd paya hē ghəmsan,
māhā sīgh əṛ bhag kər sēg sīgh pəhuce an,
kəri mar sətṛun pər esi dine pər hīlay,
ghayəl thəke trīkhatur vəri bhage piṭh dīkhay.

‘The sudden arrival of the Singhs and non-availability of water helped in forcing the enemy to flee.’ 5 a religious establishment built at the place of cremation or burial of a person. 6 sleep, slumber.

ਸਮਾਧਿ [səmadhi] See ਸਮਾਧੇਯ. "jəh nam səmadhi."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਮਾਧਿਹਰਾ [səmadhihara] *adj* practising meditation or contemplation. "sadhik sidh səmadhihara."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਮਾਧੇਯ [səmadhey] *Skt* *adjs* systematic, sequential. 2 advisable. 3 acceptable. 4 a question worthy of a reply.

ਸਮਾਨ [səman] *Skt* *adj* equal, even. 2 merged, mixed. "joti joti səman."—*brla m 5*. 3 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 6. 4 life-breath active in the navel. 5 respect, honour. "raj duare sobh səmane."—*gəu ə m 1*. 6 ਸਮਾਨ. obey Him, know Him. "cərnarbid nə kətha bhavə supəc tulī səman."—*keda rəvidas*. 7 short form for ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨਕਾ [səmanaka] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨਤਾ [səmantā] *Skt* *n* equality, parity, evenness.

ਸਮਾਨਾ [səmana] See ਸਮਾਨਾ. 2 *n* a canopy, baldachin, large tent. "uc səmana thakur tero, əvər nə kahu tani."—*toḍi m 5*. 'The high canopy (sky) is yours and it does not stand on the strength of anyone else but you'. 3 a town in the state of Patiala that is 17 miles south-west of the capital. The Samanid dynasty from Persia first settled here, thus giving it its name. Like in Dhaka, fine cloth was woven here, as is mentioned by several European writers. A resident of Samana, Jalaludin Jallad assassinated Guru Tegh Bahadur in Delhi, The Saiyyads of this place issued a fatwa to slaughter the younger sons of the tenth Guru. The executioners who tortured and killed them were of this place. That is why the Khalsa led by Banda Bahadur captured the town in Sammat 1766 (year 1708 AD) and punished the sinners.

Guru Tegh Bahadur travelled to Samana from Bahadurgarh, but the place where he camped is now outside this town. See ਗੁਰੂ ਨਗਰਿ.

4 got associated, counted. "mən mukh tətū nə jānni pəsu mahī səmana."—*maru ə m 1*. 'The self-willed are to be counted amongst animals.'

ਸਮਾਨਿ [səmani] *equal*. See ਸਮਾਨ. "gur səmani tirəthu nəhi koi."—*prəbha m 1*. 2 ਸਮਾਨਿ. *adj* honourable, venerable. "te bəragi sāt səmani."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ [səmanika] a metre, whose each line is organised as SSS, ISI, S.

Example:

dhar kə guru gīra. kam krodh tē phīra.
ṣātcitt hve rəhyo. labh deh ko ləhyo.

(b) In the Dasam Granth 'pəmanika' is called by this name, and each line is organised as ISI, SSS, I, S.

Example:

nəres sēg kedəe. prəbin binke ləe.
sənəddh bəddh hve cəle. subir birha bhəle.

—*ramav.*

ਸਮਾਨੀ [səmani] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨੁ [səmanu] See ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨੈ [səmane] is equal, are equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. "rəvi səsī eko grīhi udiane. kərnī kirətī kəram səmane."—*gəu ə m 1*. 'A leper, home and jungle are the same for Him, and so are mundane versus glorious deeds.'

ਸਮਾਪਤ [səmapət] *Skt* *ਸਮਾਪਤ* *adj* finished. 2 ਸਮਾਪਤ accomplished.

ਸਮਾਪਤਿ [səmapəti] *Skt* *ਸਮਾਪਤਿ* *n* the end. 2 gain, an achievement.

ਸਮਾਯ [səmay] See ਸਮਾਧਿ. 2 a village in nizamat Barnala tehsil Mansa, state of Patiala, also known as Samha. A gurdwara in the name of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated a furlong away towards the east. When the Guru was returning from Kheeva Kalan, news came that a group from Peshawar region on way to Anandpur was arriving to obtain his blessing. The Guru rested here under a wild caper tree.

The pilgrims offered dry fruit and several

other presents to the Guru. They were delighted upon meeting him and hearing his precept. The gurdwara and houses around are pucca; the priest is a Namdhari Singh. 40 ghumaons of land given by the Patiala state are attached to the gurdwara and an earthen track connects Narindarpura railway station with the village 9 miles north of it.

ਸਮਾਰ [səmar] *Skt* स्मर *n* to ponder. "həri həri nam səmar."—*sri m 4 pahire*. "satigurusikh kau jia nali səmare."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਮਾਰਉ [səmarəu] to remember (the name of God). "səmarəu nam."—*asa m 4*.

ਸਮਾਰਸਿ [səmarəsɪ], **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ** [səmarsɪ] remembers. "əpne prəbhu kau kiū nə səmarəsɪ?"—*maru m 5*. 2 reminds.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [səmarət] *Skt* स्मरत *adj* associated with memory. 2 *n* the Dharam enunciated by the Simriti to regard, for worshipping, the five gods (Vishnu, Shiv, Durga, Ganesh, Sun) as of one form.

ਸਮਾਰਨ [səmarən], **ਸਮਾਰਨਾ** [səmarənə] *v* to improve, amend, correct. 2 *Skt n* to remind. "sumətɪ səmarən kau."—*səvyē m 4 ke*.

ਸਮਾਰਿ [səmarɪ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**. 2 *adv* having memorized. "un səmarɪ mera mən sadharē."—*dev m 5*.

ਸਮਾਰਿਆ [səmarɪə] memorized. "jini həri həri nam səmarɪə."—*gəu var 1 m 4*. 2 improved, amended.

ਸਮਾਰੀ [səmarɪ] one who improves, amends. 2 one who remembers, memorises. "kade nā visari əndɪn səmarɪ."—*dhāna chāt m 4*.

ਸਮਾਰੈ [səmarə] See **ਸਮਾਰ**.

ਸਮਾਲ [səmal], **ਸਮਾਲਸਿ** [səmaləsɪ], **ਸਮਾਲਸੀ** [səmalsɪ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**, **ਸਮਾਰਿਸ** and **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ**.

ਸਮਾਲਨ [səmalən] See **ਸਮਾਰਨ**. 2 See **ਸੰਤਾਲਨ**.

ਸਮਾਲਿ [səmalɪ] safely. 2 cautiously. "sahu sujanu he lesi vəsətu səmalɪ."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਮਾਲੁ [səmalu] See **ਸੰਤਾਲੁ**.

ਸਮਾਲੇਨ [səmalən] remember. 2 safeguard.

ਸਮਾਲੋਚਨਾ [səmalocna] *Skt n* a careful appraisal. 2 a critical evaluation. See **ਅਲੋਚਨਾ**.

ਸਮਾਵਨ [səmaʋən], **ਸਮਾਵਨਾ** [səmaʋna] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ**. "kith-hu upjē kəh rəhē kəh mahɪ səmaʋē."—*var basāt*. 2 to breathe one's last, leave this body. "janyo səbhɪn səmaʋən bhāē."—*GPS*.

ਸਮਾਵੇ [səmaʋe] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

ਸਮਾਵੇਸ਼ [səmaʋeʃ] *Skt* सम-आ-विश *n* condensation of many meanings into one. 2 obstinacy. 3 an entry, admittance. 4 a comprisal. 5 a resolution.

ਸਮਾਵੈ [səmaʋe] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

ਸਮਿਓ [səmiɔ] *n* time, hour. "nanək səmiɔ rəmi gəɪo."—*s m 9*.

ਸਮਿਆ [səmiə] *adj* asleep. 2 See **ਸਮਝਾ**.

ਸਮਿਆਨਾ [səmiəna] *P* سميانه *n* a canopy, tent.

ਸਮਿਗ੍ਰੀ [səmigri] See **ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ**. "səgəl səmigri ekəs ghəɪ mahɪ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਮਿਤ [səmit] See **ਸਮਿਤਿ**. 2 *Skt* स्मित *adj* blossoming. 3 smiling. "kəmlanən vak kəhe səmitə."—*NP*. 4 *Skt* समित *adj* annihilated. 5 serene, tranquil.

ਸਮਿਤਪਾਣਿ [səmitpaɪni] *Skt* समित्पाणि *adj* who holds fuel in his hand for use in the sacrificial fire. 2 who in his hand holds fuel to offer to the guru.

ਸਮਿਤਿ [səmitɪ] *ਸ-ਮਿਤਿ* *adj* measured, proven, weighed, balanced. 2 *Skt n* a battle, war. 3 an assembly, committee. 4 an alliance, a union.

ਸਮਿਥ [səmith] Sir Harry G.W. Smith who was born in 1787. After joining the English army 1805, he showed great courage in several battles. He became a junior general in the British Indian Army in 1839. In 1846 he earned a lot of fame by winning the battle of Aliwal against the Sikhs; and in 1847 he became the governor of Cape of Good Hope. He died in 1860. 'Harry Smith' and 'Aliwal' are towns named after him. In South Africa

there is another town 'Lady Smith' in the name of his Spanish wife. 2 *Skt* fire. 3 oblation. 4 a battle.

ਸਮੀ [səmi] *Skt* *n* jand, a tree (prosopis spicegala) *L* Mimosa Suma. See ਸਮੰਬਰ and ਸਮੀਗਰਭ. 2 *Skt* ਜਸਿਨ੍ *adj* destroyer, pacifier/deliverer.

ਸਮੀਆ [səmia] See ਸਮੀ *adj* peaceful; who is pacified. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਯਾ *part* middle, inbetween. 3 close by. "jaka mit sajan he səmia. tisu jən kəu kəhu kaki kəmia."—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਮੀਕਣ [səmiḱṇ] See ਸਮੀਛਨ.

ਸਮੀਗਰਭ [səmiḱarəbh] *Skt* ਸਮੀਗਭੰ *n* fire; a conflagration produced by rubbing twigs of the Jand tree which rishis regarded supremely pure for yags and sacrificial fires.

ਸਮੀਚੀਨ [səmicin] *Skt* *adj* capable, suitable. 2 entire, complete.

ਸਮੀਛਨ [səmiḱhən] *Skt* ਸਮ੍-ਈਕਣ. ਸਮੀਕਣ *n* the process of deliberating; carefully considering.

ਸਮੀਛਾ [səmiḱha] *Skt* ਸਮੀਛਾ See ਸਮੀਛਨ. *n* a point of view. 2 an opinion, agreement. 3 a decision.

ਸਮੀਜੇ [səmiḱje] take rest. 2 blend in, mix in. "nanək sukh səhəjī səmiḱje."—*ram m 5*. 3 is absorbed.

ਸਮੀਤਾ [səmita] *adj* absorbed, mixed. 2 blossoming, developed. "bujhī səcū səmita."—*var guj l m 3*.

ਸਮੀਪ [səmiḱp] *Skt* *adv* near, in proximity, close.

ਸਮੀਪਤ [səmiḱpət] *adj* very close, very near. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਦਯਾ *n* the sky. "mirət lok pəral səmiḱpət əsthīr than jīsu he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਮੀਰ [səmir] *Skt* *n* ਸਮ੍-ਈਰ. (cool) breeze, wind, air. 2 See ਜੋਧ ਰਾਜ.

ਸਮੀਰਸੁਤ [səmirsut], ਸਮੀਰ ਤਨਯ [səmir tənəy] *n* the son of the wind (Hanuman) 2 Bhimsen.

ਸਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ [səmir da koṭ] See ਕੋਟ ਸਮੀਰ.

ਸਮੀਲਾ [səmila] *adj* mixed, blended.

ਸਮੁਹ [səmuḱ] *adj* face to face, in front. 2 upto

the brim. "palī səmuḱa sərvar bhəra."—*s kabir*. 'The pond is full to the brim.'

ਸਮੁਹਾ [səmuḱa] See ਸਮੁਹ.

ਸਮੁਹਾਇ [səmuḱai] ਸਮੁਖ-ਆਇ. came face to face. "əvər kəvən səmuḱai he?"—*parəs*. 'will come face to face.'

ਸਮੁਹਾਤ [səmuḱat] *v* confronts, faces.

ਸਮੁਹਿ [səmuḱi], ਸਮੁਹੇ [səmuḱe] See ਸਮੁਹ.

ਸਮੁਖ [səmuḱh] *adj* facing, in front. "səmuḱh pəramuḱh kəbi vicrəte."—*GPS*.

ਸਮੁਚਾ [səmuḱa], ਸਮੁਚੈ [səmuḱe], ਸਮੁਚਯ [səmuḱcay] *Skt* ਸਮੁਚਯ *n* relating or connecting by using a single verb words that are not in consonance with each other, being paradoxical. e.g. murəkh, pəḍīt, kəvi, bhəḍ, rajdərbar nū ja rəhe hən. The verb 'ja rəhe hən' applies to all the nouns. 2 a figure of speech, in which many sentiments/emotions are simultaneously aroused in the mind.

Example:

pēde xā de kəṭh pər cəli guru təlvar,
ṣok krīpa pəchtau təb ude bhəe rīk bar.

(b) If this work is accomplished by many who unite to do it, it is another form of səmuḱcay.

Example:

sūdarta yovən c dhən mīl prəbhuta sō,
nər mən vīkhe bəhu məd upjat hē.

ਸਮੁੱਚਤ [səmuḱcət] *Skt* ਸਮੁਚਿਤ *adj* increased. 2 high. "səmuḱcət ke bəhīyā gəhī."—*krīsən*.

ਸਮੁੱਝੇ [səmuḱhe] attains knowledge, becomes aware, understands. "sadhu sēgəti mīlī səhəjī səmuḱhe."—*BG*

ਸਮੁੱਦ [səmuḱ] *n* ਸਮ੍-ਉਦ an ocean, sea. 2 *adj* blissful; happy.

ਸਮੁੱਦ [səmuḱd] an ocean. See ਸਮੁੱਦ. 2 *adj* bounded. 3 upto the border. 4 *n* a bay, gulf. "apī səmuḱd apī he sagər."—*var bīha m 4*.

ਸਮੁੱਦ ਸਾਗਰ [səmuḱd sagər] *adj* an ocean extending to the horizon; a sea extending to the border.

"jeta sāmūdu sagaru niri bhāria tete aṅṅaṅ hamare."—*gāu m I*.

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਖਾਂ [sāmūd xā] See ਅਥਵਾ ਸਮਦਖਨ.

ਸਮੁੰਦਪਾਨ [sāmūdpan] *n* a potable liquid extracted from the sea; alcohol; wine.

"sāmūdpan panke. gāji kṛīpaṅ paṅī le."—*cāḍi 2*.¹

ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [sāmūdār], ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [sāmūdār] See ਸਮੁੰਦ. 2 *xa* milk.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਾਧਾਰੀ [sāmūdradhari] *xa* one who lives on milk (ਸਮੁੰਦਰ) alone.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾ [sāmūda] See ਸਮੰਦ. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev to whom the Guru expounded the attributes of spiritual versus and non-spiritual qualities essential for salvation.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾਇ [sāmudai], ਸਮੁੰਦਾਯ [sāmuday] *Skt n* a gathering, group. 2 a battle, war. 3 progress, advancement.

ਸਮੁੰਦਿ [sāmūdi] in the ocean. "nādia aṭe vah pavhi sāmūdi nā jāniāhi."—*japu*.

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ ਸਾਗਰ [sāmūdu sagaru] See ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ [sāmudr] *Skt n* ਸਮੁੰਦ-ਉਂਦ that which completely wets; the sea, ocean. This is the body of water that covers $\frac{3}{4}$ portion of the earth. Scholars have visualised its five parts as follows:

(a) The first, spreading from America to Europe and touching half of Africa, is known as the Atlantic.²

(b) The ocean between Americas and Asia is known as the Pacific.³

(c) That which spreads from Africa to India and Australia is the Indian Ocean.⁴

(d) Arctic⁵ Ocean is the body of water that

¹Some think that this text is an error on the part of the writer. The original text is — "su mādypan panke."

²ਅੰਧ ਮਹਾਂਸਾਗਰ.

³ਸਾਂਝ ਮਹਾਂ ਸਾਗਰ.

⁴ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਾਗਰ.

⁵ਉੱਤਰੀ ਸਮੁੰਦ.

is to the north of Asia, Europe and America and surrounds the North Pole.

(e) That surrounding the South Pole is known as the Antarctic⁶ Ocean.

If one considers this carefully, then there are only the northern and southern oceans, the other three are included in them.

A part of the sea that encroaches upon land is known as 'bay' i.e. Bay of Bengal. The depth of the ocean is not uniform everywhere, but the maximum depth is thirty thousand feet. The tides of oceans greatly influence the climate. The water is less hot or cold according to the geographical degrees of latitude; it is icy cold near the Poles, but the quality of water is uniform everywhere. Scholars have identified nineteen different elements, in which salinity is predominant; the pressure of water in the sea increases by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per square inch at the depth of every 33 feet. In this manner the pressure of water at a depth of 12000 feet would be 70 maunds per square inch.

The light of the sun's rays can penetrate upto a depth of 330 feet, below which this penetration gradually decreases and there is complete darkness below 5580 feet.

The waxing and waning of the moon has a lot of impact on the tides. See ਜੁਲਾਹਾਟਾ.

There has been enormous advancement in oceanography and sophisticated instruments can now measure accurately the depth of the sea, increase in salinity, the movement of the tides, temperature etc.

The Purans have described seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ and for an accepted opinion on its origin see ਸਾਗਰ. "khar sāmudr dḥāḍholie."—*maru a m I*. 2 an indicator of number seven because the seas recognised are as many.

⁶ਦੱਖਣੀ ਸਾਗਰ.

3 ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁ also means the sky in the Nighantu.
4 *xa* milk. 5 *adja* coin that has official stamp on it. 6 wealthy, rich.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਸਤ [səmuḍrsut] *n* the moon.—*sānama*.
2 If we accept this etymology then fourteen gems and pearls, corals etc. can be called *səmuḍrsut*.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਸਤ ਧਰ ਚਰ [səmuḍrsut dhər cār] *n* son of the ocean, the moon; the sky that holds it and the arrow roaming therein.—*sānama*. 2 a bird. 3 a cloud.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਸਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ [səmuḍrsut dhər dhər] *n* the moon-embracer (sky), the arrow (star) embedded in it.—*sānama*. 2 Shiv, whom the moon adorns; Kailash on whose top Shiv resides.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਥੇਨ [səmuḍrphen] the foam of the ocean.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਬਾਜਿ [səmuḍrbajī] *n* hippopotamus.
2 Ucheshrava, the sun's horse that emerged during the churning of the ocean. See ਲੋਹੀਅੰ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਮੇਖਲਾ [səmuḍrmekhla] earth, that has made the ocean a girdle.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਰਿਪੁ [səmuḍr-ripu] See ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [səmuḍrik], ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੀਕ [səmuḍrik] See ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. "pəḍhyo səmuḍrik mē bəhu sodha."—*NP*.

ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ [səmuḍhəriā], ਸਮੁਧਰੇ [səmuḍhərə], ਸਮੁਧਾ [səmuḍha] *Skt* ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਧ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* properly made, well established; salvaged. "kulsābuh səmuḍhərə."—*səveye m 3 ke*. 2 lifted, raised to a high rank. "siv sənkaḍi səmuḍhəriā."—*səveye m 3 ke*. "sadh sāgəṭi mīli mēhā əsadh səmuḍha."—*BG*

ਸਮੁਧਿਤ [səmuḍhrit] See ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ.

ਸਮੁਨਤਿ [səmuḍnəṭi] *Skt* ਸਮੁਨਤਿ *n* progress.
2 superiority.

ਸਮੁਲਵੈ [səmulvə] narrates, utters. "həri pərsio kəl səmulvə."—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਸਮੁਲੇ [səmule] joyful. "səmule sur əhure jēg."—*ramav*. See ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ.

ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ [səmuḷlas] *Skt* ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ *n* extreme joy, complete bliss. 2 exultation, heart's desire.

ਸਮੂਹ [səmuḥ] *Skt n* a group, community. 2 *adv* completely, with all customary rituals. "mai ri, mati cəṛəṇ səmuḥ."—*sar m 5*. See ਸਬੂਹ 2.
3 superb imagination.

ਸਮੂਚਾ [səmuca] See ਸਮੁੱਚਾ.

ਸਮੂਰ [səmur] *P* سمر a sable fox, the skin of which is worn as dress by rich people; sable-fur. 2 *Skt* ਸਮੂਰ deerskin that students sit on while studying the Veds.

ਸਮੂਰਤੁ [səmurəṭu] *n* an auspicious hour, lucky time. "bhəlo səmurəṭu pura."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adj* with a beautiful figure. 3 with a form; incarnate.

ਸਮੇਉ [səmeu], ਸਮੇਇ [səmei] *n* absorption, merger. See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "gəṛəb nivarī səmeu."—*sri m 1*. "seva surəṭi səmei."—*māla m 3*.
2 *adj* absorbable.

ਸਮੇਹ [səmeḥ] *adj* with rain. 2 cloudy. 3 *n* same face, countenance, feature. "gīrgəṭ hi ke rāg kəməḷ səmeḥ bəhu."—*BGK*. 'Even the chameleon has colour that looks like the pink of lotus flowers.'

ਸਮੇਕ [səmek] *adj* equivalent, equal. 2 See ਸਮਜਕ.

ਸਮੇਜ [səmej] *adj* united, mixed, blended, inclusive. "mat ōṇayo prem səmej."—*GV 6*.

ਸਮੇਟਣਾ [səmeṭṇa], ਸਮੇਟਨ [səmeṭən] *v* to collect, gather scattered things in one place. "lax dhīan drisəṭi səmeṭiā."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸਮੇਤ [səmet] *part* including, alongwith, inclusive.

ਸਮੇਵ [səmev] *adj* mixed, absorbed. "māte səmev cəṛṇəṭ ōdhṛəṇəṭ bhe dūtəṛəḥ."—*səhəs m 5*. engrossed in love, they lie at his feet. "sri gurudev səmev su sāgəṭ."—*BGK*. 2 *adv* self, oneself, by oneself.

ਸਮੇ [səme] *n* time, hour. "ek səme mokəu gəhī bādhe."—*sar namdev*. 2 sleeps, repose,

slumbers. "hukmo seve hukamu aradhe hukme same samae."—*sava m 4*.

ਸਮੇਸਰ [samesar], ਸਮੇਸਰਿ [samesari] in time.

2 See ਸਮਸਰ. "drisatī samesari."—*ram a m 1*.

ਸਮੇਟਿ [samoī], ਸਮੇਟੀ [samoī] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮੇਟਾ. "guru mēhī apu samoi sabad vartara."—*var mēla m 1*. "ghatī ghatī joti samoi."—*sor m 1*.

ਸਮੇਗੀ [samogī] time gone by. "ramdas guru amar samogi."—*BG*.

ਸਮੇਣਾ [samoṇa] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. 2 *v* to mix. 3 to mix cold and hot to make it even.

ਸਮੇਧ [samodh] *n* an address; knowledge of the whole. "sake nā samodh mān trisna nā mari hē."—*BGK*. 2 *adj* aware, with full knowledge.

ਸਮੇਰੈ [samohē] *adv* facing, in front, face to face. "sarab dano samohē sidh ye."—*mādhata*.

ਸਮੈ [samē] See ਸਮ. 2 See ਸਮੰਜੀਐ.

ਸਮੰਜਸ [samājas] *Skt* समजस् *adj* that which is suitable; appropriate, apposite, proper.

ਸਮੰਜੀਐ [samājie] See ਮੰਜੀਐ. 2 ਸਮੰ-ਜੀਐ. "prabhu choḍī an lage narākī samā jie."—*var jet*. 'Hellish is life.'

ਸਮੰਤ [samāt] *Skt* good end; whose phase is good; neighbourhood. 2 a boundary, limit. 3 *adv* all around, surrounding. 4 near, close. 5 See ਸਮਾਂਤ.

ਸਮੰਦ [samād] *P* سمندر *n* a cream-coloured horse.

ਸਮੁਾ [samha] See ਸਮਾਯ 2.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sammulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਮੁਥ [samrath] See ਸਮਰਥ. "tū samrath purakhu mīhervanu."—*dhana m 5*. "he samrath agam puran."—*mala m 4 partal*.

ਸਮੁਜ [samraj], ਸਮੁਟ [samrat] *Skt* समजक-ਰਾਜਤੇ a rajah, monarch, emperor, king of kings.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧ [samriddh] *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* with great powers, magnificent. "samriddh ben rakhie."—*brāham*.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧਿ [samriddhi] *Skt* समृद्धि *n* magnificence,

glory. "samriddhivan hve joi."—*NP*.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧੁ [samriddhu] See ਸਮ੍ਰਿਧ.

ਸਮਜ [samy] See ਸਮਜ਼.

ਸਮਜਕ [samyak] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸਮਜਤਾ [samyta] See ਸਮਜਤਾ.

ਸਯ [say] *n* a hundred, century. "say sahas samp-hi."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 'Lakhs of objects are offered.' 2 *A* ॐ an object, thing, entity.

3 *Skt* शय rest; a state. 4 sleep. 5 mind.

ਸਯਨ [sayan] *Skt* *n* a bed. 2 sleep.

ਸਯਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [sayan ekadashi] *Skt* शयनैकादशी the eleventh day of the lunar month of Harh of the Bikrami era. According to Hindu mythology Vishnu begins his sleep from this day. See ਦੇਵੇਥਾਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਸਯਾਸਤ [sayasat] See ਜਿਆਸਤ.

ਸਯਾਨ [sayan] See ਸੈਆਨ.

ਸਯਾਮ [sayam] See ਸਯਾਮ.

ਸਯਾਰ [sayar] *n* a jackal. 2 *A* ۛ one who travels. 3 a revolving star.

ਸਯਾਲ [sayal] *n* See ਸੀਆਲ. 2 See ਸਯਾਰ. 3 a famous tribe of Muslims in Jhang district that originated from Panwar Rajputs. Heer's lover, Ranjha belonged to this tribe. "jun sayal jat ki dharo."—*caritr 98*.

ਸਯਾਕਾਲ [sayākal] See ਸਾਯਾਕਾਲ. "tuhi pit bana sayākal dharyo."—*caritr 1*.

ਸਯਾਦਨ [sayādan] See ਸਯਾਦਨ.

ਸਯਾਦਰੀ [sayādri] See ਸੈਰਪ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਯਾਦ [sayyad] See ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਯਾਯਾ [sayya] *Skt* शया *n* a cot, bed, couch.

ਸਯਾਯਦ [sayyad] See ਸਈਆਦ.

ਸਰ [sar] *Skt* सरस् *n* a pond. "sar bhari thal hariavle."—*sri a m 1*. "nau sar subhar dāsvē pure."—*siddhgosatī*. Here sar stands for senses. 2 water. "bhanē thal siri sar vāhe."—*suhi m 1 sucaji*. 'There is water on the dune'.

3 शर an arrow; a shaft. "sar sādhe agas kau."—*var majh m 2*. 4 a reed, saccharum arundinaceum "ape dhanukh ape sar bana."

—*maru solhe m l*. 'He is himself the reed and the steel.' 5 indicative of number five because Kam, the god of Love is supposed to have five arrows. 6 cream of milk. 7 root of plant *Cymbopogon arom aticus*. 8 *Pkt* appropriate time, suitable hour. "sər əpsər ki sar nə janhi."—*sor m l*. 9 equal, even. "name sər bhərī sona lehu."—*bher namdev*. 10 a sea, ocean. 11 a breath, voice, life. "avət jat nak sər hoi."—*gṣḍ kəbir*. 'is the limit of endurance.' 12 *P* / the top of the head; head. "məm sər muī əjrail gərīphətəh."—*tlāg m l*. "nə əkəl sər."—*var sar m l*. 13 a victory, triumph. "des sərəb sər kino."—*GPS*. 14 a chieftain. 15 *A* 𐂔 evil, wickedness. 16 *Dg* milk.

ਸਰ ਅਪਸਰ [sər əpsər] See ਸਰ and ਅਪਸਰ.

ਸਰਅਰਿ [sər-ərī] *n* an arrow with a half-moon. —*sənama*. 'a sickle shaft that can destroy the enemy's arrow.' 2 sword.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਈ [sərəi] See ਸਰਯੀ. 2 enough, sufficient. See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਸ [səras] *Skt* adj juicy, moist. 2 with the nine emotions/sentiments of poetics. 3 The six types of flavours. 4 with pleasure. "rut aile sarəs bəsət mah."—*bəsət m l*. 5 *Skt* सदा balanced, even. "apən sarəs kiəu nə jəgət koi."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 6 *Skt* सखी happy, glad. "sikh sət səbhī sərse hoe."—*sor m 5*. 7 *Pkt* extra, more, excessive.

ਸਰਸਉ [sərsəu] See ਸਰਸ. 2 *n* mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "kaci sərəu pelīke."—*s kəbir*.

ਸਰਸਅੜਾ [səras-əṛa] adj was elated, felt happy. See ਸਰਸ.

ਸਰਸਨ [sərsən] See ਸਰਸ 6. to flourish; to be happy; to burst with happiness. "dərsən pərsən sərən hərsən."—*asa m 5*.

ਸਰਸਪ [sərsəp] *Skt* सरप n mustard, rapeseed plant or crop. See *P* سرسپ ਸਰਸਫ.

ਸਰਸਵ [sərsəv] See ਸਰਸਪ. "tā məhī dər

sərsəvhī dayo."—*cəritr 95*.

ਸਰਸਾ [sərsa] a town in district Hissar founded in the sixth century AD by Saras Rajput, where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Nanak Dev is located near the house of the five pirs. It is a famous pilgrimage as Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here while travelling from Malva towards the South. Nabha's ruler, Maharaja Hira Singh spent a lot of money to get a beautiful gurdwara constructed there. The gurdwara gets an annual grant of Rs. 325/- from Patiala and Rs. 26/- from Nabha. There is some non-irrigating land donated to the gurdwara by devotees of some villages. Sarsa is a station on the Bombay Baroda Central India Railway. 2 a rivulet between Anandpur and Chamkaur. When Guru Gobind Singh left Anandpur for Chamkaur, then many Sikhs were drowned in this rivulet and a lot of war material also got lost. This event is known as 'gurumaria' among the Sikhs.

ਸਰਸਾਈ [sərsai] *n* excess, tyranny. 2 happiness, joy.

ਸਰ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sər sastrə] *n* Dhanurved. See ਗੰਤਾ 2. ਸਰਸਾਹੀ [sərsahi] *n* a measure of weight that is one sixteenth of a kacha seer, or two tolas. 2 a measure of land that is the ninth portion of a marla.¹ See ਮਿਣਤੀ.

ਸਰਸਮ [sərsam] *P* سرسر tumour in the head; swelling in the brain. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ for information on this disease.

ਸਰਸਾਰ [sərsar] *P* سرسر adj intoxicated, drunk. 2 drowned in, absorbed.

ਸਰਸਿਅੜਾ [sərsiəṛa], ਸਰਸਿਆ [sərsiə] adj happy, elated. "sərsiəre mere bhai səbh mīta."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸਰਸਿਜ [sərsij] *n* a lotus, which blossoms in a pond.

ਸਰਸਿਜ ਸੁਤ [sərsijsut] the son of lotus, Brahma.

¹sarsahi or bisvasi is one and the same thing.

ਸਰਸੀ [sərsi] See ਸਰਣ. will be completed. "man sarsi kaj."—*bāsāt kabir*. 2 exceeded. 3 was delighted. 4 *n* a metre in poetry. that was named suthra in Gurupad Prem Prakash by Bawa Sumer Singh. It has four lines of 27 matras each: the first pause is at the 16th matra, the second at the subsequent eleventh matra and the end is organised as guru and laghu (S)

Example:

eka mai jugatī vīai, tīnī cele pervaṇu,
īku sāsari īku bhāḍari, īku lae dibaṇu.

—japu.

pārdara pārdhān pārlōbha, hāume bīkhe
bīkar,

dusābhau tāj nīd pārai, kam krodh cāḍar.

—māla m 1.

(b) The characteristic of *vārṇik sarsi* metre is that it has four lines, and each line has matra-combinations as III, ISI, SII, ISI, ISI, ISI, SIS. There are two pauses, one after the eleventh character, and the other after the tenth thereafter. This metre is also called *pāckavli*.

Example:

sīmrat prem se guru gīra, rāhte jāg me sēda
sukhi,

kārat bīhar kar jāgke, nāhī hovāt so kēda
dukhi.

5 got juicy; succulent. 6 *Skt* a pond; a tank full of water. "jo bhāv bhurī bhāra sarsi."

—NP.

ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ [sərsiruh] *Skt n* that which grows in a pond; a lotus.

ਸਰਸੂਤੀ [sərsuti] See ਸਰਸੂਤੀ. "gūga jāmna godavri sarsuti, te kārhi udām dhurī sadhu ki tai."

—māla m 4.

ਸਰਸੇਰੂ [sərseru], ਸਰਸੇਰੋ [sərsero] lotus. See ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ. "pāk bīkhe bāsta rās me rās urādh ko nīsa sarsero."—NP. 'The lotus blossoms

happily in mire and water and emerges higher than them.'

ਸਰਸੋ [sərsō] See ਸਰਸਪ.

ਸਰਸੋਧ [sərsodh] ਸਰਸੋਧ *n* a temple of arrows. "cāhū or ghīryo sarsodh sīvā."—*rudr*. 'So many arrows were showered from all sides that a temple of arrows got erected.'

ਸਰਸੂਤ [sərsavāt] *Skt* ਸਰਸਵਤ *n* that which contains water; a pond or a tank. 2 a sea, an ocean. 3 See ਸਰਸੂਤ. 4 *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸਰਸੂਤੀ [sərsavati] *Skt n* land made wet with water. 2 Saraswati is the name of a river in the Veds at the border of Brahmavart, which the Aryans first inhabited and considered Saraswati to be as pure as subsequently their inheritors regarded the Ganges. Now it flows out from Sirmaur area and disappears into the sand and re-emerges at many places and meets Ghaggar in the area of Patiala. 3 according to the Purans, wife of Brahma, the goddess of knowledge and speech. Her beauty is described as — "cīṭṭa rāg, āg sājile, māstāk te cādrma, hāthh vīcc vīna, kāmāl phull vīcc virajman."

The Vaishnavas of Bengal believe that, like Lachhmi and Ganga, she was the consort of Vishnu. Once all the three goddesses fought amongst themselves, then Vishnu, believing Saraswati to be quarrelsome, as also realizing that he couldn't handle more than one consort, gave Saraswati to Brahma and Ganga to Shiv and kept Lachhmi for himself. 4 brahmi, a herb. 5 malkāgni, a scrambling shrub and its bitter seed. 6 a cow. 7 *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸਰਹ [sərah] See ਸਰਾ.

ਸਰਹੱਦ [sərhadd] *P* a boundary, a line which demarcates the border of a country or land.

ਸਰਹਾਲੀ [sərhali] a village in district Amritsar known for Gurdwara Chubacha Sahib, raised

in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. See **ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** 2.

ਸਰਹਿੰਦ [sərhɪd] an important town of Hindustan. Ferozeshah Tughlaq separated it from the rule of Samana and made it the capital of a suba with this name. It was a large and wealthy town during the Mughal reign and had twenty-eight districts under it. On 13 Poh Sammat 1761, Vazir Khan the subedar got the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, killed here, as a result of which Mata Gujri also breathed her last in utter grief.

Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind on 1 Jeth Sammat 1767 and killed Vazir Khan. In Sammat 1820 Hakim Zain Khan was eliminated by the Khalsa Dal and gurdwaras were raised in Sirhind. The town is known as 'Gurumari' amongst the Sikhs; now it is in the state of Patiala. See **ਫਤੇ ਗੜ੍ਹ**. Sirhind has the following gurdwaras:

1 Shaheedganj 1. When Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind, six thousand Sikhs were cremated here.

2 Shaheedganj 2. Jathedar Sukha Singh was martyred here while inflicting defeat upon Jain Khan.

3 Shaheedganj 3. Jathedar Malla Singh was martyred here while scoring victory over Jain Khan.

4 Jotisaroop, the place where the Sahibzadas and Mataji, their grandmother, were cremated.

5 Tharha Sahib, where the sixth Guru Bhai Santokh Singh has shown the capture of Sirhind before the passing away of Guru Gobind Singh and even Giani Gyan Singh has given the year of it as 1764 (Sammat). However this is a grave error, because in this year, Banda Bahadur had not even met Guru Gobind Singh.

rested for a while.

6 Fatehgarh, where the Sahibzadas were martyred. It has a grant of property worth four thousand rupees from the time of the Sikh rule and from Maharaja of Patiala. A huge fair is held here on 13 Poh. This place is about one and a half miles away from the railway station of Sirhind.

7 The tower of Mata Gujri, where she was under house arrest along with the Sahibzadas and where she breathed her last.

8 Vimangarh, the place where the bodies of Mataji and the Sahibzadas were brought from Fatehgarh and kept overnight to be bathed and taken for cremation to Jotisaroop. **ਸਰਹੰਗ** [sərhəŋg] *P* سرهنگ a chieftain, who is the head of soldiers. 2 a wrestler, an athlete. 3 chief of a kotwali (Police station). 4 a gate-keeper.

ਸਰਕ [səɾək] See **ਸਰਕਾ**. 2 See **ਸਰਕਣਾ**. 3 See **ਸਰਕਾਰ**. "səɾək səstrə jhar-hi."-VN. 4 **سرك** to shine. 5 the east, where the sun rises.

ਸਰਕਸ਼ [səɾkəʃ] *P* سرکش a rebel, mutineer. "səɾkəʃ hoɾ əphat ūthai."-GPS. 2 arrogant, proud.

ਸਰਕਣ [səɾkən], **ਸਰਕਣਾ** [səɾkənə] *Skt n* sliding. 2 shifting. 3 creeping slowly.

ਸਰਕਪ [səɾkəp] See **ਸਿਰਕਪ**.

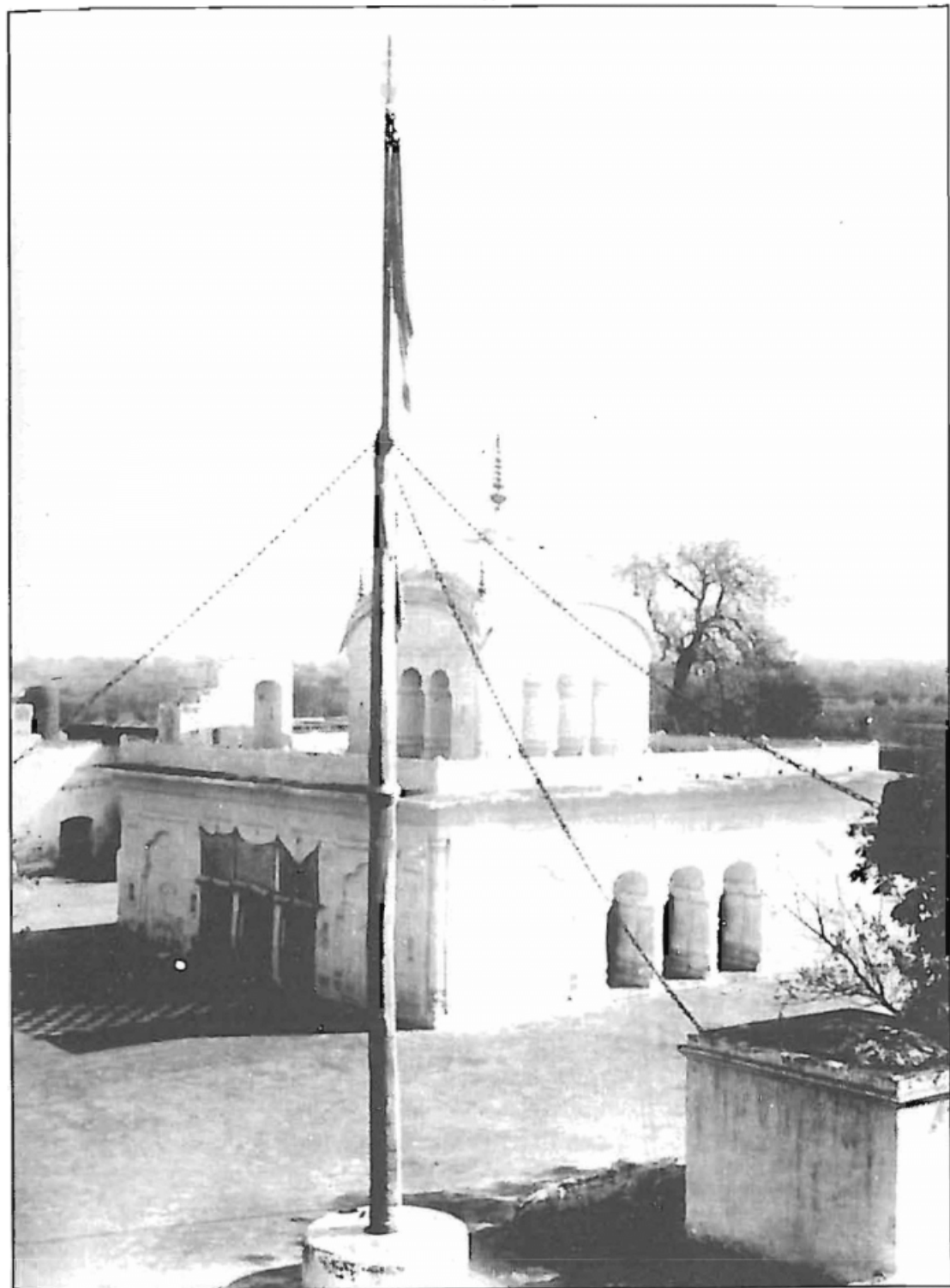
ਸਰਕਰਦਾ [səɾkəɾda] *P* سرکردہ a chief agent, headman of workers, chief officer.

ਸਰਕਰਾ [səɾkəɾa] *Skt* सरकरा *n* raw sugar. 2 sugar. 3 a pebble, gravel.

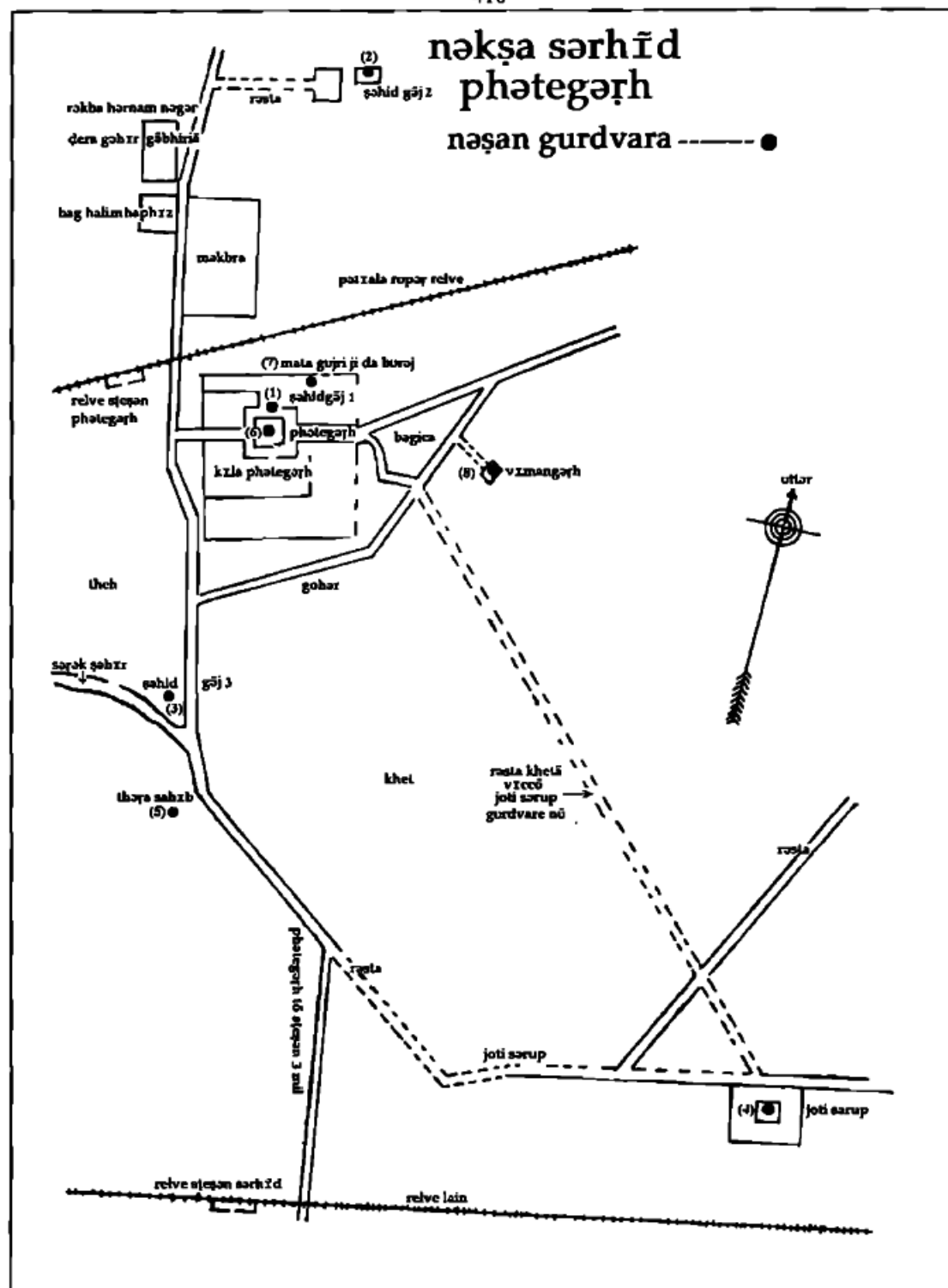
ਸਰਕੜਾ [səɾkəɾa] See **ਸਰਕੁੜਾ**.

ਸਰਕਾਮ [səɾkam] *P* سرکار *n* concern, relation, connection. 2 business. "əb nahɪ əvər səɾkam."-saveye *m* 5 *ke*.

ਸਰਕਾਰ [səɾkar] *P* سرکار *n* government. 2 a royal court. 3 a ruler. 4 the people. "duje bhair dusəɾu atma oho teri səɾkar."-sri *m* 3. 5 During the sMughal rule, the head office or



GURDWARA FATEHGARH SAHIB – SIRHIND



MAP OF SIRHIND – FATEHGARH

head officer was given this name. 6 *Skt* one who makes arrows.

ਸਰਗੁਣਾ [sarkuṇa] *Skt* शरकाण्ड a reed.

ਸਰਕੋਪ [sarkop], ਸਰਕੋਬ [sarkob] *P* سرکوب *adj* chief, boss, oppressor. "sarkop sardar." —*saloh* 2 *n* a mace, club.

ਸਰਕ੍ਰ [sarkrā] See ਸਰਕਰਾ 2. "asathī cur sarkrā." —*cāḍī* 2. 'crushed bones like pebbles on a riverside.'

ਸਰਕ੍ਹ [sarkh] See ਸਰਕਣ. the act of moving forward. "harkhe sarkhe basudevhi ke pag jai chuyo jəmna jəl te." —*krisān*. "səmuhi cāḍ sive sarkhe." —*krisān*. 2 with joy. 3 *A* سرخ the point of a sword or a spear. 4 a root, base. 5 a beginning, an origin.

ਸਰਕਸ਼ [sarkṣat] *P* سرکش *n* a caption, an address. 2 a receipt. "sarkṣat əb hi hām te lehu likhaṁke." —*cārītr* 162. 3 a certificate; a testimonial.

ਸਰਕਪ [sarkhəp] mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "sarkhəp sag bənai." —*NP*.

ਸਰਕ੍ਹਿਓ [sarkhiō], ਸਰਕ੍ਹਿਯੋ [sarkhyō] See ਸਰਖ. "krudhke juddh-hi ko sarkhyo he." —*cāḍī* 1. 2 See ਸਰਖ 3.

ਸਰਗ [sarəg] *Skt* सर्ग *n* See ਸੁਕ੍ਰ *n* a sacrifice, a renunciation. 2 a chapter; a section. 3 creation, world, earth. "lakhət sarəg bhəhrat." —*parəs*. 4 origin. 5 source of water, spring. 6 nature.

ਸਰਗਸ਼ਤ [sərgəṣat] *P* سرگشت *n* an umbrella, especially one held over the head of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony.

ਸਰਗਨਾ [sərgəna] *P* سرغن chief villain. 2 the head of a tribe.

ਸਰਗਮ [sərgəṁ] *Skt* सर्गम. *n* nomenclature of the seven ascending or descending notes: śaraj (ਸ), riṣabh (ਰ), gādhar (ਗ), mādhyam (ਮ), pācam (ਪ), dhāvet (ਧ), and niṣad (ਨ).

ਸਰਗਰਦਾਂ [sərgardā], ਸਰਗਰਦਾਨ [sərgardan] *P* سرگردان one whose head is spinning; amazed, befuddled.

ਸਰਗੁਣ [sərguṇ], ਸਰਗੁਨ [sərgun], ਸਰਗੁਨੀ [sərguni] *Skt* सर्गुण *adj* with qualities; with the three qualities of Maya: sāt, rāj, tam. "sərguṇ nīrguṇ thape naū." —*asa m* 5. "sərguṇ nīrākar." —*sukhmāni*. "tū nīrguṇ tū sərguni." —*gəu m* 5. 2 knowledgeable and skilled. 3 with a ਗੁਣ (rope).

ਸਰਗਾ [sərga] *Dg* *n* a honeybee.

ਸਰਗ੍ਹੀ [sərgi] *A* سرغی a meal taken before dawn. See ਰਮਜਾਨ 2.

ਸਰਚਣਾ [saracṇa] *v* to feel interested or satisfied. 2 to entertain. 3 to be content. "hām bhrata kih bidhi sārcaṁ." —*GPS*.

ਸਰਜ [saraj] *adj* dusty. 2 *n* a lotus flower. 3 *Skt* सर्ज warning; removal. "mar mar ke kop-hi sarje." —*cārītr* 405. 4 sal tree. 5 See ਸਰਜਨ 2. "apno mat sarjyo." —*GPS*. 6 *Skt* सर्ज : सर (from cream) ਜ (created, churned), churned out of cream; butter.

ਸਰਜਨ [sarjaj] The writer has erroneously transcribed this word instead of ਸੂਰਜਨ. There the meaning of ਸੂਰਜਨ is son of Surya (Sun), the horse. See ਅੰਗ 613. 2 See ਸੂਰਜਨ.

ਸਰਜਨ [sarjan] *Skt* सर्जन *n* the rear flank of the army. 2 origin, creation. "sudha sarovar ko sarjavat." —*GPS*. 3 a surgeon; a doctor who performs operations.

ਸਰਜਾਲ [sarjal], ਸਰਜਾਲਾ [sarjala] *n* a net cast in a pond to catch fish etc. "manu mara bādhio sarjal." —*bīla ə m* 1. 2 an illusion of water. ਸਰਜਾਲਿ [sarjalī] in the net. See ਸਰਜਾਲ 1.

ਸਰਜੀ [sarji] See ਸਰਜਨ. 2 *adj* alive; aware; animate. "sathavər te sunke sarji." —*krisān*.

ਸਰਜੀਉ [sarjiu] *adj* alive, aware, living. "sarjiu kaṭ-hi nīrjiu pui-hi." —*gəu kabir*.

ਸਰਜੀਤ [sarjit] *Skt* irrigated. *adj* watered, moist. 2 verdant. 3 possessing vital force. 4 the Creator, the Maker, "əgām sarjit sabaṁ." —*var māla m* 1.

ਸਰਜੁ [sarju] See ਸਰਯੁ. "ban panī kəman le

bihrēt sərju tīr.”—*ramav*.

ਸਰਜੁਦਾਸ [sərjudas] See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਸਰਟ [sarət], ਸਰਟਾ [sarṭa] *Skt* शर्ट *n* a lizard, chameleon.

ਸਰਡੋਬ [sərdob] *adj* water deep enough to rise above the head of a standing man. 2 covered from head to foot. “sar dōb loh me deh sor.”—*GPS*. ‘the entire body sheathed in armour and weapons.’

ਸਰਣ [sarən] *Skt n* a voyage; going away. 2 *Skt* a refuge, home. 3 a shelter, protection. 4 *adj* sheltering, protecting.

ਸਰਣਜਾਚਿਕ [sarənjacik] *adj* who supplicates for shelter; who seeks protection; one who asks for refuge. “sarənjacik prətipalən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਸਰਣਜੋਗ [sarən jog] *adj* worthy of refuge; deserving shelter.

ਸਰਣਾ [sarṇa] short form of ਸਰਣਾਗਤ. 2 *v* to be completed, to be accomplished. “tūjh bin kiū sərə.”—*brla chāt m 5*. “jini jini namu dhīara tīn ke kaj sərə.”—*barəhmaha majh m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਇ [sarṇai] a refugee. 2 a shelter, haven. “gərib das ki prəbhu sərṇai.”—*gāḍ m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਇਆ [sarṇaiā] a refugee; one who has come under protection. “səgəl tiagī nanək sərṇai.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਈ [sarṇai] shelter, refuge. “thakur tum sərṇai āia.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਣਾਗਤ [sarṇagət] *adj* one who has come for shelter. “sarṇagət prətipalək həri suami.”—*dhəna m 4*.

ਸਰਣਾਲ [sarṇalay] *n* a (place where refugees find) shelter. 2 a gurdwara. 3 the Creator.

ਸਰਣਿ [sarənī] See ਸਰਣ. 2 *Skt* a passage, path, way, footpath, road. ਸਰਣਿ is also correct. 3 *Skt* शरण्य capable of protecting one who has sought shelter. 4 the earth; land.

ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਰਥ [sarənī sāmraṭh] *adj* capable of

giving shelter. “sarənī sāmraṭh əgocər suami.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਸਰਣਿਸਮਾਈ [sarənīsamai] where refugees can be put; one who takes refugees under his protection. “sarənī samai das-hitu.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਰਣਿਸੂਰ [sarənīsur] *Skt* शरण्यसूर *adj* brave enough to protect refugees i.e. who doesn't give in but fights against the enemies. “sarənīsur bhəgvanhi.”—*var jet*. “sarənīsur phare jəmkagər.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਰਣਿ ਜੋਗ [sarənī jogu] *adj* capable of providing shelter. “sarənī jogu sāmraṭhu mohənu.”—*gəu chāt m 5*.

ਸਰਣਿਬੰਦਨ [sarənībēdan] worthy of respect as a protector. “sarənībēdan kərunapəte.”—*keda m 5*.

ਸਰਣੀ [sarṇi] See ਸਰਣ and ਸਰਣਿ.

ਸਰਣਜ [sarṇy] See ਸਰਣਜ.

ਸਰਤ [sarət] *A* سرت *n* a promise, vow. 2 a condition.

ਸਰਤਾ [sarṭa] See ਸਰਿਤਾ.

ਸਰਤਾਜ [sarṭaj] a coronet. 2 a canopy over the head. 3 chieftain, leader.

ਸਰਤਾਨ [sarṭan] *A* سرطان *n* the zodiac sign for Cancer. See ਕਰਕ. 2 *adj* courageous, brave.

ਸਰਤੇਸ [sarṭes] King of streams, the ocean. —*sənama*. 2 Lord Varun.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਤੇਸਜਾ [sarṭesja] poison born from the chief of the streams i.e. the ocean; venom.—*sənama*.

2 Lachhmi (goddess of wealth)—*sənama*.

ਸਰਤੇਸਰੀ [sarṭesri], ਸਰਤੇਸ੍ਵਰੀ [sarṭesvri] the queen of streams (rivers), Ganga.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਥਲੀ [sarṭhali] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh is situated.

ਸਰਦ [sarəd] *P* سرد *adj* cold, cool. 2 *Skt* सरद *n* autumn. “ruti sarəd əḍəbro əsu kəṭike həri piās jiu.”—*ram ruti m 5*. 3 a year. 4 a bow and arrow; a sheath; a quiver.

ਸਰਦਖਾਨਹ [sarədخانəh], ਸਰਦਖਾਨਾ [sarədkhana] *P* سردخانه *n* a cool home, basement or house

cooled by using damp jute cloth etc. "rəhɪt sərədkhane me joe."—GPS.

ਸਰ ਦਰਦ [sər dəɾəd] See ਸਿਰਪੀਤ.

ਸਰਦਲ [səɾdəl] *n* a threshold, the top arm of a door frame.

ਸਰਦਾ [səɾda] *n* one which offers sər (water); a bowl, cup. 2 *P* ੨੨/ a Kabuli melon, the seed of which was first brought to India by Babar. "sarde mægvaē ɪk ək."—GPS.

ਸਰਦਾਈ [səɾdai] *n* coolness. 2 a medicine or drink that cools, prepared by blending crushed almonds, cardamom, black peppers, chicory, petals of rose sown in Chet with mɪsri (sugar lumps) and cold water, especially drunk in the summer months. 3 ground bhāg (hemp) is also referred to as sərdaī by some people.

ਸਰਦਾਰ [səɾdar] *P* ੨੨/ a leader, chieftain, premier. 2 See ਸਰਦ. 3 a year. "səɾdar bɪsəṭɪcar kəli-əvtar chətr phɪraɪ."—kalki. 'For twenty four years Kaliavtar (prophet ordained to put an end to evil) will keep an umbrella over the head. i.e. will rule.'

ਸਰਦਾਰੀ [səɾdari] the rank of the sardar.

ਸਰਦੀ [səɾdi] *n* coldness, coolness; winter.

ਸਰਦੂਲ [səɾdul] See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ.

ਸਰਦੂਲ ਸਿੰਘ [səɾdul sɪŋh] the elder son of Baba Ala Singh who was born in 1715 and died during his father's life time in 1763.

ਸਰਧ [səɾədh] *Skt* faith, sentiment, belief. "sej bɪchəi sərədh əpara."—suhī *m* 5. 2 interest, wish, desire. "hor penəŋ ki həmarɪ sərədh gəi."—var vəd *m* 4. 3 *Skt* *n* an army. 4 *adj* strong.

ਸਰਧਨ [səɾdhan] *adj* wealthy, affluent. "nɪrdhan sərədhən donəu bhai."—bher kabir.

ਸਰਧਾ [səɾdha] *n* faith, belief. See ਸੁੱਧ. "səɾdha laɟi səŋɪ prɪtmē."—ram ruti *m* 5.

ਸਰਧਿ [səɾədhɪ] *adj* venerable, worthy of devotion. "səɾədhɪ kəu sərədhɪa."—maru jədev. 'worshipped the Creator worthy of devotion.' 2 a sheath, quiver. See ਦਿਧੁਧਿ.

ਸਰਧਿਆ [səɾdhiə] See ਸਰਧਿ. 2 faith. "bəhət mən sərədhɪa."—asa chāt *m* 4.

ਸਰਨ [səɾən] *n* slope next to a well on which oxen walk as they pull a leather bucket. See ਸਰਨਿ. "apən sərən dɪsa təb gəyo."—GPS.

2 See ਸਰਣ. 3. "sərən pərən sadhu, an than bɪsare."—sar pəɾtal *m* 5. 3 a veterinary disease that slackens the muscles of the legs.

ਸਰਨਗ [səɾnəg] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee.

ਸਰਨਭਾ [səɾnəbha] See ਭਾ.

ਸਰਨਰੀਆ [səɾnəriə] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee. "nanək sərənriə."—bɪha *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਾਈ [səɾnai] a shelter, refuge. See ਸਰਣਾਈ. 2 *Skt* ਸਰਨਾਈ. "kɪsɪ tula de kɪs sərənai. kɪs hū noka det cəɬhai."—NP.

ਸਰਨਾਹੀ [səɾnahi] disproportionate. 2 a shelter, refuge, haven. "pəg ləɟɪ ram rəhe sərənəhi."—dhəna kabir.

ਸਰਨਾਗ [səɾnəg] short form for ਸਰਨਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਤ [səɾnəgət] See ਸਰਣਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਨਾ [səɾnəgna] a refugee, one who has beseeched for shelter. "jo prəbhu ki sərənəgna."—maru ə *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਾਗੈ [səɾnəgə] is sheltered. "nanək sərənəgə."—bɪla *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਾਜੋਗ [səɾnəjog], ਸਰਨਿਜੋਗ [səɾənɪjog] qualified to accept shelter. "mənəsa purən sərənəjog."—sukhməni. "tu səmrəthu sərənɪjog."—kan *m* 5.

ਸਰਨਜ [səɾənɪ] *Skt* शरण्य *adj* one who protects the refugee. 2 one capable of protecting the sheltered. "sərnəy səhəyā."—VN.

ਸਰਪ [səɾəp] *Skt* सर्प (See ਸ੍ਰਿਪ) voyage, gait. 2 slow pace, tardy movement. 3 a snake, serpent. "kəi janəm pəkhi sərəp hoɪo."—gəu *m* 5. See ਸਰਪਿੰਦ.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤ [səɾəptat] Kashyap, the father of snakes.—sənama.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤਣੀ ਇਸਟੀ [səɾəptatni ɪsɪti] *n* military.

army.—*sānāma*. Kasyap, the father of snakes, his earth, the army of his patron Lord.

ਸਰਪਨੀ [səɾəpnɪ], **ਸਰਪਨੀ** [səɾəpnɪ] *Skt* सर्पिणी *n* a female snake. 2 i.e. maya. “səɾəpnɪ ke vəsɪ jɪəɾa.”—*sri ə m 1*. “səɾəpnɪ te upəɾɪ nəhi bəliā.”—*asa kabir*.

ਸਰਪਮੇਧ [səɾəpmədʰ], **ਸਰਪਯਗਯ** [səɾəpyəgy] a religious sacrifice involving violence to snakes. This was the sacrifice Janamejya conducted to avenge the death of his father Parichhat (Parikshit) at the hands of the snakes. The place where this sacrifice took place was ‘səɾəpdəmən-kṣetr’ and is now known as “spidō” in the Jind State.

ਸਰਪਰ [səɾpəɾ] *Pkt* adv without doubt, unquestionably; indisputably. “səɾpəɾ uthi calṇa.”—*sri m 5*. “rəgu nə ləgi parbrāham ta səɾpəɾ nəke jaɪ.”—*sri ə m 5*. 2 on the head.

ਸਰਪਰਸਤੁ [səɾpəɾəstɪ] *P* سرپرست *adj* a patron, protector.

ਸਰਪਰਸਤੀ [səɾpəɾəstɪ] *n* patronage.

ਸਰਪਰਾਜ [səɾəpraj] *n* Sheshnag. 2 Vasuki.

ਸਰਪਾਰਿ [səɾəparɪ], **ਸਰਪਾਰੀ** [səɾəparɪ] *n* Garud, snake's enemy. 2 a peacock. 3 a mongoose.

ਸਰਪਿੰਦ [səɾpɪd] *n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag and Vasuki. See *E* Serpent. “səɾpɪd girɪd khəgɪd tulā.”—*NP*. ‘Girindar (hilly chieftains) who are like Sarapraj, to them the king of birds is the same as Garud.’

ਸਰਪੀ [səɾpi] *Skt* सर्पिः *n* ghee, clarified butter. “dhar sərōə vɪkhe sərpi mədh pavək pavət joɪ əbhāga.”—*NP*.

ਸਰਪੇਚ [səɾpɛtʃ] *P* سرپه *n* a turban, head-dress. 2 an ornament like a plume worn on the head that adorns the turban. “lalən ko sərpec suhayo.”—*cəɾɪtɪ 109*.

ਸਰਫ [səɾəph] *A* صرف *n* wandering, travelling. 2 a test. 3 expenditure. 4 advantage. 5 knowledge of vocabulary. 6 the way of the world. 7 *A* شرف *honour, veneration, praise*. 8 a faqir,

who was the resident of Panipat. See ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ. 9 a Muslim resident of Kandhar who became a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਰਫ ਅਲੀ [səɾəf əli] a lieutenant in Aurangzeb's army who was present during the last battle of Anandpur.

ਸਰਫਰਾਜ਼ [səɾfəraz] *P* سرافراز *adj* proud; one who holds his head high. 2 an increase in respect and power.

ਸਰਫਰਾਜ਼ੀ [səɾfərazi] *P* سرافرازی *n* arrogance, pride. 2 headship, honour. “dai sərphəraji tɪs kala.”—*GPS*.

ਸਰਫਾ [səɾpha] *A* سره *n* frugality, parsimony, niggardliness. “səɾphe sərphə səda səda eve gəi vihaɪ.”—*səva m 1*.

ਸਰਫੀ [səɾphi] *A* سرفی *adj* a grammarian, philologist. 2 *n* short form for ਅਸਰਫੀ. “sərphi kaḏh əgr guru dhəri.”—*GV 10*.

ਸਰਬ [səɾəb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all, whole. “səɾəb rog ko əkhədhə namu.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* सर्व *n* Lord Shiv, who slays with a ਸ਼ਰ (arrow).

ਸਰਬਸ [səɾbəs] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

ਸਰਬਸਕਤਿਮਾਨ [səɾəbsəkətiːman] *adj* omnipotent, possessing all powers. 2 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

ਸਰਬਸਤਾ [səɾbəsta] *P* سرستا *adj* whose head is tied. 2 hidden, secret.

ਸਰਬਸਧਾਰੀ [səɾəbsədhari] *adj* nourishing all, supporting all. “pəɾəupkari sərəbsədhari.”—*dev m 5*. 2 owning everything.

ਸਰਬਸੁ [səɾbəsu] *Skt* सर्वसु *n* self and power. “kəɾ gəhɪ line sərəbasu dine.”—*sor m 5*. 2 all essence, quintessence. “sərəbasu choḏɪ məharəs piɛ.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਸਰਬਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [səɾəbsuhagəɳɪ] always lucky; who is never widowed. “həri ki nari su sərəbsuhagəɳɪ.”—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਸਰਬਸੁਖੰ ਸੁਖ [səɾəbsukhā sukh] *n* the culmination of all joys, spiritual bliss. 2 everlasting joy, eternal happiness.

ਸਰਬਸੋ [sarəbso] See ਸਰਬਸੁ. "mere sarəbso gobīd."—kan m 5.

ਸਰਬਸੰਮਤਿ [sarəbsāmāti] unanimity, consensus. 2 unanimous view point.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ [sarəbkālā] n all knowledge and skill. 2 adj expert in all arts (knowledge); accomplished in all skills. "munī jən gavhī sarəbkālā."—səveye m 1 ke.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ ਸਮਰਥ [sarəbkālā sāmraṭh] adj supremely skilled in all knowledge and art. 2 omnipotent. "sarəbhkālā sāmraṭh prābhū."—bīla m 5.

ਸਰਬਕਲਿਆਣ [sarəbkālīāṇ] one who bestows happiness upon all, bringer of good luck and prosperity to everyone. "sarəbkālīāṇ vāse mānī aī."—gāu m 5.

ਸਰਬਕਾਲ [sarəbkāl] adj who destroys everyone; which annihilates everything. 2 unchanging. 3 n transcendental God, who is not affected by death or time. "sarəbkāl he pīta āpara."—/N.

ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਸ [sarəbkrīṣ] that which attracts all. "nāmo sarəbkrīṣē."—japu. 2 microscopic (sukham)¹.

ਸਰਬਗ [sarəbāg] See ਸਰਬਗਤ. "ram rāvi rāhīa sarəbāge."—sar m 4 pāṭal. 2 Skt one who pervades everywhere, omnipresent.

ਸਰਬਗਾਉਣ [sarəbgaūṇ] one who travels to all places. "nāmo sarəbgaūṇē."—japu.

ਸਰਬਗਤ [sarəbgāt] omnipresent, all pervading. "jādī cīṭī sarəbgātē." and "bhāv bhut sarəbgātē."—guj jēdev.

ਸਰਬਗਿ [sarəbāgi], ਸਰਬਗਤ [sarəbāgy] Skt सर्वज्ञ adj omniscient; who knows everything. "sarəbāgy purān purākh bhāgvanāh."—sāhas m 5.

ਸਰਬਜੋਤਿ [sarəbjoti] source of all light, God. See ਜੋਤਿ.

ਸਰਬ ਠੋਰ ਗਾਮੀ [sarəb ṭhor gāmī] adj (one) who goes everywhere; omnipresent. 2 n an ascetic who wears matted hair and ringing bells; a

hermit. See ਧਰਮਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਤ [sarəbat] A شراب a refreshing drink. 2 See ਸਰਬਤੁ.

ਸਰਬਤਿ [sarəbatī], ਸਰਬਤੁ [sarəbatu], ਸਰਬੱਤ [sarəbātt], ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ [sarəbatr] Skt सर्वत्र adv everywhere. omnipresent. "sarəb man sarəbatr man."—japu. "ātārī bahārī sarəbatī rāvia."—sri chāt m 5. 2 in all times, in all ages. "jā jāt sarəbat nau tera dhīavā."—var sor m 4. "hārī bhāgtā ka melī sarəbat."—var bīla m 4. "dāyalā sarəbatr jā."—sāhas m 5. 3 all. "tere bhāṇe sarəbat ka bhāla."—ardas.

ਸਰਬਥਾ [sarəbthā] Skt सर्वथा adv anyhow, in every manner.

ਸਰਬਦਾ [sarəbda] Skt सर्वदा adv always, in all times.

ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sarəbdriṣ] omniscient, all-seeing.

ਸਰਬਧਾਰ [sarəbdhar], ਸਰਬਧਾਰਨ [sarəbdharān] adj who embraces all. 2 basic to all, fundamental. "sarəbdhar sāmraṭh."—var ram 2 m 5. "sarəbdharān prāṭipārān."—maru m 5.

ਸਰਬਨਾਮ [sarəbnaṁ] Skt सर्वनाम a word that comes in place of a noun; pronoun e.g. in "jād mardāne ne guru nanāk dev de cārṇā te nāmāskar kīṭī, tā unhā ne us nū agyā kīṭī." Here 'unhā' (he) and 'us' (him) are pronouns. 2 all names. "tvā sarəbnaṁ kēṭhe kāvān."—japu.

ਸਰਬਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sarəbnīvāsi] adj omnipresent. "sarəbnīvāsi sādā ālepa"—dhāna m 9.

ਸਰਬਨੈਨ [sarəbnaen] adj functioning as the eye of all. "sarəbnaen apī pekhānhara."—sukhmānī. 2 one who keeps an eye on all.

ਸਰਬਪਾਖ [sarəbpakh] adj championing everyone's cause, helping everyone. "sarəbpakh rakhu murare."—dev m 5.

ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰ [sarəbpīār], ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰੁ [sarəbpīāru] love from all, adoration by one and all. 2 beloved of all, the Creator loved by all. "paie sarəbpīāru."—sri ā m 1.

ਸਰਬਪੁਜ [sarəbpuj], ਸਰਬਪੁਜਤ [sarəbpujt] worthy

¹अणोरणीयान्.

of being worshipped by all; worth-adoring by everyone. "sərabpuj cəran gur seu."—*g5d m 5*.

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਾਲ [sərabprətipal] *adj* who protects all, God. "sərabprətipal rəhim."—*ram m 5*.

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅ [sərabpriə], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [sərabpriy], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੇਮ** [sərabpreu] loved by all, beloved of all. See ਪ੍ਰੇਮ.

ਸਰਬਬਿਅਪਕ [sərab biapək], **ਸਰਬਬਿਅਪਤ** [sərab biapət], **ਸਰਬਬਿਅਪਿਕ** [sərab biapik], **ਸਰਬਬਿਅਪੀ** [sərab biapi] *adj* omnipresent, all-pervading. "sərab biapət purəndhəni."—*gəu m 5*. "sərab biapi ram səgī rəcən."—*sukhmāni*. "sərab biapik ətər həri."—*məla namdev*. 2 *n* the transcendental Being, the Creator. 3 the sky. 4 air. 5 a sadhu with supernatural powers, whose shrine is in Patiala. **ਸਰਬਭਉਣ** [sərab bhəuṇ] who travels to all places. 2 pervading in all the worlds. "nəmo sərab-bhəuṇe."—*japu*. 3 whose home extends everywhere.

ਸਰਬਭੱਖੀ [sərab bhəkkhi], **ਸਰਬਭੱਛੀ** [sərab bhəcchi] *adj* all-consuming; (one) who devours everything, eating up even what his dharam prohibits him; omnivorous. 2 See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਮਈ [sərabmāi], **ਸਰਬਮਯ** [sərabmāy] every form. "he puran he sərabmē."—*bavān*. "əmīt ədvəkhā sərabmāi."—*gyan*.

ਸਰਬਮਾਨ [sərabman] worth following by all, worthy of being emulated, adored by all. "sərabman sərbətr man."—*japu*.

ਸਰਬਮੈ [sərabmē] See ਸਰਬਮਯ.

ਸਰਬਮੰਗਲਾ [sərabmāṅgla] *Skt* सर्वमङ्गला a particular goddess, who per the Purans, brings prosperity to all. See ਦੇਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅ: 45 and ਭਵਿਸ਼ਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ. "sərabmāṅgla ko bhəvən gokha nəgər mājhar."—*cəritr 88*.

ਸਰਬਰ [sərbər] *n* a competition, rivalry. "rəvən seti sərbər hoi."—*g5d namdev*. 2 *adj* in comparison, equal. "sərbər kəu kahī jiu."

—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਰਬਰਸ [sərabrəs] sugarcane. 2 *xa* salt.

ਸਰਬਰਸਾਇਣੁ [sərabrəsaiṇu] spiritual pleasure, which inheres all essences. 2 God's name. "sərabrəsaiṇu gurmukhī jata."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਸਰਬਰਾਹ [sərbərah] *P* سربراہ a patron, manager who makes all arrangements. 2 a guide, one who shows the way.

ਸਰਬਰੀ [sərbəri] See ਸਰਬਰ and ਸਰਬਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਰੀ [sərbəri] night. See ਸਰਵਰੀ. "səpət sərbəri pāth vitai."—*NP*. 2 belonging to everyone. In Dingal ਰੀ is indicative of ਦਾ or ਦੀ (of). "sərbəri priti piar."—*sar pārtal m 5*.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹ [sərabloh] *Skt* सर्वलोह *adj* made entirely of iron/steel/pure steel. 2 *n* a kind of arrow called 'narac' that doesn't have a reed but is all iron. 3 *xa* iron. 4 a weapon. 5 immortal. "sərabloh ki rəcchīa hām nē."—*əkāl*. 6 an incarnation of Mahakal whose tale is told in Sarbloh Granth. 7 Sarbloh Granth, that is also known as Mangalcharan. There is at the beginning of this granth Shri Mukhvaak Patshahi 10. Here is its exposition for the sake of the readers:

First chapter – the eulogy of the devi and əkal, seeking of refuge by the gods with the devi after losing to the demons, assuming the powers of other gods by the devi to fight and kill the demon, Bhimnad.

Second chapter – committing of səti by Bhimnad's wife; preparations made for war by Bhimnad's brother; Brijnad (Veeryanad) to fight the gods; Indar writing missives to all the gods asking for help.

Third chapter – attack by both sides; going of Vishnu to Brijnad as a messenger of Narad; Brijnad's refusal for rapprochement and his determination to fight; the death of 11 commanders of Brijnad's army in the battle.

Fourth chapter – waging of a terrible war;

Vishnu reviving the dead gods by giving them nectar; final triumph of the demon over the gods and imprisoning of Indar; Vishnu's rescue of Indar by cutting off his chains; Brijnad's victory and capture of Indarpuri.

Fifth chapter – the harassed demi-gods petitioning God; assumption of the Sarbloh avtar by God, as in, “sərəb əg bəjrəg he dharyo purəkh əsəg he, sərəbloh əvtar.” – chād 65; and the arrival of Sarbloh to see Brijnad as a messenger of Ganesh; ensuing of a terrible war after clauses of the peace treaty are rejected; entry of the devi and other powers into the fray of the battle; Sarbloh hypnotizing all demi-gods and demons with his powers, except Brijnad; the eulogy by Brijnad of Sarbloh invoking him to appear again and fight him; Sarbloh assuming a horrific form and engaging in a battle; the beheading of Brijnad and the offering of his head to Shiv to raise a mountain of heads; presentation of robes of honour to all the demi-gods and bidding them adieu.

This granth holds that this book is a gist of Shukr Bhashy, as in –

“te səbh kəthe prithək kər nirməy sukrabhas-hi chād,

səva lakh he səkhyā yāki vədət muni jən chād,
tāko sar kaḍhke bərna māgəlcəreṇ suchād,
səva lakh chādən ko sarə tre səhəsr šət chād.”

It also holds that this was not a war between Sarbloh and Brijnad, but one between reason and passion, that is “nrīp bībek abībek senani bhəṭ prādhan mātri dhujri.”

In the Sarbloh, there are several irrelevant articles on Sikhism, especially under headings like “gurugadi patšahi 10”, “khalsa prakaś” and “bəkhsīz həjur”:

“bhyo nīstar tras əsurən te

tarlīkho guru jəgət səbe,
šah gobīd phətəh sətīguru ki
vahguru sucimātr əkhe.” ...

“pāth khalsa bhəyo punīta
prəbhu agya kər udətrī bhəe,

mītrio dvet upadhi jəg ki
əsur mələchən mul gəe,

dhərmī pāth khalsa prəcūryo
sətyrup punīrup jəye,

kəcch kes kirpan trimudra
gurubhəgta ramdas bhəye.

əkal-upasək chətridhəhma
rəṇ kətrī kəs pərdhan əe,

ta məhrī pəc calis prədhanā
pəcprədhan khalsa thəe,

sīgh ajit jujhar phətəhī sīgh
joravər sīgh pəram prīe,

pəcīm khalīs sətīguru pura
jin ih pāth supəth prəgṭəe.” ...

“guru əpnəpə khalse dīna,
dūtrī rup sətīguru gurugrəthā,

bolən sətīguru səbəd səbhakhən
nam gobīd kirtən səthā,

dvadəs rup sətīguru e kəhīəhrī
dvadəs rəvī prəgṭyo hərəsəta,

das gobīd phətəh sətīguru ki
grəth khalsa guru bədāthā.” ...

According to Pandit Tara Singh's research, Sarbloh is a work by Bhai Sukha Singh, who was a granthi at Patna Sahib. He has confessed that he got this granth, a work of Guru Gobind Singh, from an ascetic of the Udasi sect living in the jungle in Jagannath.

We are also not inclined to regard Sarbloh as the work of Guru Gobind Singh, because it mentions Roopdeep in Pingal language. Roopdeep was written in Sammat 1776, and the Guru had passed away in 1765; and if this granth precedes Amrit Sanskar then how could it have a chapter on the Khalsa and

detail about Guruship to Granth Panth? If it is later than Amrit Sanskar, then why names like Das Gobind, Shah Gobind?

As it is, this is full of errors due to the carelessness of ignorant scribes as is the Dasam Granth. ਨਿਦੰਦ instead of ਗੰਦ, ਵੇਪ instead of ਓਪ, ਸਮਾਕਰਨ instead of ਸਤਾਮਕਰਨ, ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁੰਗੀ instead of ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ, ਬਖਤਕਾਰ in place of ਵਖਟਕਾਰ, ਨਿੰਧਾ instead of ਨਿੰਦਾ etc. are hundreds of errors marring the text of this granth.

A saintly resident of Bhai Dhyani Singh Sahib Kattu, (State of Nabha) took a charitr from Dasam Granth included it in Sarbloh and prepared a volume, which did not become popular.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ [sarablohia] *xa* one who doesn't eat from utensils made of any other metal but iron. 2 an armed warrior, who is encased in iron. 3 one who covers his entire body in armour.

ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sarbakrit], **ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sarbhakriti] (सर्वकृति) shape of all things. "sarbakrit he." -japu.

ਸਰਬਾਗ [sarbag], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿ** [sarbagi], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿਓ** [sarbagio] See ਸਰਵਾਗ. ਸਰਵਾਗਾਤਾ. "kar-hu tapavasū prabhu sarbagi." -prabha a m 5. "purān sarbagio." -mali m 5. 2 See ਸਰਵਾਗ.

ਸਰਬਾਂਗੀ [sarbāgi] *Skt* सर्वङ्गिण adj whose limbs partake the entire cosmos; the Creator, in whose image the cosmos is created. "sukhdai sarbāge." -sar m 5.

ਸਰਬਾਣਾ [sarbaṇa] See ਸਰ 4. 2 *Skt* सरवाण an archer; one who makes his living as an archer; a soldier carrying a bow.

ਸਰਬਾਣੀ [sarbaṇi] See ਸਰਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਰਬਾਤਮ [sarbatam] *Skt* सर्वतमन्, soul of everything; one's self. "sarbatam he." -japu. "sarbatam jini janio." -saveye m 1 ke.

ਸਰਬਾਨ [sarban] See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ.

ਸਰਬਾਭਰਣਾਵਤ [sarbabharṇadhya] -japu. *sen* ਸਵੈ-

ਆਭਰਣ-ਆਵਤ all be jewelled; wealthy for having all the jewellery. 2 one who wears all ornaments.

ਸਰਬਾਲਾ [sarbala] See ਸਹਬਾਲਾ.

ਸਰਬੁਲੰਦਖਾ [sarbulādxā] the maternal uncle of Ahmad Shah Durrani and a famous general in his army. His entire life was spent in battling the Sikhs. For a while he was the subedar of Jalandhar. In 1756 Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia inflicted a heavy defeat on him near Jalandhar and Sardar Charhat Singh Shukarchakkiya imprisoned him at Rohtas, but then he was sent off to Afghanistan with due respect after the presentation of a robe of honour.

ਸਰਬੇਸ [sarbes], **ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ** [sarbesur], **ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ** [sarbesur] *Skt* सर्वेश्वर the Lord of all things, God.

ਸਰਬੋਤਮ [sarbotam] *Skt* सर्वोत्तम the best, topmost, incomparable.

ਸਰਬੋਪਰਿ [sarbopari] *Skt* सर्वोपरि topmost; (one) who rules over everyone; (one) who is above everyone.

ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ [sarboṣadhi parbat], **ਸਰਬੋਖਧਿ ਪਰਵਤ** [sarboṣkadhī parvat] सर्वोधि पर्वत. In the 74th chapter of the Lanka section of Valmiki's Ramayan, it is mentioned that Sarbosadhi mountain was beyond Mount Himvan but in between Mount Rishabh and Mount Kailash, over which are to be found four divine herbs.

(1) mr̥tsājivni, which can revive the dead.

(2) viślyākarni, which can heal wounds.

(3) suvarāṇ karni, which can heal the wounded and diseased limbs and make them healthy, strong and beautiful.

(4) sādhanī, which can cure wounds the moment it touches the affected parts.

This mountain is said to be at a distance of 4000 kos from Lanka. When Ram and

Lachhman were caught in the celestial trap laid by Indarjeet and fell unconscious, then Hanuman, upon Janbvan's order, carried this mountain and cured Ram and the others and returned the mountain to its original place. This mountain was brought again for the second time when Lachhman fell unconscious.

Valmiki Section 6, Ch 50 has an essay that describes how Inderjeet trapped Ram and Lachhman in a snake-snare and made them unconscious with snake-like arrows. The entire army was rendered unconscious. Then, Tara's father and Sugriv's father-in-law, Sukhen asked Hanuman to fetch two herbaceous plants from Mount Chandar and Mount Dron in Keer Sea – Sanjivni, that bestows life, and the other, Vishlaya, that heals the wounds. As Hanuman was preparing to leave, Garud came and neutralized the effect of the snake trap and he did not have to take the trouble to go.

In Hanu Natak (a play on Hanuman), the uprooting of Dronachal has been mentioned, and the distance of the mountain from Lanka is said to be – “saṭh lakh yojan hē koṣa. kon jai jiy hē nē bhārosa.”

When Hanuman took Dron and flew over Ayodhya on his way to Lanka, Bharat shot arrows and brought him down thinking that he was some mischievous demon. When he found what the truth was, he felt repentant and asked Hanuman to sit along with the mountain on his arrow, so as to enable him to reach Lanka immediately. In this context, the chapter tells: “jiti dur te lyayō hē giri. titi dur lāka pache phiri.” According to this poet, Ayodhya is thirty lakh yojan (a measure of distance) away from Lanka. If we look at the map of India and try to visualise it, per the crow-flight then it is far less, but by rail

and ship, the distance of Ayodhya from Lanka is 1960 miles.

ਸਰਬੰਸ [sərbāṣ] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

ਸਰਬੰਗ [sərbāṅg] all parts of the body. “me gaṇat nā ave sərbāṅga.”—*maru solhe m 5. 2* all good qualities. “jiu pani sərbāṅg.”—*s kabir.*

ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ [sərbāṅgna] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन् complete in all respects, not lacking in any respect. “ek rāvia sərbāṅgna.”—*maru solhe m 5.*

ਸਰਬੰਗੀ [sərbāṅgi] See ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ. “sābhna ādar hē sərbāṅgi.”—*BG. 2* A belief or doctrine enjoining upon the devotees to wear the symbols of Shiv on their limbs, arose with Mastnath Yogi. Its followers take alcohol and non-vegetarian food and remain naked, and do not practice untouchability in matters of food. The pilgrimage of sarbangis is in Bohar near Rohtak. The people of this sect eat even garbage/filth, termed ‘ghori’ or ‘āghori’ by them. See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਸਰਭ [sərbāḥ] *Skt n* an eight-legged monster living in snow-clad mountains that hunts even lions, according to descriptions by Sanskrit poets. He is also known as Ashtpad Sinhari, the eight-footed killer of lions, and Mahan-sakandhi, See ਸਿਆਹ. 2 a demon. 3 a camel. 4 son of Shishupal. 5 Vishnu.

ਸਰਭਰਿ [sərbhārī] equal in weight, balanced. “name sərbhārī sona lehu.”—*bher namdev.* 2 having filled the pond. “sərbhārī sokhe.”—*oṅkar.*

ਸਰਭਾਰ [sərbhār] weight carried on one's head. 2 weight which one can carry on one's head. 3 disaster in water. “thāl tap-hī sərbhār.”—*tukha barāhmaha.* ‘Land is parched in Jeth, and water dries up, that is, even ponds are parched.’

ਸਰਭਾਰਿ [sərbhārī] on one's head, upside down. 2 See ਸਿਰ ਭਾਰਿ.

ਸਰਭੰਗ [sərbhāṅg] *Skt* शरभङ्ग an ascetic whom

Ram and Sita visited in the Dandak forest. When he saw Ram, he said that his heart's desire was fulfilled and that he would now proceed to heaven. Saying this, he walked into the fire and died.

ਸਰਮ [səram] *P* سرَم *n* shyness. "rakh-hu saram əsari jiu."—*majh m* 5. 2 *Skt* श्रम effort, labour, toil, hard work. "saram khəḍ ki baṇi rupu."—*jəpu*. 3 *Skt* शर्मन् joy, bliss, happiness.

ਸਰਮ ਖੰਡ [səram khəḍ] a region of hard labour. 2 a sphere of joy, the region of bliss. See **ਸਰਮ** 2 and 3.

ਸਰਮਦ [sərməd] *A* سرمد *n* the Creator who has neither a beginning nor an end. 2 a faqir, Jew of Kashan in Persia. Muslim in name only, he used to frequent the company of Vedantic scholars and have debates on the Quran and the prophets. He was a special friend of Dara Shikoh. In 1661, (Sammat 1719) Aurangzeb got him executed to punish for remaining naked down the waist. His tomb is in Delhi near the Shahi Masjid. "sərməd bəḍ dərvesh sāgharyo."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शर्मद adj who bestows happiness. 4 *n* Vishnu.

ਸਰਮਨਾਕ [səramnak] *P* سرمناک *adj* shameful. "səramnak hve hrīḍ, bəcən həs həs kəhe."—*cəritr* 245. 2 shameful.

ਸਰਮਾ [sərma] *Skt n* Devshuni, a bitch belonging to Indar in the Rigveda; the mother of two dogs named Sarmey. They had four eyes each and belonged to Yamraj. 2 the term is also used for a mother-dog. "hoi gəi sərma tən turən."—*NP*. 3 the daughter of Shailoosh Gandharav and the consort of Vibhishan, had the charge to look after Sita in Ashok Vatika and was her well-wisher. "ut trijti sərma səhit sunhī siy ki bat."—*hənu*. 4 in the Agni Puran and Bhagwat, Sarma said to be a daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, is the mother

of forest creatures. 5 a wave referred to as **ਸਰਮਾ** in the Dasam Granth, its root being *Skt* सरिम् which means air and motion. "set sərovər he atī hi tīh me sərma səst si dāmkaī."—*krisən*. 6 *Skt* शर्मन् refuge, shelter. 7 home, house. 8 joy. 9 surname of a Brahmin that is Devdutt Sharma, etc.

ਸਰਮਾਸ [sərmās] *Skt* सार्वदिक आस *n* dew, fog or mist. "surəj ki kīrne sərmas-hī renu ənek təhā kər dāryo."—*cāḍi* 1. 'The rays of the sun dispersed the mist.'

ਸਰਮਾਪਤਿ [sərmāpəti] sərma's (the bitch) husband, a dog. 2 Vibishan. See **ਸਰਮਾ** 3.

ਸਰਮਾਯਾ [sərmaya] *P* سرمایه *n* capital, wealth, assets.

ਸਰਮੀਦਾ [sərmīda] *P* سرمیدہ *adj* shy, ashamed. "jīh kəṇi hov-hī sərmiḍa."—*dhəna m* 5.

ਸਰਮੁ [səramu] See **ਸਰਮ**. "səramu dhəramu dui chəpī khəloe."—*trilāg m* 1.

ਸਰਮੋਰ [sərmor] a hilly principality towards the east of Ambala, between the rivers Jamuna and Satluj, that is also known as Nahan. See **ਨਾਹਨ**. 2 a coronet, meaning chief, e.g. "bəraṛ vəs sərmor." See **ਨਾਭਾ**. See **ਸਿਰਮੌਲਿ**.

ਸਰਯੀ [səryi] *A* سری *adj* bound by religious practice, a religious taboo. "məhā səreyən te dərpavē."—*GPS*. 2 that which is related to a religious practice.

ਸਰਯੀਤੰਬੀ [səryitābi] tight trousers or pyjamas down to ankles, worn by Muslims.

ਸਰਯੀਮੁੱਚਾ [səryimucchā] moustaches of Muslims that are clipped above the lips.

ਸਰਯੂ [səryu] a river that flows near Ayodhya, also known as Gogra and Ghagra. According to Valmiki's Ramayan it is known as Saryu for originating from Mansar.

ਸਰਲ [səral] *adj* not crooked, straight. "me sərəl kəṛāga akiā."—*jəgnama*. 2 honest, guileless. "bhəe sərəl purī məhī je bami."—*NP*. 'The crooked became straight.' 3 **ਸ-ਰਲ**. a text that

can be recited correctly and fluently by segmenting it at the right places. e.g. "grāthi saral path karda he."—prov.

ਸਰਲੋਹ [sarloh] *P* ٧٨٨ *n* a writing on a slate or tablet. 2 the title page of a book, with gilded ornamentation and writing on it.

ਸਰਲੋਹੇ ਜਰੰਗਾਰੀ [sarlohe jarāgari] *n* golden embroidery work done on iron; gold work done on iron.

ਸਰਵ [sarav] See ਸਰਬ. 2 *P* ٧٨٨ *n* a cypress tree. "sarvo sahi cāman ra."—ramav. See ਸਰੂ.

ਸਰਵਗਾਮੀ [saravgami] adj omnipresent, one who can go anywhere. 2 *n* See ਸਰਵੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 33.

ਸਰਵਗਤ [sarvagy] See ਸਰਬਗਤ.

ਸਰਵਣ [sarvan] See ਸੁਵਣ. 2 son of blind Andhak rishi Vashya, whose real name was 'Sindhu'. He was a devoted son and was shot accidentally in the dark by raja Dashrath, who mistook him for an animal in the jungle. "hove sarvan virla koi."—BG See ਸਿੰਧੂ 9. 3 See ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ.

ਸਰਵੱਤ [sarvattan] *n* moisture.

ਸਰਵਤ੍ਰ [sarvatr] See ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਰਵਨ [sarvan] See ਸਰਵਣ and ਸੁਵਣ.

ਸਰਵਰ [sarvar], ਸਰਵਰੂ [sarvaru] See ਸਰੋਵਰ. 2 Indus river. "bhari sarvaru jeb uchle."—suhi farid. 3 Lake Mansar. "tū sarvaru tū hāsu."—sri m l. 4 short form for ਸਰ-ਆਵਰਤ. a corn (on foot or hand); a whirlpool. "na sarvaru na uchle."—suhi m l. 5 Dg the sea, ocean. 6 *P* ٧٨٨ chieftain, leader. 7 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. 8 *Skt* शर्वर adj piebald, streaked.

ਸਰਵਰ ਮਹਿ ਹੰਸੂ, ਹੰਸ ਮਹਿ ਸਾਗਰੂ [sarvar mahi hāsu, hās mahi sagaru]—dhāna a m l. 'There are discerning people in the congregation, and their hearts inhere ocean of knowledge, i.e. the Creator.'

ਸਰਵਰਤਾ [sarvartā] a pond, tank. 2 the best among the water bodies, the ocean, See ਤਾ.

ਸਰਵਰਤੈ [sarvartē] in the water (ocean) "titu

sarvarte bhāile nīvasa."—sopurakhu i.e. 'in the ocean of the universe.'

ਸਰਵਰੀ [sarvari] adj Sultan's devotee, belonging to the Sultan. 2 *Skt* सवाईरी *n* a star-studded night. See ਸਰਵਰ 8. 3 turmeric. 4 *P* ٧٨٨ headship, leadership.

ਸਰਵਰੂ [sarvaru] See ਸਰਵਰ and ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸਰਵਰੇ ਕਾਯਨਾਤ [sarvare kaynat] *P* ٧٨٨ *adj* the ruler of the universe.

ਸਰਵਾਈ [sarvai] See ਸਰਵੱਤਣ. moisture. "harit durba jēl sarvai."—GPS.

ਸਰਵਾਂਗ [sarvāg] *Skt* सर्वाङ्ग all the limbs. 2 a complete body.

ਸਰਵਾਣੀ [sarvani] *n* Shiv's consort; Parvati; Durga.

ਸਰਵਾਨ [sarvan] See ਸਾਰਵਾਨ.

ਸਰਵਾਲ [sarval] See ਸਲਵਾਰ.

ਸਰਵਾੜ [sarvar] *n* a grove of willow reeds. 2 reeds of this shrub, a grove of reeds.

ਸਰਵੇਰਵਾ [sarvervā] *P* ٧٨٨ ever growing cypress tree; ever moving tree, that is, a beloved.

ਸਰਾ [sara] *n* short form for ਸਰਾਬ.

"sacu mīlīa tin sophia rakhān kau dārbar ... sacu sara guṛ bahra jisū vici sāca nau. ...

ta mānu khiva jānīe ja māhli pae thau."—sri m l. 2 *P* ٧٨٨ a home. 3 an inn, hotel. 4 *A* ٧٨٨ a direct path. 5 religious decorum, tradition of religion. "suṇīe sara guṇa ke gah."—japu.

ਸਰਾ [sarā] See ਸਰ. "so mīti jānē nanka sarā merā jātah."—var asa. 2 See ਸਰਾ 2 and 3.

ਸਰਾਉਗੀ [saraugi] See ਸੁਵਾਗ.

ਸਰਾਇ [sarai] *P* ٧٨٨ *n* an inn. "māhīl sarai sabb pavitu hāhī."—var sor m 4. 2 a residence, place, house, meaning—universe.

"duhi sarai khunami kāhae."—suhi m 5. 'named a sinner in both the worlds.'

3 a village near Muktsar in Ferozepur district, See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਚੀ [saraičī], ਸਰਾਇਚਾ [saraičā] *P* ٧٨٨

n a small house. 2 a tent, camp. "sātōkh saraicau."—*savēye m 4 ke*. "jacc ghari dig dise saraica."—*māla namdev*. "chetr saraice."—*maru m 1*.

ਸਰਾਇ ਨਾਗਾ [sərai naga] See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਰਾ [səraira] *adj* moist, verdant. "sīmāl rukh saraira."—*var asa*. 2 straight as an arrow.

ਸਰਾਈ [sərai] See ਸਰਾਇ. 2 *A* سرای *adj* wild. "nuru nama sərāi bəkrīā carda si."—*JSBM*.

ਸਰਾਸ [səras] short form for ਸਰਾਸਨ.

ਸਰਾਸਨ [sərasən] *Skt* ਸਰਾਸਨ *n* an archer; one which is used to shoot an arrow; bow.

ਸਰਾਸਰ [sərasər] *P* سراسر from one end to another. 2 all, complete. See ਸਰੋਸਰੀ. 3 *ab initio*.

ਸਰਾਹ [sərah] *n* appreciation, praise, eulogy.

ਸਰਾਹਤ [sərahət] *A* سراحت openly, transparently, clearly.

ਸਰਾਹਨ [sərahən], ਸਰਾਹਨਾ [sərahna] *v* to praise, eulogise, appreciate.

ਸਰਾਕਤ [sərakət] *A* شراکت partnership, shareholding.

ਸਰਾਗ [sərag] *adj* colourful. 2 loving. 3 with musical sense.

ਸਰਾਜ [səraj] *A* سرآج *n* a saddler. 2 a jockey. 3 an earthen lamp, lantern, light.

ਸਰਾਜਤ [sərajət] *A* سرآجت *n* the craft of making saddles.

ਸਰਾਜੀ [səraji] *A* سرآجੀ shining, illuminated.

ਸਰਾਜੀਤਿ [sərajiti] See ਸਰਾਜਤ. 2 See ਸਰਾਜੀ. "cāḍhyo tāt taji sarajiti sobhe."—*paras*. 'A radiant rider looks smart on an agile horse.'

ਸਰਾਤ [sərat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਰਾਧ [səradh] *Skt* श्राद्ध *n* an act of devotion. 2 offerings of food and clothes with reverence to or in remembrance of one's ancestors. Per the Hindu belief, a sradh has four features:

(a) *nity sradh*: daily offerings of water, etc. that are made to gods.

(b) *parvaṇ*: offerings made on festive occasions like the day of new moon.

(c) *kṣayah* is performed on the death anniversary of one's father.

(d) *māhalay* is performed in the first half of *Asu*.

"jivāt pitār nā mane kou mue sradh kərahi."—*gəu kabir*.

ਸਰਾਨ [səran] See ਸਰਣ. "jən nanək pəriō sərān."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪ [sərap] *Skt* a curse.

ਸਰਾਪਰ [sərapər] See ਸਰਪਰ. "choḍi sərāpər jana."—*dhana m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪਾ [sərapa] *P* سرآپ short form for ਅਲ ਸਰ ਤਾ ਪਾ. from head to foot, i.e. the whole body.

ਸਰਾਪਿਆ [sərapia], ਸਰਾਪੀ [səraپی] See ਸਰਾਪ. 2 *adj* cursed, damned. "jo jo sāt sərāpia se phir-hi bhavāde."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. "dər bhrasət sərāpi nam bin."—*bəsāt a m 1*. 'Those who are not devotees of God, are the cursed and degraded ones.'

ਸਰਾਫ [səraph] See ਸਰਾਪ. 2 *A* سرآف *n* one who trades in money etc.; a money lender; "je hove nader sərāph ki bəhūrī nā pai tau."—*var majh m 2*. Here sərāph stands for Satguru.

ਸਰਾਫਤ [səraphət] *A* شرافت nobility, goodness, honour. See ਸਰਫ 7.

ਸਰਾਫੀ [səraphi] *n* money-changing. "esa sahu sərāphi kərə."—*asa a m 1*. 2 See ਸਰਾਪਿਆ the cursed one.

ਸਰਾਫੀਲ [səraphil] whose name is Israphil also See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ.

ਸਰਾਬ [sərab] *A* شراب *n* an alcoholic drink. 2 frolicsome water, wine, See ਸੁਰਾ and ਸੋਮ. 3 *A* سرآب 4 See ਸਰਾਵ.

ਸਰਾਬੀ [səraਬੀ] *adj* who drinks alcohol; drunk. "bhajət hē grāhī choḍ sərābi."—*krisən*.

ਸਰਾਯ [səray] See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਰ [sərar] short form for ਅਸਰਾਰ. See ਅਸਰਾਰ. 2 *A* سرآر *n* sparks of fire. 3 possessed as if by a spirit or ghost. "kən sərār bhayo is ko?"—*NP*.

ਸਰਾਰਤ [sərarat] *A* شرارت *a mischief, wickedness. See* ਸਰ 15.

ਸਰਾਰਾ [sərarā] *A* شرارة *n a spark, flare, burst of fire.*

ਸਰਾਲਾ [səralā] *n a tall grass having black thorns at its head. 2 a village five koh to the east of Phagwara, also known as 'Guru ka Chakk'. Here the ninth Guru rested after journeying from Bakala. A Palash tree known as 'Gurpalah' still stands there since that time. The incharge is an Udasi ascetic, See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ ਨੰ: 3.*

ਸਰਾਵ [sarav] See ਸਰਾਬ. 2 a hamlet at a distance of one koh to the west of the village of Bahibal in the state of Faridkot. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The gurdwara is known as Gurusar. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ: 4. 3 *Skt n* that which prevents milk, curd etc. from curdling; an earthen vessel. 4 a pot of clay; an earthen bowl. 5 sixty-four tolas of weight.

ਸਰਾਵਰ [saravar] *Skt* सरावर *n a quiver, bow. 2 a shield. 3 an armour.*

ਸਰਿ [səri] *adj* balanced, even, equal. "həm səri dinu dəralu nə tum səri."—*dhāna ravidas*. "hənuman səri, garuṣ sāmāna."—*dhāna kabir*. 2 in the pond, on water. "səri hās ulathre ai."—*sri m l pāhire* 'The pond is the body, the swans are the white hair.' 3 *Skt n a river.*

ਸਰਿਆ [səria] *adj* created, made, crafted. 2 became a pond. "tisu bhāṇa ta thālī sirī saria."—*bher m 5*. 3 See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਸ [səris] *adj* angry. 2 balanced, even.

ਸਰਿਸਤਾ [sərišta] *P* سرشت *an office, a register.*

ਸਰਿਸਤੇਦਾਰ [səriṣtedar] *P* سرشده دار *an officer, incharge.*

ਸਰਿਸ਼ੁ [səriṣt] *P* سرشت *n a blend, mixture. 2 yeast; an innate quality. 3 a characteristic, habit, temperament, nature.*

ਸਰਿਕਾ [sərika] *A* سرقة *n theft.*

ਸਰਿਹ [sarīh] See ਸਿਰਹ.

ਸਰਿਠਾ [sarīṭha] *to/for the world. "ap täre taren sarīṭha."*—*BG*

ਸਰਿਤ [sarit] *Skt* सरित् *a river, so called because it is ever-moving. See* ਸ੍ਰਿ *vr.*

ਸਰਿਤਜ [saritaj] *n* son of the river Ganga, Bhisham Pitamah. 2 grass.—*sānama*.

ਸਰਿਤਾ [sarita] *Skt n a river; something gushing forth. See* ਸਰਿਤ. "het bhāgati sarita bistarēn. nanak raī jagat nistarēn."—*NP*.

ਸਰਿਤਾਧਿਪਤਿ [saritadhipati], ਸਰਿਤਾਨਾਥ [saritanath], ਸਰਿਤਾਪਤਿ [saritapati] *master of rivers, the ocean. 2 Varun.*

ਸਰਿਤੇਸਰੀ [saritesri] *n* the goddess of rivers, Ganga.—*sānama*.

ਸਰਿਧ [saridh], ਸਰਿਧਿ [saridhi] *n a receptacle of the rivers, ocean.*—*sānama*.

ਸਰੀ [səri] See ਸਰਿ. 2 See ਸਰਣਾ. "bhālī sari jī ubri."—*sri m l*. 3 iron rod. "sari sar ki jānu ih badhi."—*GPS*. 4 with arrows, with shafts. "bedhi tikhān sari."—*keda m 5*.

ਸਰੀਅਤ [səriat] *A* شریعت *n a path, way. 2 a religious path. 3 a tradition established by a religious preceptor.*

ਸਰੀਅਤ ਪਰਸੂ [səriat pərest] *P* شریعت پرست *adj* the follower of a religion; a protector of religion.

ਸਰੀਅਤਿ [səriati] See ਸਰੀਅਤ. "musālmana siphatī sariati."—*var asa*.

ਸਰੀਆ [səria] *adj* created, formed, made. "bīdu rakatu mīlī pīdu saria."—*maru solhe m l*. 2 a long iron rod.

ਸਰੀਹ [sarīh] *A* سریح *adv* manifest, perceptible, evident.

ਸਰੀਹ [sarīh] *Skt* शिरीष *a tree. L* Acacia Sirissa.

ਸਰੀਹਣ [sarīhān], ਸਰੀਹਨ [sarīhān] *P* *adv* visibly, evidently, See ਸਰੀਹ.

ਸਰੀਕ [sarik] *A* شریک *n a partner. 2 one who considers another as equal. "tis ka sarik ko nahi."*—*var vād m 3*. 3 *Skt* श्रुतिक *adj* elegant. 4 beautiful.

ਸਰੀਕੀ [səriki] *adj* who shares, who is a partner. "təb hui bhīṣət sərīki."—*asa kəbir*. 2 *n* a share, partnership.

ਸਰੀਖ [sərikh], ਸਰੀਖਾ [sərikha] *adj* balanced, even.

ਸਰੀਣ [səriṇ] a subcaste of the Khatris. See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ. ਸਰੀਫ [səriph] 1 *adj* شريف *adj* good, noble. 2 elderly; (one) who maintains his dignity. 3 *n* the ruler of Mecca. This is a traditional meaning, just as Amir has always been the epithet of the emperor of Kabul.

ਸਰੀਫਾ [sərifā] See ਸੀਤਾਵਲ.

ਸਰੀਰ [sərir] *Skt adj* that dissipates moment by moment. 1 "nirmal deh sərīr."—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* body, physical body. "sərīr svəsth khin sāmē simrātī nanak."—*səhās m 5*. 3 *P* شريف *adj* good, noble. 4 beautiful. 5 *A* debased, wretched. 6 *n* a sea beach.

ਸਰੀਰਕ [sərirək] See ਸਾਰੀਰਿਕ.

ਸਰੀਰਾ [sərirā], ਸਰੀਰਿ [sərirī], ਸਰੀਰੀ [sərirī] *Skt* शरीरिन *n* a soul. 2 a living creature. "dehī biməlməti sādā sərīrā."—*asa kəbir*. 'May the creature be blessed with good sense.' 3 to the body/soul. "deh sərīrī sukhu hovē sēbādī hārī nār."—*vəḍ m 3*. 'May the body and soul receive bliss from reciting the Creator's Name.'

ਸਰੂ [səru] See ਸਰ. 2 *n* a sound, melody. "sur sərū sosilē."—*maru m 1*. 'Dry up the pingla vessel with a kind of breathing exercise. 3 *Skt* anger. 4 a weapon. 5 violence, murder. 6 *adj* violent. 7 lean and thin.

ਸਰੂਖਾ [sərukha] *adj* angry. 2 harsh, without gentleness. "sunət rāi ur rīs bhər sərūkha."—*NP*.

ਸਰੂ [səru] See ਸਰਣ. 2 *P* سر *n* "səru ek sar khare hare hare pat jare."—*GPS*. *Skt* cypress tree *L* Cupressus Sempervirens.

ਸਰੂਚ [səruc] *Skt* सरूच *adj* interested. 2 joyful.

¹See Aitrey Aranyak, aranyak 2, Chapter 1, Part 4.

"nəbh māg cāl chitī path cāl bāhu, cāl ədhər' səruc hi."—*səloh*. 3 ਸ-ਰੂਚਿ with interest.

ਸਰੂਪ [sərup] *adj* of the same or identical form. 2 ਸਰੂਪ beautiful form. "catur sərūp sīānā soi."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 ਸਰੂਪ *n* oneself, self.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ [sərup sīgh] Jind's glorious king, son of Sardar Karam Singh Bajidpuria, who took over as the ruler after Raja Sangat Singh of Jind died childless. He ascended the throne on Fagun Badi 2 Sammat 1893 (18 March, 1837). He was a wise, farsighted and able administrator. He sided with the British during the Anglo-Sikh wars in 1845-46. He supported them during the revolt of 1857 and was present with his army when Delhi was captured. The British bestowed great honour on him for his help and added the district of Dadri with Jind from the lands annexed from Nawab Jhajjar. He took over the mosque near Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi from the British and the service that he rendered to the gurdwara will always be remembered in Sikh history. Raja Saroop Singh died on 26th of January, 1864 at the age of fifty-one in Bajidpur. 2 See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [sərup sīgh baba] This noble mahatma with great achievement to his credit was born on Chet Sudi 9 Sammat 1840 in village Pitho (Nabha state). Initially he served the state of Nabha, then came under the protection of Baba Ajapal Singh and got higher education.

He was appointed mahant of Baba Ajapal Singh's gurdwara in Sammat 1869 and served at this post with distinction. He initiated a large number of people into the Sikh faith by baptizing them. He also baptized the entire family of Raja Bharpur Singh Bhagwan Singh.

²ਭਯਲੁ — midway to the under world.

He passed away on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1918 in Nabha. His grandson, Baba Narayan Singh was appointed mahant in his place. See ਅਜਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪਚੰਦ [sərupcād] See ਮਹਿਮਾ ਪੁਕਾਸ਼.

ਸਰੂਪਦੇਵੀ [sərupdevi] wife of Baba Ajit Singh Bedi and the mother of Baba Sahib Singh Rais Una.

ਸਰੂਪਿ [sərupi], **ਸਰੂਪੀ** [sərupi] *Skt* सु रूपिन् *adj* handsome, beautiful. 2 (woman) with a beautiful form. "ab ki sərūpi sujani sulakhni."—*asa kəbir*.

ਸਰੂਰ [səru] *A* سرور *n* bliss, happiness.

ਸਰੇ [səre] See ਸਰਣਾ. "tin ke kaj sərə."—*majh barahmaha*. 2 comparable, like. "əvər nə duja tujhe sərə."—*var biha m 4*.

ਸਰੇਉ [səreu] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. 2 to use, offer. "kəvən seva sərəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 3 See ਸੇਯ.

ਸਰੇਉਣਾ [səreuna], **ਸਰੇਉਨ** [səreun] See ਸਰੇਵਨ.

ਸਰੇਉੜਾ [səreura] See ਸਰੇਵਰਾ.

ਸਰੇਸ [səres] *P* سرس *n* a glutinous substance extracted from the joints of bones and hide, used as an adhesive for joining wooden pieces etc. 2 a sticky substance prepared from resin etc. and used as an adhesive.

ਸਰੇਸਟ [səresət] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ *adj* deserving the highest praise. "həri əmrītkātha sərəsət utəm."—*var sri m 4*. "bhagəti sərəsət puri."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਸੇਸਟ. 3 *Skt* आम्र *n* mango.

ਸਰੇਸਿਆ [səresia] *adj* balanced; (one) who maintains equality.

ਸਰੇਖਣ [sərekhən] the act of uttering sounds; speaking in loud tones. "gūg na sərekhai."—*BG 2 adj* neighing, whining.

ਸਰੇਖਾ [sərekhā], **ਸਰੇਖੀ** [sərekhī] *adj* equal, comparable, even. 2 pure, unadulterated. 3 best. "gursīkhā rəhīras sərekhī."—*BG* narrated. See ਸਰੇਖਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਣ [sərevən] *Skt* सेवन *n* the act doing something in the best way; worship, service.

See *E* service. "nanək bīnvē tise sərevhu."—*dhāna m 1*. "səce cərəṇ səreviāhī."—*sor ə m 5*. "guru ke cərəṇ sərevne."—*sri m 5*. "səda sərevi īkmānī dhīai."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਸਰੇਵੜ [sərevət] *uses*. 2 *adv* while using or offering. "gurcərəṇ sərevət dukh gāia."—*bəsāt m 5*. See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਨ [sərevən] See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਰਾ [sərevra], **ਸਰੇਵੜਾ** [sərevṛa] *Skt* श्रवण *n* a preacher; one who preaches. 2 Jain. 3 a Buddhist; a disciple of Buddha. "səb sərevre ke ənumani."—*NP*.

ਸਰੈ [səre] See ਸਰਣਾ. "həri jiu te səbhe sərə."—*maru ravidas*. 2 See ਸਰਾ. 3 *adj* lawful according to the Muslim laws. "sərə səriəti kər-hī bicar."—*var sri m 1*.

ਸਰੋਆ [səroa], **ਸਰੋਆ** [səroa] *Skt* श्रुत *n* a ladle which looks like a man's right hand for pouring ghee during a fire worship ceremony; also called 'Brahmashast'. "kərvarən ke kin sərōe."—*NP*. 'Swords were turned into ladles.'

ਸਰੋਸ [səros] See ਸਰੋਖ.

ਸਰੋਸਰੀ [sərosəri] *adj* per head; each one. "nəcci kəl sərosəri."—*cāḍi 3*. 2 *P* سرس *adv* from top to bottom. 3 completely, entirely.

ਸਰੋਹ [səroh] *adj* angry. 2 *n* tresses, hair. "kəhū səroh pəṭṭiā."—*VN*.

ਸਰੋਹੀ [sərohi] See ਸਿਰੋਹੀ.

ਸਰੋਕਾਰ [sərokar] *P* سرکار *n* concern, relation, purpose.

ਸਰੋਖ [sərokh] *adj* angry, angrily.

ਸਰੋਖ [sərogh] *Skt* शर *n* a host of arrows. "sərogh prāhar."—*səloh*. 2 a shower of arrows.

ਸਰੋਜ [səroj] *n* lotus flower growing in a pond. 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has written 'ਸਰੋਜ' instead of 'ਸਿਰੋਜ' which is a town in the state of Tank in C.P. It is two hundred miles to the south-east of Tank. The tenth Guru stayed here on his way to Nanded. "səhər səroj ujen

ko kār sāgāt mela.”—GPS.

ਸਰੋਜਸੁਤ [sərojsut], **ਸਰੋਜਭਵ** [sərojbhəv] Brahma, born from a lotus; Chaturanan; Kamaladan.

ਸਰੋਤ [sərot] *Skt* ears. “oī bedhio sēhāj sərōt.”—asa chāt m 5. ‘... was overpowered by the scent of musk-deer. 2 See ਸਰੋਦ. 3 a rumour, hearsay.

ਸਰੋਤਮ [sərotəm] *adj* ਸਰੋਤਮ a superb arrow. 2 a holy pond. 3 *n* Mansar. 4 Amritsar.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sərota] *Skt* श्रोतृ *adj* who listens. “anik sərōte sunhī nīdhan.”—sar ə m 5. 2 (in Hindi) an areca nut cutter, shaped like a pair of broad scissors, also called ਸਰੋਤਾ.

ਸਰੋਤਿ [səroti] *Skt* श्रोतृ *adj* worth listening to. “rko sunhī sārəvān sərōti.”—var gāu I m 4. 2 *n* a source, flow. “jənəm mue bīn bhāgātī sərōti.”—asa ə m I. 3 See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ.

ਸਰੋਦ [sərod] *P* سرود *n* music; a song. “kārən sərōd dīn hāṭkārī.”—NP. 2 stringed musical instrument like a rēbab (violin-like), favourite with the people of Kabul.

ਸਰੋਰੁਹ [səroruh] *n* that which grows in a pond; lotus. “lakh sur sərōruh so dāmkyo.”—nār sīgh.

ਸਰੋਵਰ [sərovər] *n* an excellent pond. “sərīr sərōvər bhītre achē kāmāl anup.”—bīla kəbīr. 2 a sea.

ਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sərovəri] from the sea. “sərīrī sərōvərī guṇ pərgāṭī kie.”—asa m 4. 2 in the pond. “ramdas sərōvərī nhate.”—sor m 5.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sərota] See ਸਰੋਤਾ 2

ਸਰੋਜਮ [sərojām], **ਸਰੋਜਮਿ** [sərojāmī] *P* سرجام *n* material to accomplish, task. 2 arrangement, management. “sərojāmī lagu bhāvjal tārən kē.”—sopurəkhū.

ਸਰੋਣੀ [səronī] See ਸਰਨਜ. “səronī udhare.”—kālki.

ਸਰੋਦ [sərod] short form for ਸਰੋਦਿਦ. See ਸਰੋਦਿਦ. “maia lāb sərōd rāhī.”—BG. ‘Maia, a Sikh of Lamb subcaste lived at Sirhind.’

ਸਰੋਦਾ [səroda] a stringed musical instrument

played with a bow. This was designed on the suggestion of Guru Arjan Dev. He not only gifted it to the Sikh ragis, but also taught them how to play it. See ਸਾਜ. 2 See ਸਿਰੋਦਾ.

ਸਰੋਨਿ [səronī] See ਸਰਨਜ.

ਸਰੀਆ [sərhia] *Pu* a sari, a head covering for a woman; a dress. “dehu kāhyo hāmri sərhiā.”—krīsan.

ਸਰੀਆ [sərhia] a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil and police station Moga. It is situated approximately 2 miles to the north-east of Dagru railway station. Towards the south of this village, a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated at a distance of one furlong. It is a small temple. The priest is a baptised Sikh. The village has donated two ghamaon of land to this gurdwara.

ਸਲ [səl] *Skt* सल *vr* to move, go; to praise; to pierce. 2 *Skt* सल *vr* to creep, crawl; to pulsate; to vibrate. 3 *n* water. 4 praise, appreciation. 5 a camel; an ostrich. 6 *Pkt* a pyre. “cārḥ beṭhe tāhī səl ko bānāī.”—ramav. “gādhī meli səl mādhdhā.”—səloh. 7 See ਸਲਜ and ਸੱਲ. 8 *A* سلسل *n* a cripple. 9 one whose limbs are disabled or immobile.

ਸਲਕ [sələk], **ਸਲਖ** [sələkh] *T* سلق *n* the act of simultaneously firing shots with many guns. *E* volley. “kār sələkh devān prithām yatra.”—səloh. “chuṭī tūphāg-hī sələkh bīsala.”—GPS. 2 *Skt* सलक a piece, part. 3 back.

ਸਲਗਮ [səlgām] *P* سلقم a turnip. In Dhanni Pothohar it is called a ṭhippār.

ਸਲਘ [sələgh] See ਸਲਘਾ and ਸਲੰਘ.

ਸਲੱਜ [sələjj] *adj* shy, modest.

ਸਲਤਨ [səltən], **ਸਲਤਨਤ** [səltənət], **ਸਲਤੰਤ** [səltāt] *A* سلتان *n* rule, reign. 2 kingdom. “səltən hīṭ bāhu kārē upay.”—GPS.

ਸਲਭ [sələb] *A* سلب to snatch. 2 to expel. 3 سلب to hang.

ਸਲਭ [sələbh] *Skt* सलभ *n* a moth. “sənmukh devī

ke bhayo sālābh dip ənuhar."—cāḍi 1. 2 a locust, pest. "gəmnə dəl sām sālābh ke kər maro maro."—GPS. 'Armies attacked like swarms of locust.'

ਸਲਾਲ [səlāl] *Skī* ਸਲਾਲ *n* flow of water. 2 water. "mɪɪ səlāl səl-le."—nəṭ m 4. 3 *Skī* ਸਲਾਲ the quill of a porcupine. 4 the hair of a pig.

ਸਲਾਲਧਰ [sələldhər] *n* water-bearer; the cloud. 2 an ocean. 3 one controlling the flow of Ganga; Shiv—sənama.

ਸਲਾਲਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਕੇਤੁ ਚੱਢੁ ਅਰਿ [sələldhər əɪ ketu cəcchu əɪ]—sənama. Kam, the enemy of Gangadhar Shiv, his flag—a fish, the enemy of its eye, Arjun. While wedding Draupadi, Arjun had pierced the eye of the device set up as fish.

ਸਲਵਾਤ [səlvat] *A* سَلَوَات *n* plural of ਸਲਾਤ; Muslim prayers. "mɪtə bāg səlvat sūnət kurana."—chakke. 2 In Punjabi a satirical way of rebuking: "us ne khub səlvatā suṇaiā."—prov.

ਸਲਵਾਰ [səlvər] *P* سَلْوَار *A* ਸਲਵਾਰ *n* trousers.

ਸਲਵੇ [səlvə] *S* moves, goes. "aghu aghu səlve."—var maru 2 m 5. 'You move ahead to get hold of objects.'

ਸਲਾਇ [səlaɪ] *n* a spoke, iron-bar. "bhəṭhi ədərɪ paia mɪli əgənɪ səlɪɪ."—s m 1 bāno. See ਸਲਾਕਾ.

ਸਲਾਈ [səlaɪ] See ਸਲਾਈ. 2 a needle for putting collyrium. "bhe kia deh səlɪa neṇi."—tɪlāg m 1. 3 A long metallic needle for knitting.

ਸਲਾਹ [səlah] *n* praise, appreciation. 2 *A* سَلَاح betterment. 3 advice, suggestion.

ਸਲਾਹਣ [sələhən], **ਸਲਾਹਨ** [sələhən] *Skī* सलाह *n* praise, appreciation.

ਸਲਾਹਿ [səlahɪ] See ਸਲਾਹ. 2 having praised or admired.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [səlahi] *adj* worthy of praise. 2 who advises, a minister. "əpən səlɪhi səkəl həkare."—GPS.

ਸਲਾਹੀਐ [səlahiə] let's praise, let's admire.

ਸਲਾਹੁਣਾ [sələhūṇa] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਕ [səlāk], **ਸਲਾਕਾ** [səlaka], **ਸਲਾਖ** [səlakh] *n* ਸਲਾਕਾ a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes. 2 a thin metallic rod. "təpət səlāk dər chɪɪ dər."—cəɪɪ 70. 3 an arrow. 4 a bone.

ਸਲਾਘਨ [sələghən] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਘਨੀਯ [sələghniy] *Skī* सलाघनीय *adj* praiseworthy, admirable.

ਸਲਾਘਾ [sələgha] *Skī* सलाघ *vr* to praise, boast; to trust; to get arrogant. 2 *Skī* सलाघा *n* praise, appreciation. 3 a desire.

ਸਲਾਤ [səlat] *A* سَلَاة *n* Muslim's prayer. 2 See ਸਿਰਾਤ 2 and ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ.

ਸਲਾਬ [səlab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਾਬਤ [səlabət] *A* سَلَابَات *n* hardness, rigidity. 2 determination, firmness.

ਸਲਾਬਤਖਾਨ [səlabət Khan] Paymaster-general of emperor Shah Jahan, king of Delhi, who was also a high official of the Arzbeis. Supplications to the emperor were routed through him. Upon a sarcastic remark, Amar Singh Rathaur, son of Gaj Singh stabbed him to death, in the presence of the emperor at Agra Fort. The royal soldiers did not spare him either. The gate relating to this incident is now known as Amar Singh Gate. This event took place on 25th July, 1644.

ਸਲਾਮ [səlam] *A* سَلَام *n* peace, wellbeing. 2 blessing, benediction. 3 In the Quran, God being blissful, is also named 'salam.' 4 short form for سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ. It is a convention among Muslims that whenever they meet, the first greets with əsslamuəlekum meaning 'peace be with you', the second responds with və əlekummsəlam, that is سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ, meaning peace be with you too. 5 a salutation. "səlam jəvab dōvə kərə."—var əsa. 6 respect, sway. "kia sultan səlām vɪhūṇa."—əsa m 1.

ਸਲਾਮਤ [səlamət], **ਸਲਾਮਤਿ** [səlamətɪ] *A* سَلَامَات *adj* safe and sound, in good health. "tū səda

salamati nirākar.”-japu. 2 trouble-free, without any conflict.

ਸਲਾਮਤੀ [salamti] *n* well-being. 2 safety.

ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕ [salamalek], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕਮ [salamalekam], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕੀ [salamaleki], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਖੁ [salamalekhu]
See ਸਲਾਮ. “salamalekam mukhō alavē.”-GPS.
“milde muselman dui mil mil kārēn salamaleki.”-BG. “vir, salamalekhu.”-s m I bēno.

ਸਲਾਮੀ [salamī] *n* a salute. 2 a ritual of blessing the bride and the bridegroom. 3 adj(one) who salutes. 4 sycophancy.

ਸਲਾਮੁ [salamu] See ਸਲਾਮ. “sahās nam le le kārēu salamū.”-asa kabir.

ਸਲਾਰ [salar] *P* سار *n* chief, commander. “sekh pir salar.”-sri m I. “sātari sei salar he jake.”-bher kabir. 2 Skt ਸਲਾਰ a nail. 3 a ladder. 4 a cage.

ਸਲਿ [sali] Skt ਸਲਿ *n* a wound. 2 See ਸਲਜ.

ਸਲਿਸ [salis] Skt श्लिष *vr* to embrace, cling.

ਸਲਿਤਾ [salita] a river. See ਸਰਿਤਾ. “gōga ke sōgi salita bigri.”-bher kabir. See ਬਿਗਰੀ.

ਸਲਿਤਾਨਾਥ [salitanath], ਸਲਿਤਾਪਤਿ [salitapatī] Skt
सरित्पति lord of the river; the ocean. 2 God Varun.
ਸਲਿ ਬਿਸਲਿ [sali bisali] *n* a herb that heals the wounds. See ਸਰਬੋਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ and ਵਿਸ਼ਲਕਰਣੀ.
“sali bisali anī tokhile hāri.”-dhana trilocan. 2 a river named Shalyo Vishalya, which finds mention in the 45th Chapter of Sakand Puran.

ਸਲਿਲ [salil] See ਸਲਲ.

ਸਲੀਸ [salis] *A* سلس *adj* easy, simple. 2 tender, delicate.

ਸਲੀਕਾ [salika] *A* سلیق *n* warm nature, nice disposition. 2 etiquette, manners.

ਸਲੀਖ [salikh] *A* سلیخ *n* a prayer carpet; Muslim place of saying prayer. 2 a sound, word.

ਸਲੀਖਤ [salikhāt] *A* سلیخ *n* an offspring, progeny. “salikhāt mudame.”-japu. ‘God’s progeny is ever-lasting.’

ਸਲੀਤਾ [salita] *P* سلیط *n* a camel’s pannier. 2 a canvas bag for packing a tent or a canopy.

ਸਲੀਬ [salib] *A* صلیب *n* cross, its shape is †. 2 a cross-shaped object which the Christians wear round their necks. This is done in memory of Jesus Christ who was crucified on the cross.
ਸਲੀਮ [salim] *A* سليم *adj* who remains safe. 2 a Chishti Faqir of Ajmer, whose prayers are said to have blessed Akbar with a son, Jahangir. That is why he was named Salim.

ਸਲੀਮਸਾਹ [salimsah] See ਸਲੇਮਸਾਹ.

ਸਲੁਸ [salus] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸਲੇਸ. 2 *n* unity, union.

ਸਲੁਕਨ [salūcan], ਸਲੁਕੁ [salūku] *adj* plucking of the hair. See ਲੁਕਨ. “jāmī pakre kalī salūku.”-basāt m 4. ‘Yam caught (him) at the time of death and dragged from the hair.’

ਸਲੁਨੋ [salūno] See ਸਲੁਨੋ.

ਸਲੁਕ [saluk] See ਸਲੁਕ.

ਸਲੁਣਾ [salūṇa] *adj* salted, saltish. 2 *n* cooked, salted vegetables or dishes etc.

ਸਲੁਰੀ [saluri] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north of Anandpur at a distance of 27 kos. It was here that Guru Gobind Singh rested for a while on his way to Nadaun to help the hill-rulers. A gurdwara which was erected during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh stands at the top of the hill. It is situated to the north of the railway station Hoshiarpur, at a distance of 25 miles.
ਸਲੇਸ [sales] Skt श्लेष (Skt श्लिष *vr* to join, unite embrace). *n* unity, union. 2 a metaphor, word suggesting several meanings.

Examples:

mohān tere uce mādir māhāl apara.

-gāu chāt m 5

Here Mohan stands for both God and Baba Mohan.

adhī biadhī upadhī rās kab-hu nē tuṭe tap parbrāhām puran dhāni nāhī bujhe pārtap.

-gāu thīti m 5

'bujhe' means 'to be extinguished' as also 'to understand.' 'pərtap' means splendour and distress — 'pərtap.'

gurdarsən udhre sāsara.—asa m 3.

Here 'gurdarsən' means 'sight of the Satguru' and also 'awareness of his doctrine.'

babiha benti kare, kari kirpa dehu jadan.

—var mālā m 3.

'jadan' means 'a gift of life' as well as 'gift of water.'

ਸਲੇਸਿਆ [sələsia] joined सिलष्ट. 2 united, having several meanings. 3 See ਸਲੇਸ 2.

ਸਲੇਸ਼ਾਹ or ਸਲੀਸ਼ਾਹ [sələmshah or səlīmshah] younger son of Sher Shah Suri. His original name was Jalal Khan. Having ascended the throne, he assumed the name of Islam Shah which degenerated into Salim Shah. After Sher Shah's death, he ruled over India from 1545 to 1553 AD. Due to oversight, Bhai Santokh Singh has termed Salem Shah and Sher Shah as brothers and has mentioned a battle at Paryag between Hamayun and these two brothers, i.e.

dve bhrata pāṭhan vād sure,
bād umrav su kin hādure.
bigar pāre dillipātī sīg,
garab ṭhan caḥat bhe jīg.
ek sələmshah tīs nam,
ṣerṣah dūṣar bāl dham.
aki durāg prag kar lina,
səkāl səmaj juddh ka kina.

—GPS rāsī 1 a 10.

2 younger brother of Jodh Ray.

ਸਲੇਸਣਾ [sələsṇa], ਸਲੇਸਨ [sələsən] v to unite. See ਸਲੇਸ to fondle lightly. "carnodak le nen səlōse."—NP. See E solution. 2 to foment with hot water.

ਸਲੋਕ [səlok] ਸ-ਲੋਕ the same people, the same country. 2 Skt ਸਲੋਕ a type of salvation. It involves living in the realm of the Deity.

3 Skt ਸਲੋਕ praise, appreciation. 4 a song of praise. 5 verse; metre. "utām səlōk sadh ke bācān."—sukhmāni. In Guru Granth Sahib there are numerous metrical compositions under the heading of saloks. Various forms of these compositions are explained in Guru Chhand Divakar. 6 See ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਭ. 7 See ਸਲੋਕ. ਸਲੋਕ ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [səlōk sāsaskṛitī] See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ, ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ and ਗਾਥਾ.

ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ [səlōk varā te vādhik] the saloks which remained unabsorbed while determining the order of the pauris. Their number is 152. Guru Arjan Dev put those saloks towards the end of Guru Granth Sahib before Mundavani. Guru Gobind Singh, while recreating the manuscript (bir) posted the saloks of Guru Teg Bahadur between Varan te Vādhik saloks and Mundavani.

ਸਲੋਣਾ [səlōṇa] See ਸਲੂਣਾ and ਸਲੋਨਾ.

ਸਲੋਤਰ [səlōtar] Skt ਤੇਤੁ n a rod, stick. 2 a goad, this word is derived from the root 'ਤੁਦ' which means to reprimand. 3 See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤੁ.

ਸਲੋਤਰੀ [səlōtri], ਸਲੋਤ੍ਰੀ [səlōtri] adj a staff bearer. 2 a nihang Singh. 3 a veterinary surgeon. See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. "gān səlōtri turāt hākare."—GPS.

ਸਲੋਨਾ [səlōṇa], ਸਲੋਨੀ [səlōṇī], ਸਲੋਨਾ [səlōṇa], ਸਲੋਨੀ [səlōṇī] adj ਸ-ਲਾਵਨ salted, rather saltish. 2 beautiful. "nen səlōṇī sūdār nari."—gūṇ a m 1. 3 a woman with beautiful eyes. "jagu səlōṇī, bole gurbaṇī ram."—bila chāt m 1.

ਸਲੋਨੇ [səlōṇe] See ਸਲੋਨਾ. 2 See ਸਤ੍ਰੋਨੇ.

ਸਲੋਦੀ [səlōdī] a village situated at a distance of ten kōhs to the north of Sirhind by the Grand Trunk Road. A number of Sikh warriors who fought to defend their faith were born in this village. See ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਲੇਖ [sələgh] n a pitchfork. It is an agricultural implement. Its shape is like that of a trident. It is a large fork with sharp, widely spaced prongs for pitching straw and chaff.

ਸਲਾਬ [səlahab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਾਜ [səly] *n* Guru's euologist bard. "guru amardas sac sely bhāṇ."—*səveye m 3 ke. 2 Skt* ਸਲਾਜ a wound. 3 a spear, lance. 4 an arrow. 5 a sin. 6 harsh words. 7 a bil tree. 8 king of Madrdesh, who was the brother of Madri, wife of king Pandu. During Draupiti's swayambar he was defeated by Bhimsen, and turned enemy of his sister's sons. During the battle of Kurukshetar, he sided with the Kauravs and became the charioteer of Karan as he was very adept at goading horses. On the 18th day of the battle, he was killed by Yudhishtar. In Mahabharat there is a chapter, assigned to him. "bhāe sēnpalā bēli sulī selyā."—*janmejāy.*

ਸਲਾਜ ਜਨ [səly jan] *n* the air.—*sānama*. The wound worsens when it is exposed to the air. 2 blood —*sānama*.

ਸਲਾਜਰਿਪੁ [səlyripu] *n* the killer of Raja Shaly, Yudhishtar. See ਸਲਾਜ 8.

ਸੱਲ [səll] See ਸਲਾਜ.

ਸੱਲਕੀ [səllki] See ਸੇਹ.

ਸੱਲੋਕ [səllək] *Skt* सल्लोक *n* gentlemen, pious people.

ਸਲੁ [səlv] See ਸਲਾ.

ਸਲੁਕੋਟ [səlvkot] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਵ [səv] See ਸਵਣਾ and ਸਵਾਲਨਾ. "dukh māhi sāvē."—*sri a m 3*. "sukh sāvēti."—*sor m 5*. 2 *Skt* सव *n* a dead body, corpse. "janat jogi sāv-hi uṭharo."—*cārītr 312*. "sāv ko khahu bilāb nāhi kār."—*NP*. 3 water. 4 short form for ਸਵਰ. all. 5 *Skt* सव the process of extracting somras by pressing som, a creeper. 6 an offspring, progeny. 7 yag; oblation. 8 the sun.

ਸਵਗੁਣ [səvguṇ] See ਸਿਵਗੁਣ. 2 a hundred times. 3 short form for ਸਵੀਗੁਣ.

ਸਵਣ [səvən], ਸਵਣਾ [səvna] *Skt* सवन *n* a bed, bedding. 2 to sleep. "giani jag-hi sāv-hi subhai."—*var sor m 3*. "kia sāvna kia

jagṇa."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸਵਤ [səvət] *n* co-wife. "sāvət gira te mān biklai."—*NP*. See ਸਵੀਕਣ. 2 white. See ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ.

ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ [səvət sāvət tan]—*sānama*. a black deer; whose body is white and black; a deer with black back and white chest.

ਸਵਤਿ [səvati] a co-wife. See ਸਵੀਕਣ. "sāvati ek tih nrip-hi bulai."—*cārītr 33*.

ਸਵਦ [səvəd] See ਸਬਦ. 2 *P* , ۛ may happen. See ਸੁਦਨ. "cū sāvəd tākhir."—*tilāg m 1*. "sāvəd kurban khake sadhsāgāṭi."—*digo*.

ਸਵਦਾ [səvda] See ਸਵੀਦਾ. 2 sleeping.

ਸਵਦਾਗਰ [səvdagar] See ਸਵੀਦਾਗਰ. "sāvdagar ko tuṭ gyo māṭ ghi ko."—*krisān*.

ਸਵਧਾਨ [səvdhan] See ਸਾਵਧਾਨ. "sābād surat sāvadhan ho."—*BG*

ਸਵਮ [səvam] *P* ۛ I will go, I go, I may go. 2 I will be, I am, I may be. Its verb is ۛ.

ਸਵਯਾ [səvayya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ. 2 one and a quarter. "pāl pāl bikhe sāvayya cārē."—*GPS*. 'will become more and more adept.'

ਸਵਰ [səvar] *Skt* सवर *n* a bhīll caste; a low caste, which resembles bhīls.¹ See ਸਬਰੀ. 2 Shiv. 3 *P* ۛ a husband, bridegroom. "pīru ravīṛa sāv sāvra."—*vād m 4*. the true master. 4 a commentator of mimāsa sutra, Shavar.

ਸਵਰਣ [səvarən] of the same colour. 2 of the same caste. 3 sounds with the same place of articulation as- ਅ ਹ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ and ਟ ਠ ਡ ਜ ਤ ਵ ਯ ਸ etc.

ਸਵਰਥ [səvarəth] See ਅਰਥੀ.

ਸਵਰਨਾ [səvarna] *v* to be reformed; to improve; to be set right. "jitu sāvra mēra kajō."—*sri chāt m 4*. "bīnu gursābād nā sāvra-sī kaj."—*gau a m 1*.

ਸਵਰਾ [səvra] See ਸਵਰ.

¹These people used to live in the forests of central provinces (C.P) and Rajputana. The Greek writer Pliny calls them Suari and for Ptolemy they are Sabri.

ਸਵਰੀ [səvri] See ਸਬਰੀ.

ਸਵਲ [səval] See ਸਬਲ. 2 See ਸਵਲਾ.

ਸਵਲਾ [səvla], ਸਵਲੀ [səvli] *adj* swarthy. "khar aghai səvli gori."—*NP*. 2 reasonably priced, profitable. "lode khep səvli."—*sri chēt m* 5.

ਸਵਾ [səva] *Skt* सवा *n* one and a quarter, 1¼. ਸਵਾਇਆ [səvaia] *adj* सवा meaning more, extra. "dinu dinu cəre səvaia."—*gəu thiti m* 5. 2 *xa* little, hardly any. "səvaia gəppha deṇa."—*prov*.

ਸਵਾਈ [səvai] See ਸਵਾਇਆ. more, extra. "din din cəre səvai."—*sor m* 1. 2 *n* the title of Maharaja of Jaipur. "bəd raja je sīgh səvai. jəpur ko pəti vidit mahai."—*GPS*. See ਜਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਵਾਸਨ [səvasən] See ਸਬਾਸ.

ਸਵਾਹੀ [səvahi] See ਕਤਨ.

ਸਵਾਗ [səvāg] *Skt* स्वाङ्ग म् (own) अङ्ग (body). 2 wearing the dress of some one else on one's own body. 3 impersonation of some one else. assumption of some one else's form.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [səvaṇi] *n* an acharay brahmin who eats (the food of) a dead body; a great brahmin. "kitte saṇ səvaṇi hoe."—*BG*. 'There were many omen-tellers and teachers.' 2 See ਸਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਤ [səvat] See ਸਬਾਤ. 2 *Skt* सुवात a stream in the North-West Frontier Province. It is also known as Svant, Suant and Svāt. It finds mention in Rig Ved. The Chinese and Greek pilgrims have also mentioned it. 3 plain lying in the valley of Swat river which for the Buddhist writers was a part of Uddian Desh.

ਸਵਾਦ [səvad] *Skt* स्वाद *n* taste, savour. 2 *swad* soot. 3 a stack of dried cow dung in a village. 4 ability, capability. 5 a draft of a composition.

ਸਵਾਨ [səvan] short form for ਸਰਸੁਤੀ ਵਾਹਨ, a riding bird that has beautiful gait, swan. "bən bən dōle kag kəhā dho səvan he?"—*BGK*. 2 See ਸੁਨ.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [səvani] See ਸਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਨਿਹ [səvanih] *A* سوانه plural of سوانه a life's description, life's narration.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [səvani] See ਸਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਬ [səvab] See ਸਬਾਬ.

ਸਵਾਰ [səvar] See ਅਸਵਾਰ and ਸਵਾਰਣਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਣਾ [səvarṇa], ਸਵਾਰਨਾ [səvarna] *v* to set right, reform. 2 to adorn, render the complexion fair.

ਸਵਾਰਾ [səvara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਿਅਨੁ [səvarianu] he set it right. "gur ki peri par kaj səvarianu."—*var guj m* 5.

ਸਵਾਰੀ [səvari] *n* a carriage, vehicle, conveyance. 2 *adv* early morning, at dawn. "ātari gavau bahari gavau gavau jagi səvari."—*asa m* 5. 3 See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. "jən ki pej səvari aṇi."—*guj m* 5.

ਸਵਾਰੇ [səvare] See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. "karaj səvare sāgle tən ke."—*ram m* 5. 2 *adv* early morning; at dawn. 5 ਸਵਾਰੇ "nhavən javət hot səvare."—*krisən*.

ਸਵਾਰੇ [səvare] See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. 2 See ਬਿਆਲ 3. 3 *adv* early morning before sunrise. "kəvi syam kəhe dou sājh səvare."—*krisən*.

ਸਵਾਲ [səval] *A* سوال *n* a question. 2 a request, demand.

ਸਵਾਲਣਾ [səvalṇa], ਸਵਾਲਨਾ [səvalna] *v* to put to sleep. "ja tini səvalia ta səv rəhia."—*var biha m* 3.

ਸਵਾ ਲਾਖ [səva lakh] *n* one lakh and twenty five thousand. "səva lakh siu ek ləṇāu."—*rəhit*. 2 *xa* one. "us ne khalse nū səva lakh dāmṇa ərdas kəraia."—*prov*.

ਸਵਾ ਲਾਖੁ ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [səva lakh pekabər]—*bher kabir*. In Islamic literature, there is a mention of one lakh and twenty four thousand prophets. This figure may be regarded equivalent to one hundred twenty five thousand.

ਸਵਾਲਿਆ [səvalia] See ਸਵਾਲਣਾ.

ਸਵਿਕਲਪ [səvikaləp] *Skt* सविकल्प *adj* imaginatively, intuitively.

ਸਵਿਤਾ [səvita] *Skt* सविता *n* the Creator. 2 father. 3 the sun. "səvita əst nisa hui ai."—*NP*.

ਸਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [səvitri] *Skt* न a begetter, mother. 2 Durga. 3 Gayatri. 4 a midwife. 5 a cow. 6 See ਸਵਿਤੀ.

ਸਵਿਦ੍ਯ [səvidy] See ਸਵਿਦ੍ਯ.

ਸਵੀ [səvi] *P* ۛۛ May you be. Its root is ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸਵੀਜੇ [səvije], ਸਵੀਜੇ [səvije] See ਸਵਟਾ. "sukh səhi səvije."—*var maru 1 m 3*. 'Sleep in the bliss of spiritual state, or sleep in a blissful state of knowledge.'

ਸਵੇਰਾ [səvera] *n* early morning, at day break. 2 *adv* first. "hirdə ram ki nə jəp-hi səvera?"—*sor kəbir*. 'Why don't you worship Ram before dying?' 3 Immediately, at once. "bhi lage kaḍh səvera."—*suhi rəvidas*. 'Close relatives also held that the dead body be immediately taken away from home.' 4 auspicious time, good time. "jənəm kṛitarəth səphəl səvera."—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਵੇ [səve] sleeps. "gūn ucər-hi gūn məhi səve səmai."—*slok m 4*.

ਸਵੈਯਾ [səveya] This is a popular metre having four lines with numerous names; and is mainly of two types. i.e. *matṛik* and *varṇik*.

The best form is a *matṛik* *səveya* assumes is when all the four lines alliterate; for two lines to alliterate is a must. The poets insist that in a *varṇik* *səveya*, all the four lines must have assonance or internal alliteration.¹

A large variety of this metre is to be found in poetical compositions. For the knowledge of readers, metres available in Sikh literature or which are our favourite are given below along with illustrations:

(1) The first type of *səveya* is 'bir'. It has four lines, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at 16th, the second at

¹In case of *səveyas* of different rhymes, this rule is not applicable.

the subsequent 15th with *guru* and *lāghu* matras at the end. It is also called *matṛik* *səveya*.

Example:

nabhikamal te brahma upje,
bed pəḥi mukh kəṭh səvəri. ...
jaki bhəgəti kəḥi jən pure,
munī jən sevhi gurvicari. ...

—*guj m 1*.

Viewed from the *guru* and *lāghu* angle, this *səveya* is of *Sen* type as it has a total 31 *guru* and 62 *lāghu* matras.

(2) The second type of *səveya* is 'bañ', each line having 31 matras. The pauses come at the 16th and the subsequent 15th, the last two being *guru*.

Example:

əmritu namu tumara ṭhakur,
ehu māharəsū jən-hi piyo...

—*asa m 5*.

(3) The third type of *səveya* is of 'somy', each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at the 16th, second at the subsequent 15th, with a *nəgən* (III) at the end.

Example:

mukh te ṭika səhi ucərət,
ram ride nəhi purən rəhi,
kəri updeṣ sunave logar,
kachu nə kəmaṇe apən kəhi...

—*GV 6*.

(4) The fourth type of *səveya* is 'dāḍkəla'. This is also known as 'nīsakar'. It has four lines, each line having 32 matras. The pauses come at 16th and the subsequent 16th matra with a *səgən*, II, at the end.

Example:

buddhi vivek gyan ar vidya,
səphəl hot upkar kərət jo. ...

(b) the second form of 'dāḍkəla' has 18th and 14th matras, with a *səgən*, II, at the end.

Example:

satiguru matigur, biməlsətsəgati,
atamurəgi calulu bhaya,
jagya manu kəvəlu səhji pərkasya,
əbhe nirājanu ghər-hi ləha. ...

—səveye m 4 ke.

(5) The fifth type of səveya is 'məlid', each line having 32 matras, with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with yəgən, ISS, at the end.

Example:

te sadhu həri mel-hu svami,
jin jəpiə gəti hoī hamari.
tin ka dərəsu dekhī manu bigse,
khini khini tin kau hau bəlihari..

—bher m 4.

(b) With only two guru matras at the end instead of a yəgən is also a form of 'məlid' as:

kəb lage məstək cərnən rəj,
dərəs dəyalu drīgən kəb pekhō,
əmrīt bəcən suno kəb srəvnəni,
kəb rəsna benti bisekhō.—BGK.

(6) The sixth type of səveya is 'səman', each line having 32 matras, pauses being at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with a bhəgən, SII, at the end.

Example:

brəhmadiḥ siv chādmunisur,
rəsəki rəsəki thakur gun gavət, ...
re mən mur simər sukhdata,
nanək das tujh-hi səmjhavət. ...

—səveye sri mukhvak m 5.

(7) The seventh type of səveya is 'drumila'. It is marked by 4 lines, each line having 32 matras; the first pause is at the 10th the 2nd at the next 8th the third at the subsequent 14th matra with a səgən and two guru (IIS, S, S) at the end.

Example:

jəy jəy kəlgidhar, sevək dukh-hər,

nəhi səmsər bəl ke dhari. ...

(8) The eighth type of səveya is 'ləliri'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven məgəns with two gurus at the end: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, S, S.

Example:

dekho ju kəse e jhāde jo jhule hē
dhōse ki dhūkō se śəbhū bha bhola...

—sikkhi prabhakar.

(9) The ninth type of səveya is 'mədīra'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns, with one guru at the end. SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, S.

Example:

sātət hi satsəgati sēg,
surəg rəte jəsu gavət hē. ...

—səveye m 4 ke.

(10) The tenth type of səveya is 'məttəyād'. It is also known as 'īdāv' and 'malti'. In Dasam Granth it is called 'bije'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns, two gurus at the end SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, S, S.

Example:

danəv dev phānīd nīsacər
bhut bhəvikkh bhəvan jəpēge,
jiv jite jəl mē thəl mē
pəl hi pəl mē səbh thap thəpēge,
pūn prətapən baḍhət jədhunī
papən ke bəhu pūj khəpēge,
sadh səmuh prəsən phirē jəg
sətru səbhe avilok cəpēge.

(11) The eleventh type of səveya is 'cəkor'. See चिउपरा 2.

(12) The twelfth type of səveya is 'ərsat'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns and one rəgən. SII, SII, SII, SII SII, SII, SII, SII.

Example:

sve ni j pay prəmod sādā
śəbdadi virāc vīkūth ləkhē vīkha,
jā śubh kirəti ko jəg mē

gəṇṇayək sarəd hū nā sākē līkha,
 he kəc dipit cītmāni sām
 ujaḷ ǝmrīt si līkhni īkha,
 muratī śrī guru bhəd nā rācək
 dhən guru ǝru dhən gurusīkha

—sīkkhi prābhakar.

(13) The thirteenth type of sāvaya is 'rāmy'. It has seven bhāgāns with one guru in first line and eight sāvāns each in the remaining three lines.

Example:

bhejət he īh pē hām ko
 īh gvarāni rup guman kārē,
 īh janāt ve ghāt hē hām te
 tīh te hāth bādī rāhi nā tārē,
 kavī syam pīkho īh gvarāni ki
 mātī syam-hī kop nā nek dārē,
 tīh sō bāl jaū kāhā kāhiye
 tīh lyavhu jo mukh te ucē—krīsən.

(14) The fourteenth type of sāvaya is 'kīrīt'. It has four lines each line having eight bhāgāns Sī, Sī, Sī, Sī, Sī, Sī, Sī, Sī.

Example:

cād prācād tēbē bāl dhar
 sābhar lāi kārvar kārī kār.... —cādi 1.

(15) The fifteenth type of sāvaya is 'durmī', also known as 'cādrkēla'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sāvāns. 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S.

Example:

māthra bhāni bhag bhāle un ke
 mān īcchāt hī phāl pavāt hē....
 —sāvaya m 4 ke.

(16) The sixteenth type of sāvaya is 'sūdri', also varyingly known as 'sukhdāni', 'mānmodak', and 'māli'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sāvāns and at the end is a guru. 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, S.

Example:

pārnīd dāga cugli nā kārē

jāg apas te nā bādō bān bese,
 nīj puj prāsās nā nek bhāne
 nīrman ālobh guru giri jese,
 nā tēpay dukhay nā bhul kīse
 yadī hve sāvramad pāgē lāg bhese,
 nīskam sādā śubh rītī dhārē
 updēś bhālo prād hve sīkh ēse.

—sīkkhi prābhakar.

(17) The seventeenth type of sāvaya is 'rātān mālika'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sāvāns and one lāghu 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 1.

Example:

bāl ves kātē chābī āg lātē
 jāg mān ghātē pālē kul cal,
 bhāl nīr dāgē jās pūn bhāgē
 cīt cīt jāgē nā lāgē prābhū nāl,
 tān rog bādē ātī pap cādē
 sucī tej kādē su mādē jāg jāl,
 khāl bālbādhu mud rācīk kārēn
 phēkāt bīdu āmolāk lāl.

—nīrmāl prābhakar.

(18) The eighteenth type of sāvaya is 'kūdlāta'. It is also known as 'sāvān', 'sukh' and 'har'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight sāvāns and two lāghus, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S.

Example:

jār jāz nāhī kīs te ājri
 ās pāi gāe sāgri ur me jār.... —GPS.

(19) The nineteenth type of sāvaya is 'surdhunī'. It has 4 lines, eight sāvāns and one guru in the first line. In the remaining 3 lines, there are seven bhāgāns and two gurus.

Example:

hārī sō mukh hē hārī dukh hē
 ālkē hārhar prābhā hārni hē,
 locān hē hārī se sārse hārī se
 bhārūtē hārī si bārni hē.... —cādi 1.

(20) The twentieth type of sāvaya is

'mukt-hara'. Each line has eight jagans. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI.

Example:

vilok gurumukh pākaj sikkh
rahe hui bhār rasi mēkrād...

(32) The thirty-second type of sāveya is 'lāvāglata', each line having eight jagans and a laghu at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I.

Example:

jinhē nā kachu kāvita rās he
nāhi rag vikhe mān rag lāgavāt,
japē nāhi vahguru gurumātr
sērup mānukkh paṣu nāzravāt. ...

(33) The thirty-third type of sāveya is 'sārvagami'. Each line has seven tagans and two gurus at the end. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SS.

Example:

gaje māha sur ghūmi rāṇā hur
bhrāmī nābhā pur bekhā ānupā. ...
—ramav.

jako rīda he kripa sath puryo
prājapya vāse sēda cīt mahī
mātri tātha sen hē varte praṇ ko
tāhi ke raj bhe hot nāhi. ...

(34) The thirty-fourth type of sāveya is 'sarda'. Each line has seven ragans and guru laghu at the end. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SI.

Example:

dhir gābhīr he gyan ko pūj he
prem ko rup he sēru ko kal,
dintahin lēlin udyog me
dan datar he khalsa lal. ...

ਸਵੈਤ [sāvāt] adv sleeping. "khat pivāt sāvāt sukhia."—sar m 5.

ਸਵੈਤੀ [sāvāti], ਸਵੈਧਿ [sāvādhi] Skt स्वपति sleeping (feminine gender). "sābh nanāk sukhī sāvāti."—sor m 5. "sukh sāvādhi sohagnī."—maru a m 1.

ਸਵੈਨ [sāvān] See ਸਵੈਨ. 2 adv while sleeping.

ਸਵੈਨਵੀ [sāvānvi] adj fair complexioned. 2 golden. "bhāni ghārī sāvānvi."—s fārid. meaning 'a beautiful body.'

ਸਵੈਨਿ [sāvāni] sleep. See ਸਵੈਧਿ. "sukh sāvāni."—var gau 1 m 4.

ਸਵਜ [sāv] Skt adj left. 2 at some places it also means the right side. See ਸਬਜ.

ਸਵਜਸਾਦੀ [sāvysaci] Skt सव्यसाचिन् n one who draws a bow with his left hand; Arjun. In Mahabharat it denotes a person who also draws a bow with his left hand, meaning thereby he is ambidextrous in so far as shooting of the arrows is concerned. Arjun used to shoot arrows with his left hand also.

ਸੜ [sār] n burn, scald. See ਸੜਨਾ.

ਸੜਕ [sārak] Skt सरक n a road. Skt सूडका सिंका and सिंकि are also used for a path. 2 onom a sound of the unsheathing of swords. "sārak mīano kādhiā."—cādi 3.

ਸੜਜ [sārj] See ਸੜਨਾ.

ਸੜਨਾ [sārna] v to rot, putrefy, decay. 2 to dry. 3 to burn.

ਸੜਾਕਾ [sāraka] onom sound suggesting unsheathing of swords. See ਸੜਕ 2.

ਸੜਾਣਾ [sārāṇa] n jealousy. 2 causing of putrefaction; a decay causing process. 3 fire; which burns. "duje bhār sārāṇe sārīa."—BG 'one who is badly engrossed/burning in duality.'

ਸੜੁਨੇ [sārūno] Skt सूदनी, सूदह-ਪੁਨੇ full moon night in the mouth of Savan; beautiful (face) See ਰੋਖਣੀ.

ਸਾ [sa] pron that. "kāhu nanāk sa kēthni sar."—gau m 5. "sa vela pārvaṇ jitu sātiguru bheṭīa."—var guj 2, m 5. 2 adj like, such (as). "tum sa mit nā āvār koi."—asa m 1. 3 v past tense of ਅਸਿ. was. "os ne āṇu akhīa sa."—JSBB. 4 Skt n Parvati. 5 Lachhmi.

ਸਾਂ [sā] indicator of past tense. See ਸਾ 3. as "me othe grīa sā." 2 a suffix used in Persian.

This is a transformed version of Sanskrit word as *ਯਕਸ਼ਮਾ*.

ਸਾਉ [sau] *S* (Skt ਸ੍ਵਾਦ) *n* taste. "sau prāṇi tina laga jini āmrītu paia."—*vāḍ chāt m 1*. 2 ecstasy. "sau nā paia jai."—*var majh m 2*. 3 Skt welcome, honour. "kāt nā paio sau."—*var suhi m 1*. 4 Skt purpose, self-interest. "tū jāṇ māhīja sau."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਸਾਉਗੀ [saugī] See ਸਾਵਗੀ.

ਸਾਉਣ [saun] See ਸਾਵਣ.

ਸਾਉਣ ਮੱਲ [saun māl] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ and ਸਾਵਨ ਮਲ.

ਸਾਉਣੀ [sauni] *n* crop of the autumn season. 2 See ਸਾਵਣੀ.

ਸਾਉਰੀ [sauri] *n* one who has the knowledge of music. One who tells of profit or loss from the left or right vessel. See ਸੋਰੀ. 2 one who practises tantar shastar of Shiv.

ਸਾਉਲਾ [saula] See ਸਾਵਲ.

ਸਾਉ [sau] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 ਸ੍ਵ-ਆਯੁ of the same age. 3 *n* members of the marriage party. 4 a barber. 5 a confidant of the king. See ਸਉਆ.

ਸਾਊਤ [saat] See ਸਾਇਤ.

ਸਾਊਰ [saar] See ਸਾਇਰ.

ਸਾਊਗੀਤ [saūgit] See ਸਾਂਗੀਤ.

ਸਾਇ [sai] *pron* same. "sūdārī sai sērup bickhāṇī."—*tīlāg m 1*. 2 lord, master. "sukhdata hārī pransai."—*sar m 5*. 'prāṇpātī sukhdata.' 3 Skt ਸਾਯ *n* sleep, lying down. "mera pīru risalu sāgī sai."—*bāsāt m 1*. 4 Skt ਸਾਧਿ *n* evening.

ਸਾਇੰਸ [saīs] *E* science. *n* essence of a branch of knowledge. 2 chemistry and physics. See ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਸਾਇਸਤਨ [saīstān] *P* سائست *v* to be competent, be capable of.

ਸਾਇਸਤਾ [saīsta] *P* سائست *adj* able, capable.

ਸਾਇਕ [saik] See ਸਾਯਕ.

ਸਾਇਣਿ [saīṇi] *S* Skt a mistress, landlady.

ਸਾਇਤ [sait] See ਸਾਯਤ. 2 *A* سائت *n* a short span

of time. "cāl-hu ih saīt."—*GPS*.

ਸਾਇਬਾਨ [saiban] See ਸਾਯਬਾਨ.

ਸਾਇਰ [sair] *Dg* sea (*S* ਸਾਇਰੁ *Skt* ਸਾਗਰ) "sair sēpāt bhārē jāl nirmālī."—*prabha m 1*. See ਸਮੁਤ ਸਰ. "sair bhārē kī suk?"—*var majh m 1*. "vici upae saira tina bhi roji deī."—*var ram 1 m 2*. 2 a lake. "sair bhār su bhār."—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 This word has also been used for Shatdrav (Satluj) in particular and a river in general. "choḍ dio tēb thā nirmoh ko par bhārē jeb sair tira."—*gurusobha*. 4 *A* ساعر a poet. "je saū sair meliē tīlu nā puja vhi rōi."—*sri 3 m 1*. "nanāk sair iv kāhīa."—*asa pāṭi m 1*.

ਸਾਇਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [sair ki putrī] *n* daughter of the Sea, Lachhmi. According to a Puranic myth, she emerged while the sea was being churned. 2 wealth. "sair ki putrī bīdārī gāvai."—*gāu 3 m 3*. 'The enlightened one has abandoned wealth.' "sair ki putrī pārhārī tīagi cārān tāle vicārē."—*asa chāt m 1*. 'Wealth has been discarded with contempt, considering it as a maid-servant.'

ਸਾਇਲ [sail] See ਸਾਯਲ.

ਸਾਈ [sai] *pron* the same. "jo tudh bhavē sai bhālī kar."—*jāpu*. 2 *n* master, lord. "jīthe jāiē jēgāt māhī tīthe hārī sai."—*var bīla m 4*. 3 Skt ਸਤਰੰਕਾਰ earnest money given in advance to strike a deal. 4 *P* سائ God. 5 *A* سائ one who puts in effort.

ਸਾਈ [sāi], **ਸਾਈ** [sāi] *Skt* master, lord. "tū kārta sēcīaru mēḍa sāi."—*sopurukhu*. 2 king. 3 husband. 4 a saint of the sublime sort.

ਸਾਈਆਂ [sāiā] a Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, Sethi by caste. The Guru impelled him to perform Kirtan. He became a wonderful preacher of Sikhism. 2 a vocative: 'O Master.'

ਸਾਈਸ [sais] See ਸਾਈਸ.

ਸਾਈਦਾਸ [sāidas] a resident of Daroli (district Ferozepur) who was a Khatri by caste. He

was married to Ramo, the elder sister of Mata Damodari. Guru Hargobind had a long and comfortable stay at his residence. He became the Guru's disciple and attained salvation. See ਭਰੋਲੀ. 2 a very ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, he was a Bhandari by caste. 3 a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was a resident of Lahore and was Jhanji by caste. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev as well.

ਸਾਈ ਦਿੱਤਾ [sāiditta] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur. 2 a Jaria follower of Guru Arjan, who acting upon the teachings of the Guru, devoted his life for the good of the people.

ਸਾਈਲੋਕ [sāilok] *n* godly people, saints.

ਸਾਸ [sas] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸ *n* breath, respiration. "sas bina jiu dehuri."—keda chāt *m* 5. 2 a vowel, tone. "pure tal nihale sas."—bher namdev. 3 *Skt* a weapon "pādīt sāgī bās-hī jən murakh agām sas sune."—maru *m* 1. 4 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੁਸ਼ੁ mother-in-law. 5 a respiratory disease, asthma. "sānpāt sas bhāgīdr jur."—sāloh. 6 *Skt* शास् *vr* to praise, sermonise, preach something for the good of others, ingratiate, order, punish, warn. 7 *n* an order. 8 *P* شش urine. See ਸਾਸੀਦਨ.

ਸਾਸ [sās] breath, respiration. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸ with parts.

ਸਾਸਕ [sasak] *Skt* सासक *adj* an administrator. 2 *n* a king. 3 a spiritual guide, guru. 3 See ਸਾਸ 6. ਸਾਸ ਗਰਾਸ [sas geras], ਸਾਸ ਗਿਰਾਸ [sas giras], ਸਾਸ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ [sas gras] life and livelihood, life and sustenance. "sas gras ko dato thakur."—gāu kabir. 2 breathing in and out.

ਸਾਸਟਾਂਗ [sasāṅg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸਣ [sasāṇ] *Dg* *n* an order. See ਸਾਸ 6 and ਸਾਸਨ. ਸਾਸਣੀ [sasāṇī] *n* one who issues a warning, king's army—sānama. 2 *adj* (one) who administers. See ਸਾਸ 6.

ਸਾਸਤ [sasat], ਸਾਸਤਰ [sastar], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sasatru], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sastrā] *Skt* सास्त्र *n* a book that enforces

discipline; a law enforcing book. See ਸਾਸ-6 "sasat sīmrīti bed carī."—sri *a* *m* 5. "soi sasatu saun soi."—sri *m* 5. "sastrā bed trē gūṇ he mara."—bher *m* 1.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗ [sastrag], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿ [sastragi], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ [sastrāgiā], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗੰਤਾ [sastrāgānta], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਤ [sastrāgy] *Skt* शास्त्रज्ञ *adj* who is an authority on Shastars. "munī jogi sastrāgi kahavāt."—gūj *m* 5. "sābhe sastrāgānta kukarmā prānāsi."—dett.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [sastrādharī] *adj* who lives according to Shastars, a pandit. 2 an armed man.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਨਿਕ [sastrānik] ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ-ਅਨਿਕ various Shastars. "pārhi kok vyakarāṇ sastrānik."—cārītr 250.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sastrī] शास्त्रिन् *adj* possessing Shastars, who is an authority on Shastars. 2 *n* a higher level degree of Sanskrit.

ਸਾਸਨ [sasān] *Skt* शासन *n* ordering. See ਸਾਸ 6. 2 punishing. 3 a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨਾ. "anīk sasān taṛēt jāmduṭah."—sāhās *m* 5. "sasān te balāk gām nā kārē."—bher *m* 3. 'ignores the warning.' "dēt sasān jam."—ram *m* 5 *rutī* 4 *Skt* श्वसन to breathe.

ਸਾਸਨਪਾਕ [sasānpak] Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. "sasān, pak sāsān jou."—NP. 'the bow of Pakshasan' (Indar).

ਸਾਸਨਾ [sasna] *Skt* शासना *n* an order. 2 a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨ. 3 a sermon, teaching. 4 *Skt* सासू a jowl, loose skin hanging from the neck of a cow or a bullock, a wrap for neck and shoulders.

ਸਾਸਨਿ [sasāni] *Skt* श्वासन *n* a breath. 2 *adv* while breathing, which means 'while being alive.' "sasāni sasi sasi bālū paie, nīhsasāni namu dhīavego."—kan *a* *m* 4. 'Make recitation of the Name a part and parcel while alive, and it will have its sway after death.'

ਸਾਸ ਨਿਹਾਰਨ [sas nihārān] to count breaths. "jām nihārē sasa."—asa kabir. 2 to protect life. "bhāgātjāna ke sas nihārē."—bher *m* 5.

ਸਾਸਨੋਂ ਤਰ [sasnotter] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 5 (b)

ਸਾਸਾ [sasa] plural of ਸਾਸ "jicaru ghaṭ ātari he sasa."—*sor m 3. 2 n* a doubt. "upje put dham bin sasa."—*cāritr 279*. 'Without doubt, a son will be born.'

ਸਾਸਾਰਿਕ [sāsarik] *Skt adj* worldly, mundane.

ਸਾਸਿ [sasi] with breath. 2 *Skt ਸ* (with) ਅਸਿ (sword); with a sword.

ਸਾਸਿ ਸਾਸਿ [sasi sasi] with every breath, always. "sasi sasi prabhū dhiaie."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਾਸਿ ਗਿਰਾਸਿ [sasi girasi] while living and enjoying life. "sasi girasi sēda māni vāsē."—*var bīla m 3*.

ਸਾਸੀ [sāsi] a low tribe that leads nomadic life and is ridden with crime. It is found outside India too. Many scholars are of the view that this tribe grew from the soldiers who came with the army of Alexander the Great, but chose to make India their home. It has nothing to do with sanhasi tribe of the jats. See ਸਾਂਹਸੀ.

ਸਾਸੀਦਨ [saṣīdān] *P* ساسيدن to urinate.

ਸਾਸੁ [sasū] See ਸਾਸ. 2 *Skt* सासु *adj* स (with) असु (breath); living. 3 *n* mother-in-law. "sasū buri ghari vas nā devē."—*asa m 1*. Here it means ignorance. 4 breath. "jāb lāg sasū."—*kālī m 4*.

ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ [sasū ki dukhī] This is a shabad in Rag Asa is of Kabir:

1 sasū ki dukhī sāsū ki pīari

jēh ke nāmī dārāu re.

2 sakhī sakhī nānād gāheli

devār ke bīrāhī jārāu re. ...

3 seje rāmāu nān nāhī pekhāu

rū dukh ka siu kahū re.

4 bapū savka kārē lārāi

māia sād mātvārī.

5 bādē bhāi ke jāb sāgī hotī

tāb hāu nah pīari.

6 kāhāt kabir pāc ko jhāgra. ... ~25.

It means:

1 I am fed up with my mother-in-law (illusion). My father-in-law (God) has affection for me. I am afraid of the elder brother-in-law (Yam-raj)

2 My sister-in-law (folly) has caught hold of me. I am longing for the younger brother-in-law (wisdom)

3 I do not feel the intimacy of the omnipresent Lord in the bed of conscience.

4 Father (the body) is always busy fighting with children (comforts and discomforts). Mother (selfishness) is always in a state of intoxication.

5 When I was with the elder brother (knowledge) the Lord loved me.

6 All this is a quarrel between the five evils.

ਸਾਸੁ ਮਾਸੁ [sasū masū] breath and body, soul and the body. "sasū masū sēbh jā tūmārā."—*dhāna m 1*.

ਸਾਸ੍ਰਾਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [saṣṭāg prāṇam] a respectful bow with all the eight organs. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸ੍ਰਤ [saṣṭat] *Skt adv* continuous, without break. 2 daily. 3 *n* the sky. 4 the heaven. 5 Shiv.

ਸਾਹ [sah] *n* a breath. "lekhe sah lēvaiāhī."—*sri m 1. 2 P* , a king. "sēbhī tūjh-hī dhīav-hī mere sah."—*dhāna m 4. 3* a money-lender, banker. "sah cālē vānjārīā."—*var sar m 2. 4* a title bestowed by Guru Arjan Dev on a Sikh family. See ਸੋਮਾ 2. 5 lord, husband. 6 *Skt* साह *adj* strong, dominant.

ਸਾਹ ਅਲਮ [sah alām] *P* , a master of the world, king of the world. "khākhe khūdkar sah alām."—*asa pāṭi m 1. 2 Muazzam*

'The meaning of the invisible intrigue, described here, is not satisfactory. But most of the traditional scholars have their interpretations. Hence these are being reproduced here.

(Bahadur Shah) son of Aurangzeb. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ. 3 the nominal Mughal king of Delhi, whose real name was Ali Gauhar. He ascended the throne in Oct. 1760. He handed over the civil authority of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the then East India Company, in 1765 AD. Thereafter he became a stipendary of the English Government. Then the Marathas captured him. Later in August 1788, he fell into the hands of Ghulam Kadir Ruhela, who maltreated him brutally and got his eyes gouged out. He was a mere nominal king of Delhi till his death on 19th of Nov. 1806.

ਸਾਹਸ [sahəs] *Skt n* work done with force. 2 courage. "kər sahəs beg ji dhayo."—GPS. 3 theft. 4 an act done mindlessly. 5 fire.

ਸਾਹ ਸਰਫ [šah šəraf] شرف a fakir who felt deeply obliged to Guru Nanak Dev after having held a discourse with him. 2 a Sadhu of Bihar, who had divine powers. He died in 1379 AD. A large fair is held at his tomb every year.

ਸਾਹਸਾਹਾਣ [sahsahan] P شاهانه an emperor, king of kings. "sahsahan gəŋɪje."—japu. In Mishkat it is held that Mohammad directed that none should be called Shahanshah, as this title is reserved only for God.

ਸਾਹਸੀ [sahsi] adj (one) who courageously accomplishes his task. 2 persevering. 3 inspiring. "təhā sahsi sahsāgram kope."—VN. 4 See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਂਹਸੀ [sāhsi] a sub-caste of jats. Scholars are of the view that its root lies in the Sanskrit word 'sahasi', which means valiant, tenacious and courageous. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab was from the same clan. 2 Sansi clan is different from it. See ਸਾਂਸੀ.

ਸਾਹਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ [sahsāgram] adj lord of war. 2 n Sangoshah, son of Bibi Veero, upon whom the tenth Guru bestowed this title, sacrificed his

life in the battle of Bhangani. "lakhe sahsāgram jujhe jujharō. təvō kit banō kamanō sēbharō."—VN. See ਸੰਗੋਸ਼ਾਹ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਰੀ.

ਸਾਹਸੂ [sahsra] See ਸਹਸੂ.

ਸਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ [sah husen] شاه حسين son of Sheikh Usman of Lahore. Born in Hijri 945, he was a devotee of the Lord. When Guru Granth Sahib was being compiled, he too along with saints like Kahna, came to Amritsar. He beseeched Guru Arjan Dev that his compositions should also be included in Guru Granth Sahib. The Guru asked him to recite his composition. There upon Shah Husain recited. "cupp ve əɾɪa cupp ve əɾɪa." On listening to it, the Guru asked him to stop i.e. to observe silence. Shah Husain died in Hijri 1008. See ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਸਾਹ ਕੀ ਚੇਰੀ [šah ki dheri] See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ.

ਸਾਹਕੀ ਖਾਨ [šahcīkhan] His real name was Ahmed Khan. He was a commander of the king of Kabul, Zamanshah, who was the grandson of Ahmad Shah. In 1798 AD, the king sent him to Punjab with a cavalry of twelve thousand men. He was very cruel to the Sikhs and Hindus. At last he was killed by Sardar Sahib Singh of Gujrat in 1800 AD. His tomb is situated to the east of Gujrat at a distance of four miles from the city.

ਸਾਹਜਹਾਂ [šahjəhā] شاه جهان He was the third son of Jahangir from Balmati (Jodh Bai), daughter of Raja Udai Singh Jodhpuri. He was born in Lahore on 5th of Jan. 1593. His real name was Mirza Khurram. After the death of his father, he ascended the throne in 1628 AD.¹ The kingdom prospered during his reign; the revenue collected per year was twenty three crores.

¹His full name was Abu Ali Muzaffar Shahabuddin Shah-jahan. He is presumed to have become the king after the death of Jahangir. Hence in history his reign started from 1627 AD but formally he ascended the throne on 4th of February, 1628 AD.

He was very fond of architecture. Apart from Moti Masjid, he got a mausoleum constructed for his dear wife Arjmand Banu (who is also known as Mumtaz Mahal and Kudsia Begum). She was the daughter of Asif Ali, a brother of Noor Jahan. She was born in 1592 AD and died on 7th of July 1631. This mausoleum cost the exchequer rupees four crore and fifty lakhs. It is popularly known as the Taj Mahal. Some writers have estimated its cost at rupees one crore, twelve lakhs and fifty thousand only.

Delhi at present situated on the bank of Jamuna opposite the Red Fort, was founded by the same ruler in 1631 AD. He named it Shahjahanabad. Elegant buildings of Delhi like Lal Quila, Diwan-e-Khas, Dewan-e-am and Jama Masjid add to his reputation. The Peacock throne, which cost the state exchequer rupees seven crore and ten lakh, was got built by this king. The world-renowned Koh-i-Noor diamond, which weighed 319 rattis and was estimated to value at Rs. 7,815,225/- then, was presented to him by Mir Jumla.

Due to the ineptness of certain corrupt ministers, he persecuted Christians and Hindus. As a result, he became hostile to Guru Hargobind, so the Guru had to take up arms in self-defence.

Shahjahan had four sons: Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. Once when Shahjahan fell ill, Aurangzeb (after subjugating his brothers) incarcerated him in the Agra fort in the year 1658 AD. After 7 years of incarceration by his son, Shahjahan pining all the while to rule, died to be buried at the Taj by the side of his beloved wife.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਨਾਬਾਦ [shahjahanabad] a name of Delhi. See ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ. "shahjahanabad ko kino kuc apar."—*gurusobha*.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਪੁਰ [shahjāhpur] a town in U.P. which was built by Daler Khan, an army officer of Shahjahan in the year 1647 AD on the left bank of Deoha (Garra) river. It is situated at a distance of 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. "shahjāhpur me huti ik pāṭua ki narī."—*cāritr 41*.

ਸਾਹਜਮਾਨ [sahjāman] See ਜਮਾਨਸਾਹ.

ਸਾਹਜਾਦ ਪੁਰ [shahjad pur] See ਸਹੀਦ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸਾਹਜਾਦਾ [shahjada] *P* ساجدہ *adja* a prince. 2 *n* son of Bhai Mardana, who kept on doing Kirtan in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਾਹਣੀ [sahṇi] a caste of Khukhrain Khatris. 2 wife of a money-lender. 2 wife of a king, a queen.

ਸਾਹਦ [shahad] *A* شاهد *n* a witness; one who gives evidence.

ਸਾਹਦਰਾ [shahdara] Mausoleum of emperor Jahangir across river Ravi near Lahore. A nearby settlement is also known as Sahdara. See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ. 2 a village set up by emperor Shahjahan across Jamuna at a distance of five miles from Delhi. At that time, it served as a market place.

ਸਾਹਦੀ [shahdi] *P* شادی *n* evidence.

ਸਾਹਦੋਲਾ [shahdola] See ਦੋਲਾ ਸਾਹ.

ਸਾਹਨ [sahən] See ਸਾਂਭ and ਸਾਨ੍ਹ.

ਸਾਹਨਸਾਹ [sahənsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

ਸਾਹਨਦੀ ਖਾਂ [sahənci khā] See ਸਾਹਦੀ ਖਾਂ.

ਸਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ ਖਾਂ [shah nəvaz khā] ساجد خان son of Khan Bahadur Zakaria Khan. His real name was Hayatulla Khan. He had been a governor of Lahore and Multan. Inspired by Diwan Kaura Mal in Sammat 1809, Bhai Bhim Singh cut off his head during a battle, fixed it to his spear and presented the same to the Khalsa. 2 See ਮੁਜੱਦਰ ਖਾਨ.

ਸਾਹਨਿ [sahənɪ] *n* wife of a king, a queen. 2 a play by the Creator of the universe. "sahənɪ sətɪ kərə jiə əpnə."—*gəu kabir*. 3 wife of a

money-lender.

ਸਾਹਨੀ [sahni] See ਸਾਹਣੀ. 2 See ਸਾਹਨਿ.

ਸਾਹਪੁਰ [sahpur] a village of Patiala state, tehsil and police station Sunam. East of it is situated a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. To begin with, there was only Manji Sahib. But since Sammat 1980 a "Darbar" is being constructed. The village has donated about 50 bighas of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Singh and it is seven miles to the west from railway station Sunam.

2 A district of the Rawalpindi Division and is its main town. It is situated on the left bank of Jehlum.

ਸਾਹਬ [sahab] See ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਹਬਚੰਦ [sahābchād] See ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ [sahbaz] See ਸਹਬਾਜ਼.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [sahbaz sīgh] son of Vakil Sabeg Singh who used to study in Lahore's Persian school. Once he entered into a disputation with the maulvis where he fearlessly upheld the point of view of his faith and condemned that of Islam. Thereupon, a complaint was lodged by the maulvis and he was arrested. When he declined to embrace Islam, he, along with his father, was put on the torturing wheel to die at the age of eighteen. This happened in Sammat 1802. See ਸਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਦ [sahbad] a town of Karnal, seized by Sardar Lal Singh and Himant Singh in 1763 AD where they founded their state. These brave Sardars belonged to the Nishan misl. They converted the main mosque of Shahabad into a gurdwara and named it Masatgarh.

ਸਾਹਬੀਕ [sahbhik], ਸਾਹਬੀਖ [sahbhikh] This saint belonged to the Saiyyed family. He was born in village Siana (tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal). His forefathers lived at Kuhram (Ghuram).¹ For this reason, some writers like

Bhai Santokh Singh have mentioned him as the resident of Kurham.²

Shah Bhikh was a disciple of Abul Muali Shah of village Ambhita (District Saharanpur). Bhikh Ji spent most of his life at Thaske town which is situated in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. Due to his devotion, Saint Muali Shah also migrated to Thask and Shah Bhikh wholeheartedly served his master.

By virtue of his spiritual power, he came to know of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. So he reached there with two pitchers full of sweets and presented them to the Guru. The Guru put his hands on both the pitchers. To satisfy the curiosity of his disciples, the Pir told them that he wanted to find with whom this divine personage (the Guru) would side, the Hindus or the Muslims. So anticipating his feelings, the Guru strengthened his faith with the gesture that he was the patron and well wisher of both the communities.

Shah Bhikh was Saiyyed (Mir), so Thaska is now known as Thaska Miranji. During the rule of the Mughals, a jagir was attached to his tomb which at present brings a revenue of rupees three thousand per annum.

Some writers have also named him as Saiyed Bhikh and Bhikhan Shah.

ਸਾਹਰਗ [sahrāg] P سحر اorta. See ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਾ [saha] ॥ ਸੁ (auspicious) ਅਹ (day); according to the Hindu faith, a day fixed for marriage after taking into account the planetary positions. ੧ ਸਾਹੋ. "sābātī saha līkhīa."—sohīla. "saha gāṇ-hī nā kār-hī bicar."—ram ੨ m 1. 2 part a vocative, meaning O! King "sābhna vīcī tū vārētda saha."—dhāna m 4. 3 plural of ਸਾਹ (breath). "jete jā jivhi le saha."—m 1 var majh. 4 short form for

² "pur kuhram bīkhe huto saḥ bhikh jīh nam. nīj mūrēd ke nīkaḥ rāhī thāske gram sudham."—GPS.

¹This city is in Patiala state.

ਸਾਹਾਣ. plural of ਸਾਹ. "siri saha patisahū."
—m 5 var ram 2.

ਸਾਹਾਣ [sahan], ਸਾਹਾਨ [sahan] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿ [sahī] See ਸਾਹ. 2 while breathing. "sahī sahi sēda sāmaliē."—guy a m 3. 3 the king (nominative case). "sahī pēthara sahe pasī."—asa m 5.

ਸਾਹਿਆ [sahia] n the time of ਸਾਹਾ (ਸੁ ਆਹ). See ਸਾਹਾ. "oraku ara tin sahia."—sri m 1 pāhre. This means 'Death as a bridegroom has come to wed life as its bride.' 2 It is another name for ਸੁਹੇਵੇ. See ਸੁਹੇਵੇ.

ਸਾਹਿਸ [sahis] See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਹਿਤ [sahity] Skt n the feeling of being alongwith, a gathering. 2 the poetics incorporating elements like sentiment and metre etc. 3 any text dealing with all elements of a study is known as 'sahity'

ਸਾਹਿਦ [sahid] See ਸਾਹਦ.

ਸਾਹਿਨਸਾਹ [sahinsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ [sahib] A صاحب n a master. "sahib seti hukam na cālē."—var asa m 2. 2 the Creator. "sahib siu mānu mania."—asa a m 1. 3 a friend.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਹੂਰ [sahib saur] صاحب شور adj wise, prudent, sensible.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ. 2 See ਸੋ ਸਾਧੀ. 3 He was son of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and Rani Raj Kaur. Born on Bhaddon Badi 15th Sammat 1830 (1774 AD), he ascended the throne at the age of six, after the death of his father. In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) he was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Rattan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, who belonged to the Bhangian misl. By temperament, he was a very credulous person and readily believed everyone without using his discretion. During his reign, Diwan Nannu Mal and Rani Hukman carried on the governance. Bibi

Sahib Kaur, his elder sister, contributed a lot to the defence and administration of the kingdom. Raja Sahib Singh died on Chet-Badi 9, Sammat 1869 (26th March, 1813). 4 Baba Sahib Singh was born in the house of Ajit Singh (son of famous Baba Kaladhari of Bedi clan) and Mata Saroop Devi in Sammat 1813. He was a man of rare quality and an ardent preacher of Gurmat. With a sense of great enterprise, he occupied a lot of territory and established his capital at Una. Free public kitchen (lāgar) and continuous Kirtan went on without any interruption on account of his initiative. Baba Ji died on Har Sudi 13 Sammat 1891 at Una. See ਚੂਨਾ and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹਾਲ [sahib hal] P صاحب حال one who has realised ecstasy; a blissful soul.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਲਾਮ [sahibkalām] n the Creator, master of language or speech. "kī sahib kalame."—japu.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਾਲ [sahib kal] P صاحب قال adj one who has the courage to say what he means. 2 one who is only a man of speech.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਿਰਾ [sahibkirā] A صاحب کیران fortunate i.e. highly dignified. See ਕਿਰਾ. "kī sahibkirā hē."—japu.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ [sahib kōr] daughter of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and elder sister of Raja Sahib Singh. In Sammat 1834 she was married to Jaimal Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh Rai of Fathegarh of Kanhaiya misl. The efforts she put in to expand and safeguard the kingdom of her brother are indeed unique in Sikh history. In Sammat 1851 she defeated the Maratha army. She conducted the administration very efficiently but her credulous brother did not value her qualities. She died in Sammat 1856 (1799 AD). 2 Mother of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind and queen of Raja Fateh Singh, she was very

proficient in the affairs of administration. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ [sahib kor mata] daughter of Bhai Ramu Bassi,¹ Khatri of Rohtas. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 18th of Vaisakh Sammat 1757. The Guru left the Khalsa Panth to her care. That is why at the time of baptism she is declared the mother, and Guru Gobind Singh the father, of the Khalsa. After his arrival at Avichal Nagar, Guru Gobind Singh sent her to Delhi along with the five arms of Guru Hargobind to be kept and displayed with full honours. These arms are at present kept in Gurdwara Rakabganj.

She died before Mata Sundari. Her memorial is quite close to the shrine of Guru Harkrishan located in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ [sahibcānd] a devoted Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great warrior. He attained martyrdom in the battle of Anandpur. As per instructions of the Guru, he was cremated at Nirmohgarh. "jit bhāi tahi khalse ki aṛu sahib cānd ki loth uṭhai."—*gurusobha*. 2 A village in district Ferozepur tehsil Muktsar, police station Kot Bhai. Adjoining the habitation, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at the bank of the village pond. The Guru graced this place twice with a visit. A small temple and residential houses have come up close by. An Akali Singh is in attendance here. The village has donated 7 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is situated at a distance of about seven miles from Balluana railway station to the north-west and is connected by un-metalled road.

ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ [sahibjada] *P* صاحب زاده *n* son of a king; a prince. 2 Guru's son. 3 master's son.

ਸਾਹਿਬਦਿਆਗ [sahibdiāmag] *A* صاحب دیاغ *adj a* 'Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned "rava" sub-caste. See rutt 5, a 1.

very learned man, very wise person. "ki sahibdiāmag he."—*japu*.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ [sahib dil] *P* صاحب دل *adj* big hearted; who has control over his mind. 2 wise. 3 a saint. 4 a spiritual mentor. "sūdāz feze suhbāte sahibdilā."—*jīdgi*.

ਸਾਹਿਬਦੇਵੀ [sahibdevi] See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਇ [sahibrai], ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਏ [sahibray] See ਤਾਤੂ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੋਕ [sahib lok] *n* God's people, servants of God.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾ [sahiba] feminine of ਸਾਹਿਬ 2 vocative of ਸਾਹਿਬ "sace sahiba! kia nahi ghari tere."—*anādu*.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾਂ [sahibā] a damsel of Mahni Sial rajputs, engaged to a lad of Chaddhar sub-caste, but she was in love with Mirza. The Chaddhars murdered both of them; their grave is in Danapur. (district Multan) See ਮਿਰਜਾ.

"ravi nādi upari bāse nari sahibā nam, mirja ke sōg dosti karat aṭhau jam."

—*caritr* 129.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਿਲ [sahiban dil] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਿਬੀ [sahibi] the Creator (nominative case). "sahibi ādha jo kia."—*m 5 var ram 2*.

ਸਾਹਿਬੀ [sahibi] *P* صاحبی *n* ownership, lordship, sovereignty. 2 authority.

ਸਾਹਿਬੂ [sahibu] See ਸਾਹਿਬ. "sahibu guṇi gāhera."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਾਹਿਰ [sahir] *A* ساحر *n* a magician, wizard. See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸਾਹਿਲ [sahil] *A* ساحل *n* a river-bank.

ਸਾਹੀ [sahi] *P* ساهی *n* royal. 2 ink. "jeta akhānu sahi sādī."—*var sar m 1*. 'whatever is verbal and written'. 3 سعی an effort. "ua ki rāṛi mīṭat bin sahi."—*bavān*. 4 *A* ساهی indifference, carelessness. 5 forgetfulness.

ਸਾਹੀ ਹੂ ਸਾਹੂ [sahi hu sahu] *adj* king of kings, emperor. "tu sahi hu sahu, hāu kahi nā sāka guṇ teria."—*suhi a m 5*. 2 chief among money-

lenders.

ਸਾਹੀਦ [sahid] See ਸਹੀਦ. 2 *adj* pertaining to a martyr.

ਸਾਹਿਨ [šahin] *A* ੜਾਹਿਨ It is generally believed that kuhi, bəhīri and šahin are different names for the same bird of prey. But it is a mistaken belief. Kings fond of hunting have bestowed the status on kuhi and bəhīri as šahin kuhi, šahin bəhīri. There is no separate bird as šahin. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਾਹੁ [sahu] a king. "sāca sahu vərtda."—*sri m* 3. 2 a money-lender. "sāca sahu sāce vāṇjare."—*suhi a m* 3. 3 breath. "kāri bāde tū bādgī jīcāru ghāṭ māhi sahu."—*ti/āg m* 5.

ਸਾਹੁਨੀ [sahuni] wife of a money-lender. See ਸਾਹਿਨ. "bānik bol sahuni so bhakhyo."—*cāritr 61*.

ਸਾਹੁਰਾ [sahurā], **ਸਾਹੁਰੀ** [sahurī] father-in-law's house. "peīrē sahu sev tū sahurē sukhī vās."—*sri m* 5. 2 *adj* belonging to the in-laws. "sahurī vāthū sabb kichū sājhī pevākṛ dhān vākhe."—*bāsāt m* 1. 'Parents house is this world, in-laws house is the other world.'

ਸਾਹੁਰਾ [sahura] *adj* father-in-law's house.

ਸਾਹੁ [sahu] *n* ash. "gād-hu cādān khāulī bhi sahu sīāu paṇu."—*var suhi m* 1. 2 Several kings of this name have ruled in the south, but most renowned of them was the grandson of Shiva Ji who was put in jail quite early in life and remained there till the death of Aurangzeb. In the year 1708, he became the king of Maratha people and ruled for a long time as a nominal king from the capital Satara. Reins of the state were held by Peshwa Shivnath. Sahu died in the year 1749. 3 *S adj* brave.

ਸਾਹੁਕਾਰ [sahukar] *Skt* साहुकार a rich trader who lends money on interest.

ਸਾਹੋਵਾਲ [sahoval] See ਸੋਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 See ਨਾਨਕ ਸਰ 4.

ਸਾਹੀ [sahā] See ਸਹ. "bānīta binod sahā."—*sahas m* 5. 'with uxorious pleasure.' 2 *m* (that)—ਅਹੀ (myself). 3 short form for ਸ-ਅਹੀਕਾਰ. **ਸਾਕ** [sak] *Skt* शाक *n* force, might. 2 help. 3 a helpful friend. 4 vegetables, greens. 5 an island. See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ. 6 *adj* belonging to the Shak clan. See ਸਕ. 7 *Skt* स्वकीय one's own. 8 *n* a great grand-son, kin, close relative. 9 a relationship. "tūm-hī pāchanu saku tūm-hī sōgī."—*sar m* 5.

ਸਾਕਉ [sakau], **ਸਾਕਈ** [sakai], **ਸਾਕਰ** [sakar], **ਸਾਕਰਿ** [sak-hī] can (do), having the capability. See ਸਕਣ. "tūmri māhīma bārānī nā sakau."—*suhi m* 4. "āsā jorū nahi je kichū kāri hāmī sakar."—*suhi m* 4.

ਸਾਕਣੀ [sakni] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ. "ābīka totlā sitlā sakni."—*paras*.

ਸਾਕਤ [sakat], **ਸਾਕਤੁ** [sakatu] *Skt* साकट *adj* who worships Shakti; devoted to Durga, who worships Kali. 2 *n* Shakat cult, in which Shakti is the chief amongst all gods. Shakti worshippers, usually worship ten goddesses Kali, Tara, Shorsi, Bhuvneshvari, Bhairvi, Chhinnmasta, Dhoomavati, Vagla, Matangi and Kamla. 3 *A* ੜਾਕਟ *adj* apostate, degraded. "sakat hārīrās sadū nā jāṇīa."—*sohīla*. "hārī ke das sīu sakat nāhi sōg."—*gāu m* 4. "sakatu mūr lāge pācī mūio."—*gāu a m* 4.

ਸਾਕ ਦੀਪ [sak dīp] See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ.

ਸਾਕਨੀ [sakni] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ.

ਸਾਕਬਾਣਿਕ [sakbāṇīk] *n* a spinach seller. "sakbāṇīk jīyō kīmāt tahī, nāhī jani kalū mān mahī."—*NP*.

ਸਾਕਰ [sakar] *P* शर्करा sugar. "jīu gūge sakar mānu manīa."—*gāu kabir*. See ਸਾਕਿਰ.

ਸਾਂਕਰ [sākār] *Pkt* adj narrow, tight. 2 *Skt* शाङ्कर. pertaining to Shankar (Shiv). 3 *Skt* *n* a chain. "bhārām moh ko nāṣṭ kīy dvet-hī sākār kaṭ."—*NP*.

ਸਾਕਰਮਾਖੀ [sakarmakhi] *n* a honey-bee.

"sakarmakhi adhik sātape."—*bher kabir*.

सांकरा [sākra], सांकरा [sākri] *adj* narrow, tight.

2 *Skt* शाङ्करि. son of Shiv, Ganesh. 3 fire.

साकल [sakāl] See सांआलकेट.

सांकल [sākal] *Skt* सिंधल a chain. "sākal jevri le he ai."—*gāu kabir*.

साकलप [sakālāp] See सविदलप. "nirvikālāp sakālāp ucari."—*NP*.

सांकला [sākla], सांकली [sākli] See सांकरा सांकरा. See सांकल.

साकरी [sākri] *n* a vegetarian; Sati; Durga, Shakambhri. "ōjini gōjini sākri sitla."—*parās*.

सांकरी [sākri] See सांकरा.

साका [saka] Shak Sammat, started by Shalivahan which came into force after 78 AD. See सालिवाहन. 2 an event which is worthy of note in history. "dharamhet saka jin kia."—*VN*. 3 *Skt* शाका myroblan.

साकार [sakar] *adj* evident, manifest.

साकिह [sakichu] that much. 2 *Skt* शकुत *n* dirt, filth. "jāhā sakichu tāhā lagio."—*maru* 3 *m* 5. 'The air does not mind touching the filth.'

साकिनी [sakinī] See साकिनी.

साकिन [sakin] *A* ساکن a resident. "āmār sīgh kāmōi sakin khemkārēn."—*PP*.

साकिनी [sakinī] *Skt* शाकिनी *n* vegetation bearing earth. 2 a yogini in attendance on a goddess. Her food is blood and marrow. It is mentioned in Sakand Puran that Sakini accompanied Virbhadar when he went to destroy the sacrificial rites of Daksh.

साकिर [sakar] *A* شکر *adj* grateful. 2 obliged, indebted.

साकी [saki] *A* ساکی *n* one who serves drinks. "bādih sakia! saggre surax fam."—*hakayāt*. 2 God, who imparts ecstasy of love. 3 *A* ساکی *a* complainant.

साकु [saku] See साक 7-8 "hārī mera saku ātī hoī sakhai."—*guj m* 3.

साकेत [saket] *n* Ayodhyapuri. 2 territory around

Ayodhya. 3 *adj* who resides in Ayodhya.

साके [sake] can. See सकटा. "koī nā sake bhīn karī."—*suhi chāt m* 5.

साकै [sakā] See साक and साका. "kālū maddh kīno baḍo dharam sakā."—*gyan*. 'caused a religious event.'

साकैती [sakābhī] *Skt* शाकम्भरी *n* Durga, provider of nourishment with vegetation. In Markandey Puran there is a story that, once during a great famine when everybody began to die, the goddess assuming the form of vegetation covered the whole earth and thus saved the people from starvation.

साकय [saky] *Skt* an ancient Khatri clan that used to live in the foot-hills of Nepal. It is among them that Shakay Muni (Buddha) was born.

साकय मुनि [saky munī] See सुप.

साकर [saksar] *Skt* *adj* learned, who can read and write.

साकात [saksat] *Skt* *part* evident, visible.

साक्षी [saksi] *Skt* साक्षिन् *n* a witness who deposes what he has seen with his own eyes. See साक्षी.

साक्ष [saksay] *Skt* *n* evidence, deposition.

साख [sakh] *Skt* साख *n* vegetation, vegetable, agricultural produce. "jāl bin sakh kumlavti."—*barāhmaha majh*. "sakh pākādi aia hor kārēdi vān."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* साक्ष evidence, deposition. "tāb sakhī prabhū āsāt bānāe. sakh nīmīr debe thāhīrāe."—*VN*. ; 'gave evidence for'... "hārīnam mīle pātī sakh."—*maru m* 4. 3 goodwill. "su sakh tas ki sādā tihun lok manīye."—*parās*. 4 *Skt* साखा *P* شاخ a branch. "tū ped sakh terī phulī."—*majh m* 5. "nam surtarū sakhāh."—*sāhas m* 5. 5 lineage; a family derived from an aboriginal tribe. 6 a vine, creeper. 7 a part of a book, chapter.

सांख [sākh] See सांख and खट सासु. 2 *n* a slice, a piece, a small portion. This word is derived from साखा. 3 *Skt* सांख *adj* made of conchshell.

4 *n* a sound blown out of conchshell.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhət] *P* سَاخَتْ See ਸਾਖਤਨ. 2 a crupper that is joined to the horse's tail and tied to the saddle.

ਸਾਖਤਨ [saxtan] *P* سَاخْتَن *v* to make. 2 to live together.

ਸਾਖਤਿ [sakhəti] See ਸਾਖਤ 2 and ਪਉਣਵੇਗ. "ghore pakhar surne sakhəti."—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸਾਖਤੀ.

ਸਾਖਤੀ [sakhti] *n* vigour or the process of crupping the horses. "ikr hoe əsvar ikna sakhti."—*var majh m 1*. 2 *P* سَاخْتِي the process of making. "apī kərae sakhti phiri apī kərae mar."—*var asa*. 'He himself is both the creator and the destroyer.'

ਸਾਖਾ [sakha] *Skt* साखा *n* a branch of a tree. 2 limbs of the body as arm, hand, finger and leg etc. 3 lineage or off-shoot of a tribe. 4 a sect, creed, offshoot of a religion. "sikh sakha bəhute kie."—*s kabir*. 5 branches of the Veds. Numerous saints have taught their disciples the texts and meanings of the Veds in different ways, according to their own thinking. This has led to different branches of the Veds. "sakha tiri kəhe nit bedu."—*asa m 1*. "sakha tin nivarā ek sabādī liv lai."—*sri ə m 3*. Here three branches mean knowledge pertaining to three elements.' See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ 3.

ਸਾਖਾਇਨੀ [sakhainni] *n* an army which has groups friendly with one another.—*sənama*.

ਸਾਖਾ ਤੀਨ [sakha tin] Chapters on practice, devotion, knowledge chapter. 2 Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv are the branches. "sakha tin mul mēti rāve."—*asa ə m 3*. 3 elements of purity, passion and darkness.

ਸਾਖਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [sakhāmrig] *n* one that goes about among the branches; a monkey; a langoor.

ਸਾਖਿ [sakhi] See ਸਾਖੀ. 2 evidence, deposition. "dinu reni sakhi sunai."—*bila ə m 5*.

'Some scholars take these to be practice, devotion and knowledge.'

ਸਾਖਿਓ [sakhio] is witness. "ətarjami sakhio."—*dhana m 5*.

ਸਾਖਿਆ [sakhia] See ਸਾਖਾ. 2 *n* witness. 3 an example, illustration. "udək sāmūd sələl ki sakhia."—*maru kabir*. 'like a wave born in sea-water.'

ਸਾਖੀ [sakhi] *n* an eye-witness, account of a happening or history. "suṇ-hu jən bhai, həri sətiguru ki ik sakhi."—*var sri m 4*. "suṇi sakhi mən jāpi piar."—*bəsāt ə m 5*. 2 advice, an instruction. "gurusakhi jotī pərgətu hori."—*sohila*. 3 *Skt* साक्षिन् an eye-witness. "guru thia sakhi tā dītham akhi."—*asa chāt m 5*.

"pāp pūn dui sakhi pāsi."—*asa m 1*. "təb sakhi prəbhu əsət bānae."—*VN*. See ਅਸਤਸਾਖੀ.

4 a witness, an evidence, a testimony. "sac bin sakhi mulo nə baki."—*səva m 1*. "sətən ki suṇ saci sakhi, so bolhi jo pekh-hi akhi."—*ram m 5*. 5 *Skt* शाखिन् a tree; that has branches. "jyō əvni pər saphlyo sakhi."—*NP*. 6 a Ved, which has numerous branches.

ਸਾਖੀਐ [sakhie] is witness. "sətigur sac sakhie."—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਾਖੁ [sakhū] See ਸਾਖ and ਸਾਖਾ. "bin həriəs rate pəti nə sakhū."—*bəsāt ə m 1*. 'neither honour nor good reputation.'

ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhocar], ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhoccar] *n* an announcement of lineage and descent. At wedding ceremonies, it is announced so that everybody knows about the family. "sakhocar ucārən kinəs."—*GPS*.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhya] *Skt* सख्य *n* friendship. 2 See ਸਾਖਤ.

ਸਾਖਤ [sākhy] *adj* related to a numeral. 2 *n* an arithmetician. 3 sākhy sashtra. See ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਾਗ [sag] *Skt* साग *n* spinach, a leafy vegetable. 2 a cooked dish of mustard and spinach leaves.

ਸਾਂਗ [sāg] *n* a type of a spear with a 10 feet long, iron-encased handle. It has a four feet long pointed blade. "garvi khar sāg sēbhar

lai."—GPS. "nīdāk kau dukh lage sāge."—bher m 5. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਗ a similar part; an imitation; mimicry. See ਸਾਗ. 3 *adj* ਸ (with)-ਅੰਗ (limb/organ).

ਸਾਗਰ [sagar] *Skt* n a sea. See ਸਾਗਰ and ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. "sagar mēhī būd, būd mēhī sagar."—ram m 1. meaning that the Creator is immanent in the creature and vice versa. 2 In Bengal an island in Hoogli river. It is at this place that Ganga has a confluence with the Bay of Bengal. 3 a count of ten padam. See ਸੰਖਾ. 4 depicting number seven, as there are seven seas. 5 *adj* of or relating to the sea. 6 *P* ساجر a bowl, cup. "bādīh sakia! sagre sabbaz rāg."—hakayat. 7 a wine-glass. See ਸਾਵੀ. 8 *adj* ਸਾਗਰ full of poison. "bhe sīdhu sagar taro."—bīha chāt m 5.

ਸਾਗਰ ਉਦਰ [sagar udar] the belly of the sea; the interior of the sea, which contains innumerable objects. "ravī sasi kirānī udaru sagar ko."—savye m 3 ke.

ਸਾਗਰਸੂਤ [sagarsut], ਸਾਗਰਸੂਨ [sagarsunū], ਸਾਗਰਤਨ [sagartanay] son of the sea, the moon. 2 Dhanvantri etc. who are born out of the sea.

ਸਾਗਰ ਮੇਖਲਾ [sagar mekhla] *Skt* n the earth, of which sea is the cord worn around.

ਸਾਗਰਾ [sagra] See ਸਿੰਧੀ. 2 *Skt* n earth, the holder of the sea. "adī sagra sabbad bakhānē kijīye."—sānama.

ਸਾਗਰਾਬਰਾ [sagrābra] *Skt* ਸਾਗਰਾਬਰਾ the earth of which sea acts as the attire.

ਸਾਗਰੋਦਗਰ [sagrodgar] the belching of the sea; rise and fall of sea tide. See ਜੁਗਤਾਟਾ.

ਸਾਗਵਾਨ [sagvan] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

ਸਾਂਗ [sāga] See ਚੌਤ.

ਸਾਗਿਰਦ [sagīrad] *P* , ساجر n one who moves around the king; a servant of the king. 2 an attendant of a saint; a disciple. 3 a student.

ਸਾਂਗੀ [sāgi] *adj* who bears a spear. 2 n an

imitator, a mimic, buffoon. "tum thakur hām sāgi."—dhana m 4.

ਸਾਂਗੀਤ [sāgit] *adj* of or pertaining to music. See ਸੰਗੀਤ.

ਸਾਂਗੁ [sāgu] ਸਾਂਗ an imitation, mimicry. See ਸਾਂਗ. "sāgu utarī thāmīo pasara."—suhi m 5. 2 a spear. See ਸਾਂਗ 1.

ਸਾਗੁਨ [sagun] See ਸਾਗੁਨ. "nagun te pun sagun te guru ke mat me bad nam pachano."—NP. 'Nam is superior to all qualities, good and bad.'

ਸਾਗੁਨ [sagun] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

ਸਾਂਗੇ [sāge] *adv* in the relevant context. "pādvā ki katha ke sāge kae hē."—JSBM.

ਸਾਂਗੋਪਾਂਗ [sāgopāg] *Skt* साङ्गोपाङ्ग *adj* with parts and sub-parts; entire.

ਸਾਗੋਨ [sagon] *Skt* teak. Teak wood is considered excellent for buildings and household furniture. *L* Tectona Grandis.

ਸਾਚ [sac] n truth. 2 the Creator, God.

ਸਾਚੀ [sacā] *adj* true, truthful. "sacā thakur sacū piara."—dhana m 1. 2 immortal. "sacā tākhat guru ramdase."—savye m 4 ke.

ਸਾਚਤ [sacāt] See ਸੰਚਿਤ. 2 *Skt* सचिन्त worried. "socāt sacāt renī bīhani."—asa m 5.

ਸਾਚਧਰਮ [sacdharam] n Sikhism. "sacdharam ka beṛā bādīa bhāvjalū parī pāvai."—ram m 5.

ਸਾਂਚਨ [sācān] to accumulate, gather. See ਸੰਚਨ. "sāti kī sāce bhāde?"—gāu kabir.

ਸਾਚਾ [sacā] *adj* true, truthful.

ਸਾਂਚਾ [sācā] n a mould, frame. "su dhārī jānu men ke sāce."—krīśan.

ਸਾਚਾ ਸਾਹ [sacā sah] n the Creator; the truthful king. 2 the eternal being, the ever living king. 3 *adj* who is an immortal ruler. "sahān mēhī tu sacā saha."—gūj m 5.

ਸਾਚਾ ਘਰ [sacā ghār] n a congregation, holy assembly. "ehu sohīla sāce ghārī gāvhu."—anādu. 2 salvation, beatitude.



1. sitar, 2. dotara, 3. ts, 4. tanpura, 5. sarāda, 6. rebab, 7. joji (tebla)

ਸਾਚਿ [saci] See ਸਾਚ. truth. 2 through truth. 3 in truth. "gūrpārsadi saci sāmāi."—*bāsāt m 3*. 4 *Skt* साचि adj crooked, perverse, curved.

ਸਾਚੀ [saci] adj true. 2 See ਸਾਚਿ.

ਸਾਚੀਸਬਜ [sacisaby] Arjun. See ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ. "sacisaby bākhan."—*sānām*.

ਸਾਚੀ ਦਰਗਹ [saci dargah] *n* the Creator's court. "saci dargah puch nā hoi."—*bīla a m 1*. 2 the congregation of Satguru. "saci dargah besai."—*sri a m 1*. 3 the court of justice of a king. "saci dargah bole kūr."—*gāu m 5*.

ਸਾਚੀਬਾਣੀ [sacibāṇi] *n* Gurbani, teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. "sacibāṇi sru dhare piar."—*dhāna m 1*.

ਸਾਚੀ ਰਸਿ [saci rasī] See ਸਚੀ ਰਸਿ. "saci rasī saca vāparū."—*dhāna m 3*.

ਸਾਚੁ [sacu] See ਸਚ. truth. "sacu kəh-hu tum pargarami."—*sīdhgosaṭi*. 2 the true sermon. "is kara ēdāri vāsatu āsākha. gurumukhi sacu milē ta vekha."—*majh a m 3*. 3 *Skt* साच्य a relative, kin.

ਸਾਚੈ [sacē] to the truthful. "sacē melu nā ləgāi."—*sri m 3*. 2 the truthful. "sacē māhāli rāhe."—*tukha m 1*. 3 the truthful (did). "sacē mele sēbēdi."—*maru m 1*.

ਸਾਚੈ [sācē] See ਸਾਚਨ.

ਸਾਚੇਸਾਚ [sacosac] *n* only truth, nothing but truth. "sacosac kāmavāṇa."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਾਚਰ [sachar] See ਸਾਚਰ.

ਸਾਚਾ [sacha] short form for ਸਾਕਾ. 2 *n* a mould, frame. "mano dhare ih men ke sache."—*krisān*.

ਸਾਚੀ [sachi] See ਸਾਕੀ and ਸਾਖੀ. 2 the Creator, who is witness to all. "deh dhare nār purān sachi."—*NP*.

ਸਾਜ [saj] *P* ॥ adj who makes, who creates. This is suffixed to make compound words, as ਕਾਰਸਾਜ, ਜਾਲਸਾਜ etc. 2 *n* an implement, tool. 3 a musical instrument. "jhalār tal mridāg upāg rābab lie sur saj milavē."—*cāḍi 1*.

There are countless types of musical instruments, but only such instruments are drawn here, which have been or are being used by the Sikhs in performing kirtan. 4 profit. 5 See ਸਾਜਨਾ. 6 *A* ॥ somewhere, rare, seldom. ਸਾਜਣ [sajāṇ], ਸਾਜਣੁ [sajāṇu] *v* to build, make, create. 2 *n* See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਜਦ [sazad] *P* ॥ makes, may make, will make. Its root is ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਜਨ [sajān] or ਸਾਜਣੁ [sajāṇu] *n* ਸਨ-ਜਨ a gentleman, friend. "sajān dekha tā gālī milā."—*maru a m 1*. 2 the Creator, who is everyone's friend. "sāṭigur āgē ārdāsī kārī sajāṇu der milāi."—*sri a m 1*. 3 a good man. "sajāṇu mitu sākha kārī eku."—*gāu m 5*. 4 creation. "sārāv jāgāt ke sajāṇhar."—*sāloh*. See ਸਾਜਨਾ.

ਸਾਜਨਾ [sajāṇa] *suf* ॥ at the end of word ਸਾਜਨ denotes endearment. See ਝਾ. "sajāṇa mera sajāṇa."—*ram chāt m 4*. 2 a friend.

ਸਾਜਨਾ [sajna] *v* to create, form, raise. "piṭha pēka sajia."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "tudhu ape dhārti sajie."—*var sri m 4*. 2 vocative for a friend.

ਸਾਜਨੀ [sajānī] of a friend. "sajānī milie sukha paia."—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸਾਜਨੀ.

ਸਾਜਨੀ [sajni] adj a gentle female. "sākhi sajni ke hāu cārān sārēvāu."—*asa m 1*. 'Here it means the eternal Being.'

ਸਾਜਣੁ [sajāṇu] See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਜਲਿ [sājali] *Skt* साजलि with hands, folded and spread.

ਸਾਜ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ [saj milāuṇa] *v* to tune one musical instrument with another; to create final harmony between musical instruments. "sur saj milavē."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸਾਜਿ [saji] *adv* after creating. "saji kārē tēnu kēh."—*jāpu*. 2 adj fit for creation, worth-creating. "ape kudrātī kārē saji."—*bāsāt m 1*. 3 do. "uṭhu phārida uju saji."—*s fārid*.

ਸਾਜਿਸ਼ [saziʃ] *P* سَازِش *n* a connection, relationship. 2 concern, attachment. 3 an act of counselling. 4 hatching a conspiracy against another.

ਸਾਜੀ [sazi] *P* سَازِ the process of making; used as a suffix at the end of another word as in ਜਾਲਸਾਜੀ. 2 you make.

ਸਾਜੁਜ [sajuj] *Skt* साजुज *n* sense of attachment. 2 according to upasna kāḍ, a salvation, which attaches the devotee to the deity. This salvation does not lead to absorption; the individual, identity remains intact. "kī sajuj mukta."—*datt*. See **ਕੈਵਲ**.

ਸਾਜੰਦ [sazənd] *P* to make, unite. Its root is **ਸਾਜਨ**.

ਸਾਝ [sajh], **ਸਾਂਝ** [sājh] *Skt* संधि *n* a partnership, association. "sajh karije gunəh kerī, choḍī əvgun calie."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 *Skt* संध्या evening. "sājh pəri dāh dīxī ədhīara."—*suhi ravidas*. 3 last days (before death).

ਸਾਝਪਾਤਿ [sajhpatī] *n* sharing of a partnership, co-partnership. "sajhpatī kahu siu nahi."—*gəu kabir*. 2 sharing of a row; sitting together.

ਸਾਝਾ [sajha], **ਸਾਂਝਾ** [sājha] common to many. "tū sajha sahib bapu hāmara."—*majh m 5*. "updes cahu vāna kau sajha."—*suhi m 5*. 2 *n* partnership. "sajha kare kabir siu."—*s kabir*.

ਸਾਝੀ [sajhi], **ਸਾਂਝੀ** [sājhi] *adj* common; in association. 2 *n* partnership. "gūnsajhi tīn siu kari."—*var sor m 4*. 3 a goddess. See **ਅਹੋਈ**. 4 *adj* who is a partner. "kari sajhi hārigūn gava."—*vād m 4*. Here sājhi means 'a godly man'.

ਸਾਂਝੀ ਸਤਰ [sājhi satar] *n* a common row in the Punjabi script containing three vowel characters ਓ, ਅ, and ਏ used for matra distinction. These characters in the form of vowel marks are used in common with all characters ਅ ਆ ਇ ਈ ਉ ਊ ਏ ਐ ਓ ਔ ਅੰ ਅੱ (ਅ:). **ਸਾਂਝੀਵਾਲ** [sājhiwal] *adj* who is a partner. "sābhe sajhival sādānī."—*majh m 5*.

ਸਾਟ [saṭ] *n* a injury, blow, attack. "īse turavhu ghal-hu saṭ."—*gōḍ kabir*. 2 a replacement, substitute, exchange. "jau īs prem kī dām kīhu hotī saṭ."—*phunhe m 5*. 'if this love could be exchanged with life'. 3 value. "paīāhī parkhu tēb hīrān kī saṭ."—*s kabir*. 4 business, exchange, sale-purchase. "gurmukh haṭ saṭ rātān vāpar hē."—*BGK*. 5 *Skt* साट a piece of a garment.

ਸਾਂਟ [sāṭ] *n* an alliance, unity. 2 See **ਸਾਂਠ**.

ਸਾਟਕ [saṭək] *Skt* साटक a cloth, garment; a poetic metre. See **ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਤਿਤ**.

ਸਾਟਾ [saṭa] *n* a replacement, substitute, exchange. "sāt guru mīle sis ke saṭe."—*GPS*. See **ਸਾਟ** 2.

ਸਾਟੀ [saṭī] *Skt* साटी *n* a sari, lady's garment, covering. 2 a dhoti; a length of cloth worn round the waist. 3 See **ਸਿੱਟਾ**. "sāb nīkas kār bahār saṭī."—*GPS*. threw out, vomited.

ਸਾਠ [saṭh] *Skt* षष्टि *n* sixty. "saṭh sut nāvkhāḍ bāhtārī."—*gəu kabir*. here it refers to sixty principal veins of the body. See **ਗਜਨਵ**.

ਸਾਂਠ [sāṭh] *n* skin of a pig, which is thick and greasy. 2 See **ਸਾਂਠਾ**.

ਸਾਠ ਸੂਤ [saṭh sut] See **ਗਜਨਵ**.

ਸਾਂਠਨਾ [sāṭhna] *v* to combine, unite, patch, mend. "dhīavāt prābhū əpna karāj sāgle sāthe."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਾਠਾ [saṭha] *n* a collection of sixty. 2 *adj* (that variety) which matures in sixty days, e.g., "sāṭhi de caul." the rice (paddy crop) that matures in sixty days and "saṭhe alu." (potatoes growing in as many days). 3 of sixty years.

ਸਾਂਠਿ [sāṭhi] See **ਸਾਂਠ**. 2 *n* an alliance, a combination, meeting. 3 *adv* unitedly. "jī ṭuṭe leī sāṭhi."—*phunhe m 5*. a compound verb, participial : ਲੇਇਸਾਂਠਿ, ਸਾਂਠਿ ਲੇਇ.

ਸਾਠਝ [saṭhy] *Skt* न साठਝ *n* callousness; impudence. 2 stupidity, foolishness.

ਸਾਂਡ [sāḍ] *Skt* साण्ड *n* one having eggs, having

semen; horse or ox, which is not castrated or is not impotent. The word ਸਾਨ੍ਹ is a distortion of ਸਾਂਝ.

ਸਾਡਾ [sāḍa] *adj* our, ours. ਦ (dā) is changed to ਡ (ḍā) in lāhīdī dialect. 2 *n* taste, flavour. "kṛti cakhāu sādhe."—*maru a m* 1.

ਸਾਡਾ [sāḍa] *adj* our, ours, belonging to us.

ਸਾਂਝਿਲਾ [sāḍily] *Skt* शाण्डिल्य *n* son of the sage Shandil. Scholar of Upasna Kāṇḍ, who composed Bhagati-shastar.

ਸਾਂਝੀ [sāḍī] *Skt* शौण्डी *n* an elephant. "raja ke ghār sādī go."—*ṭoḍī namdev*. 2 *Skt* शण्डिका she-camel.

ਸਾਢ [sāḍh] *Skt* साढ *adj* that which in addition to one has a half more; one and a half.

ਸਾਂਢ [sāḍh] See ਸਾਂਝ. 2 See ਸਾਂਝਨਾ.

ਸਾਡਸਤੀ [sāḍhsatī] *Skt* साप्यसप्त *equal* to seven and a half; the agonising stage of the planet Saturn, which lasts seven and a half years.¹ The Saturn rules for two and a half years each over three zodiac signs. This stage is very painful according to the Hindu mythology. "khojān kare bhāle grāh sare. sādhsatī āb cāḍhi tumare."—*GPS*.

ਸਾਂਝਨ [sāḍhān], ਸਾਂਝਨਾ [sāḍhna] *v* to associate, tie into a knot. 2 to refine, repair. "āpnā bigarī bīrānā sādhe."—*gāḍ ravidas*.

ਸਾਂਝਨੀ [sāḍhni] *n* a she-camel, which is kept for transport only and is kept barren; not for rearing the offspring. See ਸਾਂਝੀ 2.

ਸਾਂਝਨੀ ਸਵਾਰ [sāḍhni sēvar] *n* a camel-rider; a soldier riding a she-camel.²

ਸਾਂਝਿ [sāḍhi] short form for ਸਾਂਝਨੀ. "utār sādhi te rav tēb."—*cārītr* 144. 2 *adv* having joined, tied, combined.

¹According to astrology, the term sādhsatī refers to the rule of Saturn in three zodiac signs—the twelfth zodiac sign, the zodiac of birth and another zodiac for a period of two and a half years in each.

²In ancient times, the postal distribution was performed mainly by camel-riders.

ਸਾਢੂ [sāḍhu], ਸਾਂਢੂ [sāḍhu] *Skt* सगलिवेची *n* husband of wife's sister.

ਸਾਢੇ [sāḍhe] See ਸਾਢ. "karāj sādhe tinī hāth, ghānī tā pāune car."—*s kabir*. Three and a half hands (one hand equals half-a-yard) of land is sufficient for one's burial or funeral pyre; at the most one may require three and a quarter hands of land for the purpose. 2 See ਸਾਂਝਨ. "hām karāj guru bāhu sādhe."—*gāḍ m* 4. 'We have prepared a balance sheet regarding the debt that we owe to our Guru which is increasing year by year but we have not repaid a single penny.'

ਸਾਢੇ ਚੁਹੱਤਰ [sāḍhe cūhātṭar] a mark denoting seventy four and a half. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਸਾਣ [saṇ] *equal*, equivalent. "murgai ne sāṇe."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 2 *Skt* साण *n* a circular grindstone of a knife-sharpener, used for sharpening the weapons on a grinding wheel. It is made up of a mixture of sand, shellac, rosin etc. "sāḍde saṇ rākhai lāī."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 3 a weight equivalent to four masas, a measure of four masas. 4 *adj* which is made up of hemp; hemp-made.

ਸਾਣੀਵ [sāṇiv] *Dg* member of a nomadic tribe, who makes his livelihood on the grinding wheel. See ਸਾਣ 2.

ਸਾਣਥ [sāṇath] *Skt* सान्निध्य *n* closeness, proximity. 2 presence, attendance. "sāṇath meri āpī khāṇa."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਸਾਣੇ [sāṇe] See ਸਾਣ. 2 *adv* in front of, before, face to face, opposite. See ਨੈ 2.

ਸਾਤ [sat] *Skt* सप्त seven. "sat ghārī jāb bitī sunī."—*bher namdev*. 2 See ਸਾਤਿ. 3 *Ar* سات *n* time, period. "bol-hī hārī hārī ram nam hār sātē."—*sor m* 4. 'Always recite Ram Ram.' 4 *Skt* शात *adj* sharp, piercing. 5 slim, feeble. 6 beautiful. 7 *n* happiness, bliss. 8 *Skt* सात *adj* achieved, obtained.

ਸਾਂਤ [sāt] *Skt* शान्त *adj* peaceful; sans anger.

"nāmo kəl-hī karta, nāmo sāt rupe."—*japu*. 2 cold. 3 a corpse; one in state of complete cessation of the vital functions. "təb ləu bhāi kekai sāta."—*ramav*. 4 *n* an unperturbed saint, holy man. 5 one of the nine poetic sentiments with renunciation as its lasting quality. See ਭਾਵ and ਰਸ. 6 *adj* virtuous, morally good. "nāmo rajsā tamsā sāt rupe."—*japu*. 7 *n* a Hindu prayer performed by the bridegroom's maternal grandfather during the marriage ceremony to counter any disturbances or hindrances. Its original name is "śātri".

ਸਾਤ ਸਮੁੰਦ [sat sāmūd], ਸਾਤ ਸਰ [sat sār], ਸਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ [sat sagar] See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. 2 five sense organs, mind and wisdom. "sat sāmūd sēmaṇa."—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 See ਸਤ ਸਰ. "sat sār āmrī bhare."—*asa chāt m 1*.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਧ [sat sudh] See ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ [sat sur] seven fundamental notes of a Rag: śarj, riśābh, gādhar, mādhyam, pācam, dhvevāt and niśad. "sat sura le cale."—*ram m 5*. See ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਤ [sat sut] *n* trade, business, dealings. "sat sut in mūdī khoe."—*bīla kabir*. 2 *Skt* शातसूत pleasure provided, bliss bestowed by the Creator. See ਸਾਤ and ਸੁਤ. 3 *n* created by seven metals, body or mortal frame. "sat sut mīlī bānā kin."—*bāsāt kabir*.

ਸਾਤਕ [satak] *Skt* सात्त्विक *adj* virtuous, one possessing goodness or having virtue. "rajes satak tamās dārpāhī."—*maru m 5*. "kāhū rajsā tamsā satkeyō."—*vīna*.

ਸਾਤਕਿ [satakī] *Skt* सातकिका a son of Yadav Satyak, who is also known as Yuyudhaan. He sided with the Pandavs in the war of Kurukshetar. He learnt the skill of using arms from Arjuna. "satakī ७ musli rēth pe."—*krisān*.

ਸਾਤਕੇਯ [satkey] See ਸਾਤਕ.

ਸਾਤ ਚੁਪਾਏ ਚਪਤ ਨਹਿ [sat chupae chapat nahī] See ਚੋਰ 3.

ਸਾਤ ਧੁਜਾ [sat dhuja] *n* seven marks, seven standards, seven flags. "sat dhuja prābhū ki tēhī rajat."—*GV 10*. There are seven pennants (Sikh standards) over the seven holy places of pilgrimage in Anandpur. The seven main places of worship are— Akal Bunga, Sees Ganj, Kesgarh, Guru Ke Mahal, Damdama Sahib, Manji Sahib and Bhora Sahib. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਸਾਂਤਨਵ [sātnāv] Bhisham, son of Shantnu. See ਸਾਂਤਨੁ.

ਸਾਂਤਨੁ [sātenu] *Skt* शन्तनु or शान्तनु, son of Chandarvanshi king Prateep, husband of Ganga, father of Bhishampitama. There is a reference about Shantnu in the Mahabharat and the Vishnu Puran that any old person touched by him would become young, that is why he became popular as Shantnu (one who spreads peace and happiness). He married Satyavati (Matsyodari) in old age, who gave birth to two sons Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya, who did not live for long after the death of Shantnu. On the persuasion of his mother (Matsyodari), the sage Vyas, begot Pandu and Dhritrashtra from Ambalika and Ambika, the widows of Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya respectively.

ਸਾਂਤਨੁਸੁਤ [sātnusut], ਸਾਂਤਨੇਯ [sātney], ਸਾਂਤਨੇਵ [sātnev] *n* Shantnav, Bhishampitama, who was son of Shantnu. "subhe sēstrā saja māno sātnevō."—*cōdī 2*.

ਸਾਂਤਪਦ [sātpad] *n* a stage of salvation; liberation; emancipation; fourth and final stage of spiritual beatitude. 2 See ਸਾਂਤਪੁਦ.

ਸਾਂਤਪੁਦ [sātpred] *adj* who bestows peace.

ਸਾਤਾ [sata] *n* group of seven. 2 seven days; week. 3 a digit denoting number 7. "sata likhyo gayo tis kal."—*GPS*.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਾ [śāta] *n* daughter of king Dashrath, who was brought up by king Lompaad. She was married to sage Shringi.

ਸਾਤਿ [sati] *n* truth. 2 peace. 3 serenity; saintliness. "nanək milie sōgi satī."—*asa chōt m 5*. "suhagāni satī bujhāhu."—*jet m 5*. 4 *Skt* सति *n* wealth. eminence. 5 comfort. 6 charity. "tasbi satī subhavsi."—*var majh m 1*. 'Charitable nature is a rosary.'

ਸਾਤਿ [sāti] *n* coolness. 2 equanimity of mind. 3 rest. 4 peace, tranquillity. "sāti pai gurī satīguri pure."—*bīla m 5*. 5 See ਸਾਂਤ 7.

ਸਾਤੁਰ [satur] *adj* perplexed, afflicted. 2 *Skt* सत्तुर *adv* immediately. "sīgh te satur eṇ dāraṇe."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸਾਤੇ [sate] plural of ਸਾਤਾ, 2 truth. "həri nam həri sate."—*gāu m 4*.

ਸਾਤੈ [sate], ਸਾਤੈ [satē] *n* seventh day of a lunar fortnight. "sate satī kəri baca jāṇī."—*gāu thīti kabir*.

ਸਾਤਕਿ [satyākī] See ਸਾਤਕਿ.

ਸਾਤ੍ਵਿਕ [satvik] See ਸਾਤਕਿ.

ਸਾਤ੍ਵਿਕ ਭਾਵ [satvik bhav] in prosody, perversions of the mind, which remain stable in all poetic sentiments and do not get diffused or corrupted. e.g. shedding of tears in romance. See ਭਾਵ.

ਸਾਥ [sath] *part* with in company with. 2 *n* a tube used by a weaver for weaving. "cādu surājū dui sath cēlai."—*asa kabir*. 3 *Skt* साथ *S* a group of people travelling together; a caravan. "pəri pəri gāḍi ladiāhi pəri pəri bhārie sath."—*var asa*. "muṭhṛe sei sath."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 4 *mṛidāḡ*, a kind of two sided drum. See ਜਿਤਿ 3.

ਸਾਥਈ [sathai] *adj* who accompanies; companion. 2 *n* companionship. "tāh rakhe namu sathai."—*kālī m 4*.

ਸਾਥਰ [sathar] *n* ਸ-ਸਿਥਰਾ lying down on the
'Some so-called Sikhs ask the ragis to recite this hymn during the marriage ceremony on the pattern of Hindu's custom of performing or worshipping "sāti" by the maternal grand-parents of the bridegroom.

ground. "hām kəu sathar un kəu khaṭ."—*gūḍ kabir*.

ਸਾਥਿ [sathi] *adv* alongwith, alongside. together with. "sathi nā cale binu bhājən."—*sukhmani*. 2 *adj* See ਸਾਥੀ. 3 short form for ਸਾਥੀ. See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ. 4 conjunctive suffix. "nanaku tinke sōgi sathi."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਾਥੀ [sathi], ਸਾਥੀਅਤਾ [sathīyā] *Skt* साथी *adj* having the same meaning or objective. 2 a companion, fellow traveller. "cāte sathi manukh he."—*sri m 5*. "ja sathi uṭhi cāliā ta dhān khaku rālī."—*sri m 5*. "sathīyā prabhū eku."—*jet chāt m 5*. 3 See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ.

ਸਾਥੁ [sathu] See ਸਾਥ.

ਸਾਦ [sad] *n* taste. "sad kəri sāmḍha trisna ghīu."—*māla m 1*. "sad-hu vadhīa rogu."—*var suhi m 3*. 2 principle, doctrine. "pāḍit pāḥi sad nā pav-hi."—*majh 3 m 3*. 3 *Skt* साद *n* destruction, devastation. 4 *P* , سعيد *happy*, delighted. "khāsām nā pae sad."—*var asa*. 'does not find the master pleased.' 5 See ਸਾਦ.

ਸਾਦਕ [sadek] See ਸਾਦਿਕ.

ਸਾਦਗੀ [sadgi] *P* سادگی *n* simplicity.

ਸਾਦਤ [sadat] *A* سادات plural of ਸਾਦਤ chiefs. 2 *A* سعادت good fortune, good luck.

ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ [sadatmāḍ] *P* سادتمند *adj* fortunate, lucky.

ਸਾਦਨ [saden] *Skt* *n* a paste prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric to massage the bride. "bhōn me bāsai tēn saden mēlai subh."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* सादिन् *adj* an elephant-rider. 3 a horse-rider. 4 a chariot-rider. "raj nā bhag nā hukām nā saden."—*asa m 5*. "raj māl saden dārbar."—*bher m 5*. 5 *A* سارن a gatekeeper, janitor.

ਸਾਦ ਮੁਰਾਦਾ [sad murada] *adj* simple-minded, modest.

ਸਾਦਰ [sader] *adj* with regards, with respect. "beṭh-hi sader sādḍha dhārke."—*GPS*. 2 See ਸਾਦਿਰ.

ਸਾਂਦਲ ਬਾਰ [sādāl bar] a wild forest between the rivers Ravi and Chenab. The sage Sandil used to reside in this forest, hence the name 'sādrl̥y vāṇ'.

ਸਾਂਦੜਾ [sadr̥a] *adj* simple, unassuming, not given to deceiving. 2 *n* taste.

ਸਾਂਦਾ [sada] *P* ساد *adj* clean, clear. 2 unalloyed, pure. 3 foolish, illiterate. 4 *n* grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand, resident of the village Tuklani. 5 a devout Sikh of Guru Hargobind residing in Balakh. The author of Dabistan Mazahab writes that Sada moved from Balakh for Iraq to bring horses for his master. His son was very sick at that time. He was asked by his fellow-villagers not to leave his son at this stage but Sada preferred to serve his master. Sada had hardly covered the first stage of his journey when his son died, but he did not return home. He brought three horses of excellent quality for the Guru, which were ultimately snatched away from him by Khalil Khan, an officer of Shahjahan.

ਸਾਂਦਾਬ [sādab] *P* ساداب *adj* new, fresh. 2 lush green, verdant.

ਸਾਂਦਾਬੀ [sādabi] *P* سادابی *n* newness, freshness. 2 verdure.

ਸਾਂਦਿ [sadi] with taste. "t̥rip̥at̥i n̥a ave bikh̥ia sadi."—ram m 5. *adj* with origin. 3 *Skt n* wind, the air. 4 a warrior. 5 a chrioteer.

ਸਾਂਦਿ [sādi] *n* peace. "sukh sādi gh̥ar̥i ara."—sor m 5. 'peacefully.'

ਸਾਂ ਦਿਹਾੜੀ [sa dihaṛi] the same day. "tusī sa dihaṛi l̥əh̥or̥ jāṇa."—JSBM.

ਸਾਂਦਿਕ [sadiḱ] *A* سادق *adj* firm in faith, devoted. "pir pekāb̥ar̥ sal̥iḱ sadiḱ."—asa m 1. 2 true. 3 *n* name of Muhammad Jafer Imam, who was born in 83 Hijri and died in 148 Hijri.

ਸਾਂਦਿਰ [sadir] *A* سادر *likely* to commence, likely to be issued. 2 *A* ساد *careless*, carefree.

ਸਾਂਦੀ [sadi] feminine of ਸਾਂਦਾ. 2 *P* سادی *eminent*

Persian poet, Sheikh Sadi, resident of Shiraz. He was born in 1175 AD and expired in 1292 AD. Many of the books written by him like Gulistan, Bostan, Pandnama, etc. are world-famous. 3 شادی happiness, bliss. 4 marriage. 5 See ਸਾਂਦਿ.

ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ [sādipani] son of Sandipan. See ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸਾਂਦੁ [sadu] *n* taste. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਂਦੁ *adj* tasty, delicious. "sak̥at̥ h̥ar̥ir̥as sadu na jan̥ia."—soh̥ila. 'did not enjoy the supreme pleasure.'

ਸਾਂਦੁਨ [sadun] *Skt* ਸਾਂਦੁਨ *n* the act of relishing; the act of enjoying. "j̥ih̥va sadun phiki r̥as bin."—sar m 1.

ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰ [sādr̥] *Skt adj* thick, dense. 2 soft, tender, delicate. 3 greasy. 4 charming. 5 *n* a forest.

ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sadr̥iṣ̥], ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sadr̥iṣ̥y] *Skt* ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *n* sense of looking similar; equality, similarity.

ਸਾਂਧ [sadh] *Skt* ਸਾਂਧ *vr* to complete; to conquer; to win laurels. 2 *n* perfection, excellence. "j̥au tuh̥i sadh p̥ir̥ām̥ ki."—s̥ k̥abir. 3 *Skt* ਸਾਂਧੁ excellent. "jasu j̥ap̥at̥ h̥ar̥i hov̥hi sadh."—g̥au a m 5. 4 a saint. "sadh up̥ar̥i j̥aie kurb̥anu."—sukhm̥ani. 5 short form for ਸਾਂਧਨ. "j̥ap̥ t̥ap̥ s̥āj̥am̥ l̥akkh sadh s̥id̥h̥av̥ṇa."—BG

ਸਾਂਧ [sādh] *n* a hole made in a wall by thieves; house-breaking. "p̥r̥ith̥am̥ sād̥h̥ d̥e d̥ar̥ab̥ cur̥ave."—c̥ar̥itr̥ 104. 2 See ਸਾਂਧਨ.

ਸਾਂਧਸਮਾਗ [sadh̥s̥am̥ag], ਸਾਂਧਸਮਾਗਮ [sadh̥s̥am̥ag̥am] *n* a congregation of holymen. "p̥r̥abh̥u ar̥adh̥ie m̥it̥i sadh̥s̥am̥age."—b̥ila m 5.

ਸਾਂਧ ਸਾਂਧ [sadh̥ sadh̥] See ਸਾਂਧ ਸਾਂਧ.

ਸਾਂਧਸੰਗ [sadh̥s̥āṅ], ਸਾਂਧਸੰਗਤਿ [sadh̥s̥āṅg̥at̥i], ਸਾਂਧਸੰਗਮ [sadh̥s̥āṅg̥am] See ਸਾਂਧਸਮਾਗਮ. "sadh̥s̥āṅg̥at̥i up̥j̥e b̥is̥vas̥."—g̥au th̥it̥i k̥abir. "sadh̥s̥āṅg̥at̥i k̥e ōcl̥i lav̥hu."—jet m 5. 2 Bhai Nand Lal describes Sikh religion as "sadh̥s̥āṅg̥". "h̥am̥cuna d̥ar̥ m̥əzh̥əbe ī sadh̥s̥āṅg̥."—j̥id̥gi.

ਸਾਂਧ ਸੰਗਤ [sadh̥ s̥āṅg̥at̥] *n* by holy-congregation. "nan̥ək̥ p̥rit̥i l̥agi t̥in̥ ram̥ siu b̥h̥et̥at̥ sadh̥

sāgat."—asa chāt m 5. 2 in the company of a saint (holymen).

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਿ [sadh sāgi] through the company of a saint. "sadh sāgi sabbhu dukhu miṭaia."—bīla m 5. "sadh sāgi hui nirmala."—gāu thiti m 5.

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਟ [sadh sāgeṭ] by remaining in the company of holymen. "sadh sāgeṭ tērā."—sahas m 5.

ਸਾਧਕ [sadhak] adj who practises what he preaches; a practitioner, performer of austerities, an accomplisher. 2 (one) who proves. 3 n According to an article written by Apsatamb, sadhak is denotative of ancestral angels.

ਸਾਧਣਾ [sadhna] v to practise, exercise. "kāhū jogsadhi."—ākal. 'be a practitioner of yog-exercises.' 2 to prove. 3 to improve, refine, reform. "dhārēti kara sadhikē vicī der karta biu."—var asa. "karāj sāgle sadh-hu."—sor m 5. 4 to conquer. "sāgal dut unī sadhe jiu."—majh m 5. 5 to bring under subjection, overpower. "hārī āhākariā marī nīvae māmukh muṭ sadhīa."—var sri m 4. 6 to implement, put into practice. "na hām guṇ, nā seva sadhi."—maru solhe m 3.

ਸਾਧਨ [sadhān] n resources. 2 means like fire, and grains, which are essential for making bread. 3 an effort, attempt, endeavour. 4 a tool, an implement. "karigār nīj sadhān sare."—GPS. 5 This term is often used for ਸਾਧੀ in Gurbani. "sadhān bināu kare."—tukha barāhmah. See ਸਾਧੀ.

ਸਾਧਨ [sādhān] See ਸੰਧਾਨ to pierce. "kal sār sādhiā."—gāu kabir.

ਸਾਧਨਾ [sadhna] See ਸਾਧਣਾ and ਸਾਧਨ.

ਸਾਧਬੇਲਾ [sadhbelā] See ਬਨਬੰਡੀ.

ਸਾਧਰ [sadhār] adj ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ. with foundation, with support. "māne pārvare sadharu."—jāpu. "dekhāt dārsān mān sadharē."—sri m 5. "mohān lal ānup sārāb sadharia."—gāu ā m

5. "sābād ābhī sadharē."—asa chāt m 1. 2 'adhar' stands for 'albal' in Sanskrit, which is used to keep water around the plant at the base. Hence ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ means 'with a base'. "suka mān sadharē."—sor m 5. 3 See ਸਾਧਰ.

ਸਾਧਰਣ [sadhārāṇ] adj which provides a base, support. "pīr tēdā mān sadharāṇ."—var ram 2 m 5. 2 Skt same, equal. 3 general, not particular. 4 ordinary, insignificant. 5 common to all. 6 a blacksmith of Goindwal, who achieved the status of a Gurmukh, being a follower of Guru Amar Das. He made a wooden stair which could remain hidden in a well upto the water-level. Satisfied with his devotion, the Guru gave him the status of a preacher. 7 See ਸਾਧਰਨ 2.

ਸਾਧਰਣ ਧਰਮ [sadhārāṇ dharam] n ethics, which is common to all; as for example, speaking the truth, loving people, doing good to others etc. 2 See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਸਾਧਰਨ [sadhārān] See ਸਾਧਰਣ. 2 a carpenter, resident of Mehitpur (district Jalandhar), who was a follower of Guru Angad Dev. He was a preacher. He served Guru Arjun Dev also.

ਸਾਧਰੂ [sadhārū] See ਸਾਧਰ.

ਸਾਧਿ [sadhī] by practising, by devotion. See ਉਨਮਾਨ. 2 See ਸਾਧ. 3 v reform. "sadh sāgi milī dūx kul sadhī."—gāu m 5.

ਸਾਧਿਕ [sadhik] See ਸਾਧਕ. "sadhik sīdh sāgal kī prārī."—sar m 5.

ਸਾਧਿਕਾ [sadhika] feminine of ਸਾਧਕ.

ਸਾਧੀ [sadhī] completed. "ābīdīā sadhī."—sar pārmānāḍ. 2 the saints. "cākhī sadhī dīṭhā."—var gāu 2 m 5.

ਸਾਧੀਐ [sadhīe] See ਸਾਧਣਾ. 2 let us conquer. "bhārāmū moh bhāu sadhīe."—gāu m 5.

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhū] adj one who does other's work; a benefactor, philanthropic. 2 superb, pious, virtuous. 3 winsome, beautiful. 4 of noble birth or lineage. 5 talented, intelligent. 6 n

Guru Nanak Dev. "utām sālōk sadhu ke vācān."—*sukhmāni*. 7 part well done, bravo. 8 *Skt* ਸਾਧੁ. See ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu sadhu] *Skt* See ਸਾਧੁ 7. praiseworthy. "sadhu sadhu mukh te kēh-
hi."—*brīla m 5*. 2 applause, accolade. 3 bravo,
well done.

ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ [sadhusāṅg], **ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadhusāṅgati] *n*
company of noble persons, exalted company.
2 Sikh religion. (Bhai Nand Lal has given
this name to Sikh religion also). See ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ 2.
Such references appear in Gurbani too.

ਸਾਧੁਤਾ [sadhuta] *n* humility, virtue, goodness,
excellence, ability.

ਸਾਧੁਬੇਲਾ [sadhubela] See ਬਨਬੰਡੀ.

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu] See ਸਾਧੁ. "sadhu sāṅgī udharu bhāe
nikāṇīa."—*m 5 var mēla*. 2 son-in-law of
Guru Hargobind, husband of Bibi Biro. See
ਬੀਰੀ ਬੀਰੀ. 3 son of Sada and father of Bhai
Roop Chand.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [sadhu satiguru] a self-realizing
and competent teacher. "sadhu satiguru je
mīle ta paie guṇinidhanu."—*sri m 1*.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧ [sadhu sadh] *adj* a superb saint. 2 a
benevolent holyman. "sadhu sadh sārānī
mīlī."—*kālī a m 4*.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਿੰਘ [sadhu sīgh] See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Sadhu
Singh, a saintly resident of Girhwarhi, was born
in village Sarli (district Amritsar) in Sammat
1897. His father was Sobha Singh and mother
was Devi. He became a disciple of Pandit
Gulab Singh of Girhwarhi (district Hoshiarpur).
He was a fine scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit
and was a researcher in Gurbani. Sadhu Singh
wrote many books including 'Gurusikhya
Prabhakar' and 'Shrimukhvakya Sidhant
Jyoti'. An example of his poetry is given below:

sāveya

adī ānādī āgadh ābadh

ālekh ābhēkh ārekh āname,

jo sabbh rup pāre sabbh se
sabbh mē sāmruṇ nāhi kachū vame,
so guru nanak lō dās rup
sudharī udharī kārī vāsudha mē,
tā pad mājul pe kārī ājālī
dād sāmān karū pāṇame.

kābitt

āj jo ājadī prāj prajā kopraj kare
prajā to prajāti nāhi prajāhi prajāti vār,
hārī hi jo hārī hōī hārān āhar prād
herī hare hārī ko so herīo nā jāī pār,
bhāvī bhavabhav ko vibhātī jo bhāvādī bhāv
bhāvī bhāv bhāvī pun bhāv ko prābhāv kār,
soī guru rup dhārī tām jēse hare hārī
hare bhāvādhān mē bād hēse ag hār.
Sant Sadhu Singh breathed his last in Sammat
1964 at Girhwarhi. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਸਾਧੁਖੰਡਲ [sadhukhāṇḍal] *n* a congregation of
Sadhus; sadhu community. See ਖੰਡਲ. "kamī
kārōdhī nāgērū bhū hārīa mīlī
sadhukhāṇḍal khāḍa hē."—*sohīla*.

ਸਾਧੁਚਰਨ [sadhucārān] See ਚਰਨ.

ਸਾਧੁਪਾਥ [sadhupath] *n* right path, religious
path, true path. "sātsāṅgātī mīlī sadhupath."
—*kan m 4*.

ਸਾਧੁ ਪੁਰਖ ਸਾਧਨ ਪਾਏ [sadhu purakh sadhjan
pae]—*nāṭ a m 4*. 'Philanthropists were found
excellent.' See ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhū] *Skt adj* accomplishable.
2 attainable. 3 conquerable. 4 *n* deities, who
are twelve in number. These are sons of
Dharamraj from the womb of Sadhya,
daughter of Daksh. These deities used to
perform spiritual and ascetic exercises, hence
the name Sadhy. 5 a disciple; pupil; one
reformed by a teacher; one who is disciplined
by his master.

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhvi] *Skt adj* (feminine) bearing good
moral character, having pious nature. 2 *n*
faithful wife; virtuous wife. "sadhvi pāī kal

bəhu kalu."—NP. 3 wife. 4 female sadhu, nun.
 ਸਾਨ [san], ਸਾਨ [sān] *adj* similar in appearance,
 alike. "hove əpni san."—GPS. 2 See ਸਾਨਿ, ਸਾਨੁ
 and ਸੰਨੁ. 3 See ਸਾਣ. 4 P ٢٠١ *n* a honeycomb,
 beehive. 5 A praise, compliment. "suddhta
 ki san ho."—akal. 6 glory.

ਸਾਨਣੀ [sanṇi] See ਸਾਂਝਨੀ.

ਸਾਨਥ [sanəth] *Skt* ਸਾਨਥ *adj* with unjust
 company, with a sin. 2 fruitlessly. "laptiṛo dasi
 sāgṛi sanəth."—maru m 5. 3 *Skt* ਸਾਨਿਧ *n*
 togetherness, nearness, proximity. "sāt sanəth
 bhāe luṭa."—sar m 5.

ਸਾਨੱਧ [sanəddh] See ਸੰਨੱਧ.

ਸਾਨਾ [sana] *adj* attained, alongwith. "pān l
 sāg sṛon ke sane."—krisan.

ਸਾਨਾ [šana] P ٢٠١ *n* a comb. 2 a toothed
 appliance, comb-like in shape, used for
 sorting out grass by the farmers. 3 shoulder.

ਸਾਨਿ [sanī] *n* house breaking. 2 in the breach.
 3 over the breach. 4 See ਸਾਨੀ.

ਸਾਨਿਹਾ [sanīha] of a breach, of breaking. "jiu
 taskaru dāri sanīha."—sar m 5. 'as a thief in
 the house-breach.'

ਸਾਨਿਧ [sānidhy] *Skt* *n* the act of being close;
 nearness; a sense of being nearby. 2 a kind of
 liberation; reaching close to one's sacred deity.

ਸਾਨੀ [sani] *adj* achieved, acquired. 2 A ٢٠١
 second. 3 similar in appearance, alike,
 equivalent, similar.

ਸਾਨੁਕੰਪ [sanukəp] with (his/her) grace, with
 kindness.

ਸਾਨੁਕੁਲ [sanukul] favourable. See ਅਨੁਕੁਲ.

ਸਾਨੁਜ [sanuj] with the younger brother.

ਸਾਨੂੰ [sanū] to us; unequal.

ਸਾਨੇਹਰਾ [sanehra] *n* a message conveyed with
 affection. "sajən desī videsiāre sanehre
 dedi."—tukha chāt m 1.

ਸਾਨੰਦ [sanəd] with bliss, blissfully.

ਸਾਨੁ [sanh] See ਸਾਂਝ and ਸਾਂਝ.

ਸਾਪ [sap] *n* a snake, serpent. 2 *Skt* a curse,

malediction, imprecation. 3 an abuse. 4 a vow,
 pledge, an oath.

ਸਾਪ [sāp] *n* a snake, serpent.

ਸਾਪਹੇਰਾ [sāp-hera] *n* one who charms away the
 snakes; a snake-charmer.

ਸਾਪਦ [sāpəd] *adj* disastrous, afflicted with a
 calamity; distressed. 2 who curses.

ਸਾਪਨੀ [sāpənī], ਸਾਪਨੀ [sāpni] *n* female snake.
 "sa sāpənī hoī jəg kəu khai."—gəu kəbir.
 2 illusion.

ਸਾਪਰਾਧ [sāpradh] criminal.

ਸਾਪੁ [sāpu] a snake, serpent. "vərmī mari sāpu
 nā mārāi."—asa m 5. 'one cannot achieve
 mental peace by torturing the body.'

ਸਾਪੁਰਸ [sāpurās] *n* a virtuous person, saintly
 person, noble person. "sāgh sāpurās pādmini
 in ka īhe subhau. jyō jyō dukh gārho pāre
 tyō tyō agē pau."—cārītr 297.

ਸਾਪੁਰਸਾਈ [sāpurāsai] *n* virtuousness, gentleness.
 2 See ਪੁਰਸਾਈ.

ਸਾਪੁਰਾਈ [sāpradai], ਸਾਪੁਰਾਧਿਕ [sāpradayik]
 sectarian. 2 one who draws inspiration from
 traditions. See ਸੰਪੁਰਾ.

ਸਾਫ [sāph] A ٢٠١ *adj* clear. 2 pure.

ਸਾਫਾ [sāpha] P ٢٠١ a turban, a piece of cloth
 used as a wrap for the head.

ਸਾਫੀ [sāphi] See ਸੁੰਨੀ. "hīdu turāk kou rāphī
 īmam sāphi."—akal. See ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ. 2 *n* a caste
 of Muslims residing to the north of Jalalabad.

3 A ٢٠١ *adj* who gives relief from disease.

ਸਾਫੀ ਦਿਲ [sāphi dīl] P ٢٠١ *adj* clear-hearted.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāb] son of Krishan, born from the womb
 of Jambvati. He forcibly kidnapped the dau-
 ghter of Duryodhan and was chased by
 warriors like Karan etc. and was ultimately
 captured by them. Baldev came all the way
 from Dwarka to get him released. "sāb huto
 īk kanh ko balāk."—krisan. See ਦੁਰਥਾਸ.

ਸਾਬਕਾ [sabka] See ਸਾਬਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਬਣ [sabən] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਾਬਤ [sabət] *A* **سبّ** *adj* complete, full.
2 existing. 3 strong, firm, solid.

ਸਾਬਤਸੁਰਤਿ [sabətsurəti] *adj* whose form is one whole; no part of whose body is dismembered.
“sabət surəti dəstar sira.”—*maru solhe m 5*.
‘Bearing a turban on the head is an indication of having a whole body.’

ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ [sabətdil] *adj* one who is mentally stable.

ਸਾਬਤਿ [sabəti] See ਸਾਬਤ and ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ. “jāka dīl sabəti nāhī ta kəu kəhā khudāi?”—*s kabir*.

ਸਾਬਦ [šabəd] **शाब्द** *adj* related to a word. 2 *n* knowledge generated with the word.

ਸਾਬਦ ਗਿਆਨ [šabəd gyan], ਸਾਬਦ ਬੋਧ [šabəd bodh] *Skt* **शाब्दज्ञान** *n* knowledge acquired from the meaning of the word. Scholars have assumed four reasons for such a knowledge:

- (a) ambition, aspiration— need of one word for the other; collocation.
- (b) ability— the proper relationship among words; colligation.
- (c) euphony— a combination of words.
- (d) meaning— theory of sentence and pragmatics.

ਸਾਬਦਿਕ [sabədik] *Skt* **शाब्दिक** a grammarian who knows the correct form of a word, its etymology and grammar.

ਸਾਬਨ [sabən] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਾਬਰ [sabər] *A* **صابر** *adj* content, patient.

ਸਾਬਰ [sābər] See ਸਾਂਭਰ 2. 2 ਸ-ਅੰਬਰ with clothes, properly dressed.

ਸਾਬਰੀ [sabri] *adj* having patience, patient.
“səbər ədəri sabri.”—*s fərid*. 2 *n* tendency towards contentment.

ਸਾਬਲ [sabəl] *Dg* a spear, lance. 2 See ਸੱਬਲ.

ਸਾਬਸ [sabas], ਸਾਬਸਿ [sabasi] *P* **سبّس** *part* short form for ਸਾਦਬਸ, which means ‘be happy’, ‘may you be blest’, ‘God bless you.’ “jis da dīta khavṇa tisu kəhie sabasi.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* ਸਵਸੀ determined; hard, solid, strong. “nəgəru

vuṭha sabasi.”—*prabha m 1*. 3 See ਸਬਸ.

ਸਾਬਾਹੀ [sabahi] *A* **سباحی** *n* early morning, dawn, before sunrise or daybreak. “sabahi salah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਸਾਬਿਕ [sabik] *A* **سابق** *adj* first, primary, former.

ਸਾਬਿਕਾ [sabika] *A* **سابقہ** primary, former.

ਸਾਬਿਰ [sabir] content, contented, satisfied. See ਸਬਰ.

ਸਾਬੀ [sabi] *A* ਸਾਬੀ. See ਸੂਬੀ.

ਸਾਬੀਸ [sabis] See ਸਾਬਸ. “dhān dhān guru sabis.”—*kan m 4 pāṭal*. 2 ਸਰਵ-ਈਸ lord of all.

ਸਾਬੁਣਿ [sabun] See ਸਾਬੁਨਿ.

ਸਾਬੁਨ [sabun] See ਸਾਬੁਨ.

ਸਾਬੁਨਿ [sabuni] with soap. “jīu sabuni kəpər uṭal hot.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਸਾਬੁਣ [sabun], ਸਾਬੁਨ [sabun] *A* **صابون** *G* ਸਾਬੋਨ *F* savon *E* soap. a material prepared with the combination of alkali and grease, and used to remove dirt from clothes and the body. “mut pəliṭi kəpər hoī. de sabun ləie oh dhoī.”—*jəpu*.

Now most of the soaps are manufactured using the combination of many types of fragrances, medicines and dyes and have become utility items for daily use.

ਸਾਬੁਨਗਰ [sabunəgər] a manufacturer of soap; soap maker. See ਸਬਨੀਗਰ.

ਸਾਬੁਰ [sabur] *A* **صبور** *adj* contented, one who is content. See ਨਾਸਾਬੁਰ.

ਸਾਬੁਰੀ [saburi] *n* contentment, tendency to be content.

ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ [sabo ki talvəṇḍi] See ਭੱਲਾ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ 2 and ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਭ [sabh] *pron* all. “purān bhāe mānorəth sabh.”—*ram m 5*.

ਸਾਂਭਣਾ [sābhṇa] *v* to take care, maintain, keep in custody.

ਸਾਂਭਰ [sābhar] a lake in Rajputana on the border of the states of Jodhpur and Jaipur which is 53 miles north-east of Ajmer. It is 20 miles

long and two to seven miles wide. Salt is made in abundance from its saline water, which is named as sābhār. This popular name is a distortion of śakābhri, as 'śakābhri durga' temple is situated nearby. 2 a kind of stag; an elk.

ਸਾਂਭਵੀ [sābhvi] *Skt* ਸਾਮ੍ਭਵੀ *adj* related with Shiv. 2 *n* the power of Shiv. 3 magical knowledge for the attainment of supernatural power. 4 śavar magical skill-created by Shiv. "kāhū sābhvi rasbhakha suracē."—*ajē*. See ਰਾਸਭਾਖਾ.

ਸਾਭਾ [sabha] *n* a shelter, refuge, asylum. 2 maintenance, custody. "kāhū ravidas pārū teri sabha."—*gāu*.

ਸਾਭਿਪੁਰਖ [sabhīpray] purposely, having specific purpose.

ਸਾਭਿਮਾਨ [sabhīman] with pride.

ਸਾਭ੍ਰ [sabhr] with cloud (ਅਭ੍ਰ).

ਸਾਮ [sam] *Skt* सामन् Samved. See ਵੇਦ. "sam kahr setābār suami."—*var asa*. "samvedu rigu juṣṣu ātharvāṇu."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 conciliation, compromise, reconciliation. See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ shelter, refuge. "thākī ae prābhū ki sam."—*majh barāhmaha*. "hau aia same tihāḍia."—*sri m 5 pēpār*. 3 short form for ਸਾਸਾਮ. "sam des jōhī tārī kār gōn."—*GV 10*. 4 *adj* black. "sam sugḥāṭṭē."—*gyan 5 A* ੮੯ Syria *n* a country of Asia, which is 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. The arid land of Arabia is to its south while to its west is the Mediterranean Sea. Damascus is its capital city. "jityo rum āru sam."—*sānama*. 6 *P* ਸੰਝ evening. *Skt* ਸਾਯੰ. 7 *Skt* ਸਾਮਤ equality, equivalence.

ਸਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sam sīgh] See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਾਮਸਯਾ [samasya] See ਸਮਸਯਾ.

ਸਾਮਖੀ [samakhi] with a fly. "hochi māṭī bhāia mānu hochi, gurū samakhi khāia."—*vād m 1 ālahāṇia*. meaning 'there was no fun in purifying the materials.'

ਸਾਮਗ [samag] *adj* who recites Sam Ved. 2 who has attained refuge.

ਸਾਮਗਰੀ [samagri], ਸਾਮਗਿਰੀ [samagiri], ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ [samagri] *Skt* सामग्री *n* completeness, perfection. 2 a cluster of reasons, modes of achieving of the objectives. "sac teri samagri."—*suhi m 5*. 3 goods, things.

ਸਾਮਜ [samaj] grown from the recitation of Sam Ved, an elephant. There is a story in the Purans that Brahma once recited Sam Ved and an elephant came into being.

ਸਾਮਣਾ [samṇa] *n* the front portion, a facade.

2 a comparison, encounter. 3 *v* to take care.

ਸਾਮਣੇ [samṇe] *adv* in front of, face to face. "jā guru dekha samṇe."—*suhi a m 4*.

ਸਾਮਤ [samāt] *A* امت *n* adversity, misfortune.

ਸਾਮਤਾ [samta] See ਸਾਮਤਾ.

ਸਾਮਨਾ [samna], ਸਾਮਨੇ [samne] See ਸਾਮਣਾ and ਸਾਮਣੇ.

ਸਾਮਯਾਨਾ [samyana] *P* سمانا a canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਮਰ [samār] *adj* dark complexioned; wheatish in complexion. 2 a warrior, fighter. "pujyo nārīd samrā."—*GV 10*.

ਸਾਮਰਤੱਖ [samartakkh] *Skt* संप्रत्यक्ष *adv* in front; visible; manifest.

ਸਾਮਰਥ [samarāth], ਸਾਮਰਥਤਾ [samarāthy] *Skt* सामर्थ्य *n* strength, force, power. 2 competence, capability.

ਸਾਮਲ [samal] See ਸਾਮਿਲ.

ਸਾਮਲਾ [samla] *adj* dark-complexioned, of wheatish complexion.

ਸਾਮਵੇਦ [samved] See ਵੇਦ.

ਸਾਮਾ [sama] *n* refuge, asylum. See ਸਾਮ. 2 short form for ਸਾਮਾਨ. "le le ādhīk yuddh ka sama."—*cārītr 405*. 3 *pron* the very same, the same. See *E* same. 4 *adj* of equal weight.

ਸਾਮਾਜਿਕ [samajik] *adj* related to the society; social. 2 related to some class.

ਸਾਮਾਨ [saman] *P* سامان *n* material, goods.

2 equal, equivalent. "biapik ram sēgəl saman."—*gāu kabir thiti*. 3 See ਸਾਮਾਨੜ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਿ [samanāni] See ਸਾਮਾਨੜ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਿ [samanī] with material. "səpat lok samanī puriāle."—*māla namdev*. 2 See ਸਾਮਾਨੜ.

ਸਾਮਾਨੜ [samany] *Skt n* a sense of equivalence. See ਪੁਰੀਅਲੇ. 2 symbols representing equivalence. e.g. in 'The face is shining like a moon' 'shining' is an equivalence symbol (quality). 3 abstractness within a specific class. e.g. humanity in a humanbeing, brahmanism in a brahman, trademanship in a person belonging to the trading class. 4 adj ordinary, common. 5 *n* a figure of expression showing similarity of meaning of objects, but not exactness like mixture, yet remaining distinctive.

Example:

set saj saj cālī sāvre ki priti kaj
cādni mē radha mano cādni si hvegai.
—*krīṣṇa*.

beṭha cāmkar di aṭari bhai sāt sīgh
baṇ vārkhave veri jāne dāsmēḥ he.¹

ਸਾਮਾਨੜਾ [samanya] *Skt n* a harlot, who is common to all.

ਸਾਮਾਰਨ [samaran] *v* to take care, look after, watch. 2 to remember, keep in mind. "nimakh nimakh samare."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਾਮਿਖ [samikh] with meat, e.g.—ਸਾਮਿਖ ਸੁੱਧ.²

ਸਾਮਿਲ [samil] *A* ۛۛۛ adj included. 2 *Skt* ॐॐॐ pertaining to a desert tree called Jand; made of wood from this tree.

ਸਾਮੀ [sami] *pron* the very same, the same. See ਸਾਮਾ 3. 2 *adj* who has taken refugee; who has sought refuge. "sabh hve tēb sami."—*NP*.

¹The above quotations marked by generalisation are of this nature.

²The Hindu rite that permits the offering of meat to feast Brahmins for the salvation of a dead ancestor's soul. See *manusmṛiti* ॥ 3. § 268 to 271.

3 short form for ਅਸਾਮੀ.

ਸਾਮੀਤ [samit] *A* ۛۛۛ silent. 2 *A* ۛۛۛ class, category, alliterative.

ਸਾਮੀਪੜ [samipy] *Skt n* nearness; presence.

ਸਾਮੁਹੇ [samuhe] *adv* in front of, face to face.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰ [samudr] *adj* pertaining to the ocean. 2 *n* a voyager, sea-farer.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ [samudrak] *n* the study invented by sage Samudr, which helps us to know the auspicious or inauspicious effect of the signs marked on one's limbs. It is also pronounced as ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. Palmistry. 2 Sea Salt.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਣੀ [samudraṇī] the earth that holds the ocean.—*sānāma*.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [samudrik] *adj* pertaining to the ocean; oceanic. 2 See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ 1.

ਸਾਮੰਤ [samāt] *Skt* सामन्त *n* a ruler of territories adjoining the boundaries of one's country. See ਸਾਵੰਤ. 2 a chief of a district. 3 a divisional head. 4 a prince who pays tribute to a king. 5 a brave person. 6 See ਸਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਮੜ [samy] *Skt n* sameness, equality. "trigunātmak ki samy avēstha."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* साम्र peace of mind, mental stability.

ਸਾਮੜਤਾ [samyatā] *n* equality, likeness.

ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜ [samraj], ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜੜ [samrajy] *Skt* साम्राज्य *n* title of an emperor; the reign of the whole earth. 2 an empire, which includes many countries.

ਸਾਯ [say] See ਸਾਇ. 2 *Skt* evening, dusk, sunset. 3 an arrow, shaft.

ਸਾਯਸਤੀ [sayastgi] *P* ۛۛۛ ability, capability.

ਸਾਯਸਤਾ [sayasta] *P* ۛۛۛ able, capable.

ਸਾਯਹ [sayah] a shadow. See ਸਾਯਾ.

ਸਾਯਕ [sayak] *Skt n* an arrow, shaft. "sayak prahar."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* सायक *adjs* sleeping. *A* ۛۛۛ fond (of), an amateur.

ਸਾਯਣ [sayan] See. ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ.

ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ [sayanachary] son of Sayen and disciple of Vishnu Sarvagya, who was a great

scholar of Sanskrit. He was born in the fourteenth century. He has written an exegesis (commentary) on Veds and many more other important works. He was a brother of Madhvacharya, a minister of Bukkaray, king of Vijaynagar. Sayen became a monk (sanyasi) in the last days of his life and became the chief priest of the Shringeri monastery and named it Vidyaranya. He is believed to have expired in 1387 AD.

સાચ [sayat] See સાચિ. “yad khuda rakho har sayat.”—NP. ‘every moment, all the time.’

સાચ [sayad] P સાચ part should be, ought to be. 2 perhaps. 3 probably.

સાચાન [sayban] P સાચા n a canopy, baldachin.

સાચ [sayar] an ocean, sea. See સાચિ. 2 A સાચ total, all. 3 a stroller, wanderer. 4 a poet, versifier. See સાચિ 4.

સાચી [sayri] P સાચી n poetry.

સાચ [sayal] A સાચ adj questioning. 2 flowing. 3 See વસાચ.

સાચ [saya] P સાચ n a shadow. 2 shelter, refuge, protection.

સાચ [sayā] P સાચ adj able, capable. 2 proper, appropriate. 3 befitting, matching.

સાચી [sayujy] See સાચી.

સાચ [sayudh] adj equipped with arms; armed. “ab sayudh guru hovhi ap.”—GPS.

સાચકાલ [sayākal] n evening, sunset time.

સાચ [sar] n worth, value. “prem ki sar soi jāne.”—maru a m 3. “jo jīe ki sar nā jāne, tis stu kichu nā kāhie ajane.”—maru solhe m 4. 2 adv amount, evidence. “nāhi bādhan ghāṭan tilsar.”—bavan. 3 n vigilance, preservation. “sāda dāialu he sabbhna karda sar.”—sri m 3. “je ko dube, phiri hove sar.”—dhana m 1. 4 adj vigilant, cautious. 5 n news, information, welfare. “je hukam hove tā ghar di sar le avā.”—JSBB. 6 sometimes used for the tree ‘sal’. 7 Skt iron, steel. “asākh

sur muh bhakh sar.”—japu. “sar sō sar ki dhar baji.”—cādi 1. 8 water. 9 butter. 10 clouds. 11 force. 12 justice. “kāni upari hovagi sar.”—basāt m 1. 13 air. 14 the Creator; the transcendent One. 15 religious duty. 16 essence. 17 adj superb, excellent. “mān mere sātigur sevā sar.”—sri m 5. 18 a figurative expression of the comparative sort showing the meaning of good or bad things, so that one surpasses the other i.e. the second exceeds the first.

jāhi utrotar hve ādhikai,

ālākar so sar kāhai.—garab gājini.

Example:

manas deh dulabbh he jugah jugāṭari ave vari,
uttamjanam dulabbh he ikvaki koṛma vicari,
deh arog dulabbh he bhagāṭ mat pita hitkari,
sādhūsāg dulabbh he gurmukh sukhphal
bhagāṭi piari.—BG

“mīṣri te mādhu mādhur he mādhu te sudha māhan,

śri gurubani sudha te nīṣcay mīṭhi jan.”

19 a matrīk metre, also named as lālī pād. Its characteristics are four lines, each line having 28 matras with pauses at 16th and the subsequent 12th matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example:

thittī var na jogi jāne, ruttī mahu na koi,
ja karta sirṭhi kau saje, ape jāne soi,
kivkari akha kiv salahi, kiu vāni kiv jāna,
nanak akhāṇī sabbhko akhe, ik du ikk
sīāṇa.—japu.¹

(b) characteristics of vāṇ vritt ‘sar’ are four feet, each foot being 3l.

Example:

jap, tap, gyan, dhyān.

20 See સાચ. 21 P સાચ a camel, an ostrich. See સાચ. 22 master, lord.

¹See, footnote of example of સાચ.

ਸਾਰਸ [sarəs] *adj* related to an pond (tank). 2 *n* a water fowl (florican) to be found on the banks of lakes, rivers; a bird having red eyes; *Ardia Sibirica*; a Siberian crane. 3 a lotus. "phul rāhe sār sarəs sūdar."—*kṛisən*. 4 the moon, which has nectar; the bearer of nectar. 5 one type of chappay metre. See ਗੁਰੂਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਿਵਾਕਰ. **ਸਾਰਸੁਤ** [sarsut] *Skt* ਸਾਰਸੁਤ *adj* 2 *n* a caste of the Brahmins. The story of this name goes as under:

When Parshuram exterminated the Kshatris, their pregnant wives took shelter in the hermitages of sages on the bank of the river Sarasvati. Parshuram reached there while searching for them. The sages who gave shelter to these pregnant women of the Kshatri caste said that there was no Kshatri-woman in their hermitages and those women who resided there were all Brahmins. Parshuram then insisted that the sages must take unbaked bread-loaves made by them. The sages did so. The off-spring of these Kshatri-women were named as "Sarasvat".

There is an ancient story. Once Dadhichi, a sage, was meditating. Indar sent a nymph 'Alambusha' to disrupt his meditation. On seeing such a charming fairy, the semen of the sage ejaculated into the river Sarswati, from which Sarasvat was born. He became the chief of his clan. 2 a book on grammar, written by Anubhooti Swroop. "kəhū siddhika cādraka sarsutiya."—*aje s fgh*. **ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ** [sarsuti] River Sarasvati. "im bed ucarət sarsuti."—*akal*.

ਸਾਰਸੁਤ [sarsəvat] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ [sarəsvati] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ. 2 people living on the bank of river Sarasvati. "sarəsvati hve cāl ikəthe."—*cārītr* 52. 3 a poetic metre, variously named ruamən, ruaməl, ruala, ruaməl and rual as mentioned in Dasam

Granth. Its characteristics are of four lines, each line structured as S1S, IIS, ISI, ISI, SII, S, I, with pauses after the 8th and the subsequent 9th characters.

Example:

des desən ki kṛiya, sikhvət hē dīj ek,
ban or kəman ki, bīdhī det an ənek...

—*ramav*.

ਸਾਰਕ [sarək] See ਸਾਰਿਕ.

ਸਾਰ ਕੁਟਨ [sar kuṭan] *n* extraction from the mountains, a river. 2 Ganga. 3 essence of the sustainer; power. "tuto sar kuṭan kərke suhayo."—*cārītr* 1.

ਸਾਰਖਾ [sarkha] *adj* such. "te ghər mərhet sarkhe."—*s kabir*. 2 *Skt* truthful, veritable.

ਸਾਰਗ [sarəg] knower of the essence. 2 Sarang rag. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarəṅg] See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarəṅgpani], **ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarəṅgpani], **ਸਾਰਗਪਾਨ** [sarəṅgan] *Skt* सारङ्गपाणि *adj* in whose hand is the earth; the preserver of the world, who gives sustenance to everyone. "dhīavhī jīa jēt həri sarəṅgpana."—*var sri m* 4. 2 *Skt* शार्ङ्गपाणि *n* Vishnu, the protector, who has in his hand a bow made of horns. "kul jən mādhe milio sarəṅgan re."—*dhāna trilocan*. 'Sarangpani was born out of the lineage.'

ਸਾਰਗੀਤ [sargit], **ਸਾਰਗੀਤਾ** [sargita] See ਸਪਤਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤ. "sargit lakh bhagvat."—*BG*

ਸਾਰਣ [sarən] *Skt* the act of spreading or extending. 2 a minister of Ravan. "cotho ek sarən sumətr me prəviṇ kəhyo."—*hənu*. 3 butter. 4 See ਸਾਰਣਾ.

ਸਾਰਣਾ [sarṇa] *v* to complete, to make-do, to help. "kīchu bhī khərəcu tumara sarəu."—*suhi kabir*. "prəbhu hāmara sare suarəth."—*bher m* 5. 2 to prevail upon, administer. "ape ghəṭī ghəṭī sarṇa."—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 to achieve, obtain. "səhəṭī sukh sarai."—*səva m* 5. 4 to spread, extend. "ghəṭe ghəṭī sarīa."—*var guj*

2 *m* 5. 5 to describe, narrate. "sāda guṇ sarāi." –sāva *m* 5. "aṭh pāhīr guṇ sarde." –sri *m* 5. "āṭar ki gāṭī tudh pāhī sari." –anādu. 6 to put. "gīan ējan sarāi." –anādu. 7 See ਸਾਰਣ.

ਸਾਰਣ [sarāṇu] *S* *v* to count. 2 to compare. 3 to examine. 4 to remember.

ਸਾਰਤ [sarāt] *A* سارٹ *n* a hint, sign, signal. "der bujharāt sarta." –gāu *m* 5.

ਸਾਰਥ [sarāth] *Skt* सार्थ *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 glossary, with meanings of words. "akhay bhagbhāri subh tera. sarāth bhagbhāri ābhera." –GPS. 3 *n* an assembly of traders. 4 *adv* alongwith. 4 purposely.

ਸਾਰਥਕ [sarthak] *Skt* सार्थक *adj* successful, useful. 2 meaningful.

ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarāthī], ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarthī] *n* a charioteer. "sarthī apān ko kāhīkē." –krīṣaṇ.

ਸਾਰਦ [sarād] *Skt* *adj* related to winter; wintry. "sarād cād sāpurān bādān." –GPS. 2 *n* a white lotus. 3 *Skt* Sharda, Sarasvati. "narād sarād sevāk tere." –maru solhe *m* 1. 4 Sharadvat, husband of Ahlyā, also known as Gautam. "āṭrī prasār narād sarād vyaṣ te adī jite munī bhae." –datta. 5 the stem of an Indian lute (Veena) – a string instrument possessed by Sarasvati – the goddess of music. "mānu pāvān dūī tūba kārī hē, jug jug sarād saji." –gāu kābir. 'Soul and mind are two gourds, the sensation produced by their union is the stem of veena.'

ਸਾਰਦਸਾਜ [sarādsaj] *n* veena, a musical instrument of Sarasvati.

ਸਾਰਦਾ [sardā] *adj* who provides knowledge. 2 *n* Sarasvati. "sāda sardā sardā sarād cād mānīd." –GPS. 3 See ਸਰੋਤ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 34. 4 Kashmiri script.

ਸਾਰਦੂਲ [sardul] *Skt* सार्दूल *n* a lion. "kīdhō sīgh sō sardulē ārujīhē." –VN. Here Singh means a tiger. "gāu kēu care sardul." –ram *m* 5. 'The tyrant guards the poor.' "pāchīn me hās

mrīgrājān me sardul." –BGK. See ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Ravana's envoy. 3 *adj* superb, excellent. 4 principal, superior most. 5 See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3. ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਰਿਤ [sardul vikīrit] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each line having, SSS, SS, SS, SS, SS, S, arrangement with pauses after the 12th and the subsequent 19th matras. It is also called saṭak.

Example:

hove na guṇīman gyan cārca,
bhavē nāhī cīt ko,
bhavē sāk sāmān rājprabhūta,
kijē kāhā bīt ko?...

ਸਾਰਧ [sarādh] ਸ-ਅਧ half; with half. e.g. one and a half etc.

ਸਾਰਧਾਰ [sardhar] *n* the sharp edge of a weapon. See ਸੂਮ ਮੁਕਤ.

ਸਾਰਨ [sarān] *n* refuge, shelter. "hārī pāre tum sarān." –bīla *m* 5. 2 Saran, a minister of Ravan. See ਸਾਰਣ 2.

ਸਾਰਨਾ [sarāna] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 express, present, request. "sukh dukh īsu mān kī bīrthā tumhī agē sarāna." –ram ā *m* 5.

ਸਾਰਬ [sarāb] See ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰਵ.

ਸਾਰਬਭੂਮ [sarāb bhūm], ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ [sarāb bhōm] *Skt* सार्वभौम *adj* who is the lord of the whole earth; who rules over a vast empire. "sarāb bhūm sarān jīh pārna." –NP. "sarāb bhōm yāthā nārnayāk." –GPS.

ਸਾਰਬਾਨ [sarban] *P* ساربان *n* a camel-owner; owner of an ostrich.

ਸਾਰਭੂਤ [sarbhut] *adj* a gist, summary, abstract. conclusion. "sarbhut sātī hārī ko nām." –sukhmānī. 'the abstract of all holy scriptures, hymns and religions.'

ਸਾਰਮੋਰ [sarmor] *adj* related to Sarmour. See ਸਰਮੋਰ. "nāgār pāvṭa bāhu bāse sarmor kē des." –cārītr 71.

ਸਾਰਵ [sarāv] *Skt* सार्व *adj* related to all. 2 *Skt* सार्व having relation with Shiv, of Shiv.

ਸਾਰਵਤੀ [sarvati] a poetic metre with four lines, each line having three bhāṅgās, followed by a guru: Sll, Sll, Sll, S arrangement.

Example:

gyan vicar nahi jin ko,
kya updeś karē tīn ko?...

ਸਾਰਵਭੋਮ [saravbhom] See ਸਾਰਭੋਮ.

ਸਾਰਵਾਨ [sarvan] See ਸਾਰਵਾਨ. 2 a camel-keeper.

ਸਾਰਾ [sara] adj full, whole. 2 See ਸਾਰ. 3 brother-in-law, brother of one's wife. See ਸਾਰੇ.

ਸਾਰਾਸਾਰ [sarasar] ਸਾਰ and ਅਸਾਰ. "sarasar lakhavē jabe."—NP.

ਸਾਰਗੜ੍ਹੀ [saragadhī] a border village in Kohat district situated about one and a half mile away from Fort Lockhart. There is a small fortress built there by the Indian government. In the battle fought here on 12th September 1897, twenty one Sikhs of 36 Sikh Battalion, encircled by thousands of Afridis, did not show cowardice, but fought bravely as becomes the duly baptised Sikhs. According to the version of Afridis, these Sikhs laid down their lives after killing about two hundred enemies and injuring hundreds of them. To commemorate their sacrifice, the government has built up memorials at fort Lockhart, Amritsar and Ferozepur.

ਸਾਰਾਨ [saran] adj under shelter. "dasdasro sātāh ki saran."—sar m 5. 2 See ਸਰਨ. 3 n essence of food, extract of food.

ਸਾਰਾਬ [sarab] adj of wine, alcoholic. "rāge rāg sarab."—ramav. 'fully intoxicated.'

ਸਾਰਿ [sari] having spent. See ਸਾਰਣ. "sābh apān ausar cālē sari."—basāt kabir. 'Everyone departs after biding his time.' 2 Skt ਸਾਰਿ a chequered design for chess. chess board, on which chess is placed by placing pawns. "ape sari ap hi pasa."—savēye m 4 ke. 3 a pawn, a dice. 4 a tune of a musical note; a combination of a string and metal, fixed on the instrument to adjust the tune. It is also called sūdri.

ਸਾਰਿਆ [saria] See ਸਾਰਣ. 2 n maintenance, watchfulness, vigilance. "jiā jāt sabbh vasi terē, sēgāl teri saria."—dhāna chāt m 5.

ਸਾਰਿਕ [sarik], **ਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [sarika] Skt ਸਾਰਿਕਾ n a myna. "cōc pāsar rāhe sīsu sarik jese."—cādi 1. "ih vātas sarika mukh pāsar."—GPS. 2 a female go-between, intercessor.

ਸਾਰਿੰਗ [sarig] a species of pied cuckoo; a rain-bird. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 1. "krīpa jālu dehī nanak sarig kō."—sohila. 'Give the rainbird life providing water, says Nanak.'

ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਰ [sarigdhār], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣਿ** [sarigpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarigpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਨੀ** [sarigpani] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ. "sarigdhār bhāgvān bīṭhula."—maru solhe m 5. "cīru hōa dekhe sarigpani."—majh m 5. "nāṭvāl khele sarigpani."—gāu kabir. "bhājlehi re mān, sarigpani."—bher kabir. 2 See ਸਾਰੰਗ 8, 9 and 10.

ਸਾਰਿੰਗਾਰਿ [sarigari] n enemy of a bow, a sword. The sword can cut the bow. "sēph sārōhi sātūarī sarigari jīh nam."—sānama.

ਸਾਰੀ [sari] adj complete, whole. 2 abstract, gist. "nanak ihu māṭi sari jiu."—majh m 5. 3 stated. "guru pure eh gāl sari."—sor m 5. 4 n information, news, inquiry. "apni ītūi kachu nā sari."—sar m 5. 5 See ਸਾਰਿ. "karam dharam tum cāupar saj-hu sātī kār-hu tum sari."—basāt m 5. "ape pasa ape sari."—maru solhe m 1. 6 game, play. "sari sirjānhar ki."—s kabir. 7 a sari – a lady's garment. "dare sari nūl ki."—cāritr 136. "set dhare sari bīkhhbhanu ki kumari."—krīsan. 8 sister-in-law, wife's sister. "nāhi sāsural sas sāsura saro sari."—BGK. "ramo lāgāt huti guru sari."—GPS. "sariā sariā aī pīkhyo."—GPS. 'All sisters-in-law came to see.' 9 a myna.

ਸਾਰੀਬੀ [sarithi] See ਸਾਰਬੀ. 2 the job or career of a charioteer. 3 success, achievement.

ਸਾਰੀਰ [sarir] Skt adj corporeal. 2 n animate, 'ਸਾਰਿਕਾ' (ਸਾਰਿਕਾ) is also correct.



SARAGARHI MEMORIAL – SRI AMRITSAR

living being. 3 "Vedantsutar" written by Vyas. ਸ਼ਾਰੀਰਿਕ [sarīrik] *Skt adj* sufferings caused to the body, corporeal, physical. 2 *n* a commentary written by Shankracharay on Vyas's Vedantsutars.

ਸਾਰੂ [saru] See ਸਾਰ.

ਸਾਰੂਪਤ੍ਰ [sarupy] *n* the sense of being similar; a stage in worship when the devotee acquires the appearance of the worshipped one.

ਸਾਰੇ [sare] plural of ਸਾਰਾ. 2 See ਸਾਰਣਾ, ਸਾਰਣਾ and ਲੁਭਿ.

ਸਾਰੇ [saro] See ਸਾਰਾ. 2 brother-in-law, wife's brother. "sāsura ṁ saro sari."—BGK.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarāṅg] *Skt* शारङ्ग *n* that which is piebald, a rain-bird. 2 an antelope whose upper portion is black while lower one is white. 3 a piebald horse. 4 an elephant. "sarāṅg jīu pāg dhare ṭhīmī ṭhīmī."—vāḍ m 1. 5 a moth. 6 a peacock. 7 *adj* speckled. 8 *Skt* शार्ङ्ग. made from an antler. 9 *n* a bow made from the parts of an antler. 10 the bow of Lord Vishnu, in particular. 11 fresh ginger. 12. *Skt* शारङ्ग. 2 a canopy. 13 a kind of an archaic musical (wind) instrument. 14 a swan. 15 a robe. 16 Kamdev. 17 hair. 18 gold. 19 an ornament; a piece of jewellery. 20 a lotus. 21 a conch-shell. 22 sandalwood. 23 camphor. 24 a flower. 25 a cuckoo. 26 a cloud. 27 a tiger. 28 night. 29 the earth. 30 light. 31 a lamp. "sarāṅg mahī pātēg pāre nā dāre."—gurusobha. 32 the sky. 33 the moon. 34 the sun. 35 a frog. 36 a mountain. 37 a rag³ which has five notes in the ascending scale and six in the

¹sarāṅg in archery is that bow, which is six and a half hands long and has three bends. It is meant for use by horse-riders and elephant-riders. See ਸਸਰੂ.

²Its root is the same as of a previous entry. i.e. ਸਾਰ and ਸਾਰ both mean 'spotted.'

³ṛav-ṣarav means that there are five notes in the ascending and six in descending order.

descending order. Kafi Thaāt and the Nishad notes are pure and soft while all others are impure. The period for singing sarāṅg is noon-time. Vadi in sarāṅg is Rishabh and Sanvadi is the fifth. Dhaivat is barred in the ascending scale, while it is applied in weakened form in the descending scale.

ascending— sa, re, ma, pa, na, sa.

descending— sa, dha, ni, pa, ma, re, sa.

There are many types of this rag. The above mentioned note is pure sarāṅg. This rag occupies the twenty-sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib. 38 a bee, honey-bee. 39 a snake. 40 an ocean. 41 Shiv. 42 a hand. 43 an implement for ploughing the fields; a plough. 44 collyrium. 45 a pigeon. 46 the Creator. 47 a teat. 48 a crow. 49 Krishan. 50 a sextain (six line stanza) — which has 45 long and 58 short matras i.e. a total of 103 matras. 51 water. 52 a day. 53 a star. 54 lightning. 55 a pied wagtail. 56 a pearl. 57 a woman/wife. 58 *adj* imbued with spiritual love. 59 beautiful. 60 joy-giving.

See in how many shades this word has been used by Bhai Santokh Singh in the following *savēya*:

(a) sarāṅg pe kəbī sarāṅg pe cəṛhī

sarāṅg ṣətrun ko bəli sarāṅg,

(b) sarāṅg jyō jəg me kul sarāṅg

sarāṅg gyan prakaṣan sarāṅg,

(c) sarāṅg dasən ko priy sarāṅg

sarāṅg doṣən ko səm sarāṅg,

(d) sarāṅgpanī bhəyo nər sarāṅg

sarāṅg ṣri həriḡobīd sarāṅg.

Their meanings are:

(a) (He) rides sometimes on a sarāṅg (horse) and sometimes on a sarāṅg (elephant). The enemies of a sarāṅg (deer) are mighty sarāṅg (lion).

(b) The lineage in the world is sarāṅg

(bright) like a sarāg (the sun), the sarāg (fire) being used to light up the erudite sarāg (lamp-enlightenment).

(c) sarāg (clouds) are dear to sarāg (rain-birds), the humble ones; sarāg (snakes) are like killers to the guilty sarāg (frogs).

(d) sarāgpaṇi (Vishnu) is (Nar) sarāg (Nar-Singh means the superior most of whole mankind); and the splendour of sarāg (passion) and 'sarāg (moon) is Guru Hargobind.

ਸਾਰੰਗੁ [sarāgəgr], ਸਾਰੰਗੁ [sarāgəgra] *n* that which is coupled in front of a sarāg (bow), an arrow—*śanama*.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਰ [sarāgədhər] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. (one) who controls the whole earth, the Creator. 2 Vishnu, the possessor of sarāg bow.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ [sarāgəpaṇi], ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarāgəpaṇi] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. "sadh sāgī mīle sarāgpaṇi."—*majh m* 5.

ਸਾਰੰਗਰਿ [sarāgarī] *n* sword, the enemy of the bow.—*śanama*. See ਸਾਰੰਗਰਿ.

ਸਾਰੰਗਿਕ [sarāgīk] a poetic metre, with four lines, each line organised as III, ISI, IIS.

Example:

guruṇ seva kārīye,

hit kār sikhya dhārīye. ...

2 a bird catcher, who makes his living by catching or killing birds.

ਸਾਰੰਗੀ [sarāgi] *n* a musical instrument, which is played with a ramrod shaped like a bow. 2 a poetic metre, having four lines, each line having five māgāṇs, with the first pause after eight characters and the second after the next seven characters: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS.

Example:

sevē jāko devi deva, puṛē sadhu sāgi he,
vyapyo sare eko svamī, bhasē nihanha rāgi he. ...

3 a female deer; a hind. 4 *Skt* शारङ्गिन् Vishnu, who carries a sarāg (bow). 5 *adj* an archer, a

bow-keeper.

ਸਾਵੈ [sarv], ਸਾਵਭੋਮ [sarvabhōm] See ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰਵ.

ਸਾਲ [sal] *adj* superb, superior most. "ko salu jīvahe sali."—*var ram* 3. "Which is superior of the two— camel-thorn (wild herb) or paddy?" 2 *Skt* शाल *n* a pine tree. (ਸਾਲ is also correct.) Its wood is very hard and straight. It is specially useful for making roofs. Its Latin name is Vatica Robusta. "hāre hāre sal khāre."—*GPS*. 3 a species of fish; (ophiocephalus wrahl). 4 *suffix* denoting place, house, abode, temple. "prāhlad pāṭhae pāṛṇsal."—*bāsāt kabir*. "uce mādār sal rāsai."—*suhi ravidas*. ਰਸੋਈਸਾਲ, ਪਾਕਸਾਲ. 5 a hole bored in timber, perforation. See ਸਲ *vr* "dindyal verisal."—*akal*. See ਵੈਰੀਸਾਲ. 6 a sage named Shalihotar who by the order of Indar cut the wings of horses. It is said that, in the ancient times, the horses had wings which helped them fly in the sky just like birds. "sal munisār kate hute brīraj māno tīh pākh bānavat."—*krisan*. 'By striking them with the winged arrows, Krishan made the bodies of horses as if they again had the wings.' 7 short form for ਸਾਵਲਾਜ; a fairy, nymph. "upār giddh sal mādrahū tere surma juddh macahū."—*cārītr* 52. 8 *P* ਜੁ a year. śāmāt (Bikrami year), sāvatār. See ਵਰਸ. 9 *P* ਜੁ a shawl, coverlet of Pashmina (a fine variety of wool prepared from Ladhaki and Tibetan goats). "sīr pār sāt guru sal sējai."—*GPS*. 10 a beggar's blanket, rag.

ਸਾਲਸ [salas] See ਸਾਲਿਸ. 2 *Skt* सालस (ਸ-ਆਲਸ), *adj* weak. 3 lethargic, sluggish. "dās karmān ke salsi kaya mān āru bac."—*GPS*. See ਦਸਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ.

ਸਾਲਸਰਾਇ [salsarai], ਸਾਲਸਰਾਯ [salsaray] a jeweller of Bisambharpur (Bishanpur)¹ who was a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

¹It is the old headquarter of district Bankra in Bengal.

सालक [salāk], सालकु [salāku] A *सालक* adj (one) who follows the path shown by God. "pir pekamər salāk sadāk."—*sri a m I*. "salāku mītu na rāhio koi."—*sava m I*. See सुदी.

सालग्राम [salāgram] See सालगुम.

सालगिरह [salgīrah] *सालगिरह*. a knot given to a rope after every year. In ancient times, when there was no tradition of writing, a rope, was kept in the name of each person and a knot was tied on his birth-day. The age of the person concerned was known from the number of knots in his rope; an anniversary; a birthday.

सालगिराम [salgīramu], सालगुम [salgram] *Skt* सालगुम. *n* a village on the bank of the river Gandki. Its name is derived from the pine trees in the village. 2 a round stone, taken out of Gandki river flowing near the town Shalgram. The stone has the sign of a circle marked on it. The Hindus consider it to be the idol of Vishnu. "salgīramu hāmāre seva."—*asa m 5*. 'Shalgram, the idol of Vishnu, is worshipped in our religion. "salgram bīp puj mānavhu."—*bāsāt m I*. See डुली.

सालह [salāh], सालहा [salāha] *adj* म - लहट. saltish, 'salty, saline. 2 *n* salted cooked vegetable. "bāhu rās salāhe sāvādi."—*sava m 3*. See सालन.

सालहा [salāha] *Skt* सालहा. son of one's brother-in-law (son of wife's brother), children of the brother-in-law. "sāhura sās salī salāha."—*BGK*.

सालन [salān] See सालह. 2 salted meat; meat obtained by slaughtering a bird or animal with a single stroke of a sharp weapon. "salān rās jīm banio rorān khat bānā."—*YN 3 v* to pierce into, penetrate. "durjān dāl salān."—*NP*.

सालपत्र [salpātr], सालपत्रा [salpātra] a leaf of a pine tree. Guru Gobind Singh used to apply pine-tree leaf on the wounds of the injured Sikhs to provide early relief to them.

"hūi ghayāl anādpur avē....

"salpātr sātīguru tīs det,

ik dī dīn me bāne sucet."—*GPS*.

According to Ayurvedic system of medicine, 'sal' is shown curing the wounds. "उर्जो ब्रह्महरश्चैव श्लेष्म रक्त प्रकोप हृत."—*salgram nighṣṭu bhuṣaṇ*. 2 In Sanskrit books, सालपत्री is also called by this name, that is सालपत्रा. It is also known as sarivān and vidarigādh. Its Latin name is Desmodium Gangeticum. This is also a herb used for curing wounds.

सालबाहन [salbahān] See सालिबाहन. "syalkoṭ ke des me salbahāna rav."—*cārītr 97*.

सालमली [salmāli] *Skt* सालमली *n* a silk-cotton tree. Its Latin name is Bombax Heptaphyllum. "salmāli ko bīrāch hūto ik."—*GPS*. 2 According to Bhagwat, it is an island which has a huge silk-cotton tree. "salmāli so dip suhava."—*NP*. See दीप.

साल मुनीसुवर [sal munisvar] See साल 6.

साल रसेदी [sal rāsai] *n* a kitchen. See साल 4. 2 a dish of rice.

साला [sala] *Skt* साल brother of one's wife, brother-in-law. The term साला is also appropriate for it. In Sanskrit language, साला is also in use for this word. 2 *Skt* साला, a house, home.

सालाह [salāh] *n* praise, admiration, compliment, commendation. "bhi tu he salāhna piare, bhi teri salāh."—*sor a m I*. 2 See सालह.

सालाहना [salāhna] See सालाह. praise. See सालाह. "bīnu sacc hor salāhna jas-hī jēnāmu sabb khor."—*vād a m 3*.

सालाहनि [salāhāni] (they) praise, commend. "hīdu salāhi salāhāni."—*var asa*. 'The Hindus praise the praiseworthy.'

सालाहि [salāhi] by praising. "salāhi sacc māni sātīguru."—*dhāna chāt m I*. 2 by praising or admiring. "eko jāpi eko salāhi."—*sukhmāni*. 3 (they) praise. "salāhi salāhi."—*jāpu*. 'The

admirers admire.'

ਸਲਾਹਿਯੁ [salahih-hehu], ਸਲਾਹਿਯੁ [salahih] imperative form of praise, admire. "bhi salahih-hehu saca sor."—*sor m 1*. "salahih bhagat-hu kar jor."—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [salahi] *adj* praiseworthy. 2 *n* the Creator. "salahi sacu salah sacu."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 3 a minister, advisor. 4 an admirer. 5 See ਸਲਾਹੀ.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [salahi] I admire. "guru salahī apna."—*suhi m 3*.

ਸਲਾਮਤ ਬਾਗ [šalamar bag] a garden with three terraces spread over eighty acres of land three miles north-east of Lahore, which was set up by emperor Shahjahan through his official Ali Mardan Khan in 1634. According to "Badshahnama" written by Mullah Abdul Hamid, the cost of this garden is estimated as rupees six lacs. Bernier writes that the expenses on this garden were about ten lac pounds. A channel from river Ravi was especially drawn from Madhopur Headworks to supply water to this garden under the guidance of Engineer Ali Mardan Khan at a cost of two lacs rupees. In earlier books, the name of this garden is also found to be "Farah Bakhsh". Shalamar is termed as a "house of bliss" by many writers. The word Shalamar is a combination of शाला (Sanskrit) which means 'home' and ل (Turkish) which means 'bliss'. According to Mohammad Latif, Maharaja Ranjit Singh named this garden as ਸ਼ਾਲਾਬਾਗ, which means 'garden of the beloved', as ਸ਼ਾਲਾ means 'the beloved'. If we call this garden as "ਮਾਰ ਸਲਾ", it will not be out of context because "mar šala" has the meaning of 'house of Cupid' i.e. 'house of the god of love'.

There is a big pond in the middle of the garden, with beautiful open houses on three sides of the pond, where people sit. In the

middle of the pond is a dais. The water flowing over the cascade of marble-stones looks very attractive. Inspired by the flow of water, Zebunnisa, daughter of Aurangzeb, composed the following poem.

اے آتش ریزہ گر آئینہ کیستی؟
چشم بر جبین گنبد زائید و کیستی
سر را به سنگ سے زدی دے کر کیستی
آپاچہ درویش کو کہ جوں ماتم شب
which means:

O ! falling spring water! for whom are you wailing?

In whose grief, you express displeasure by scowling?

What distress you had, for you had been crying by striking head against stones, as we had been doing?

The fountains of Shalamar are also very fascinating. The special get-together parties are organised by the rich and the famous as also other civil servants at this place now.

On the first terrace of the garden, there is a house built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh which has an underground vault. In its basement, stayed William Moorcroft in 1820 while going to Turkistan.

ਸਲਾਰ [salar] See ਸਲਾਰ.

ਸਲਿ [salī] *Skt* ਸਲਿ *n* paddy. 2 rice.

ਸਲਿਸ [salis] *A* سلس *adj* third. 2 *n* an impartial arbitrator. "salis sihida siddhtai ko sidh-ida."—*gyan*.

ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [salihotr] *Skt* *n* a horse. In a yag, the horses were fed paddy, hence the name ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ. 2 a sage, who has written a book on the characteristics, treatment etc. of horses. He chopped off the wings of horses on the persuasion of Indar. See ਸਲ 6. 3 a book written by Shalihotar, explaining the treatment of horses and other animals; šalihotrvidya; veterinary science.

ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [salihotri] *adj* (one) who knows veterinary science; a veterinarian. 2 *n* a

veterinary doctor.

सालिक [salik] See सालक and सुदी. "salik sadik chodi dunia thar pae."—asa m l.

सालिक [salikā] plural of सालिक. See सालिक. 2 to saliks.

सालिग्राम [saligram] See सालग्राम.

सालिवाहन [salivahan] *Skt* शालिवाहन a majestic ruler from South India, who was the enemy of Vikramaditya. He introduced his own calendar year (शकाब्द-śakābadd) in the year 78 AD. His capital was Pratishthan in the district of Aurangabad on the bank of river Godavri, which is now popularly known as Paithan. In ancient literature, it is also referred to as Brahmpuri. Shalivahan founded Shalivahankot (Sialkot) after conquering Punjab. He had sixteen sons including Baland, Rasalu, Puran, Sundar, Lekh etc. He died in the battle of Karur. He is named as Shatvahan in many books. See सालवाहन.

सालिम [salim] *A* ليم *adj* complete, whole, unbroken.

सालिवाहन [salivahan], **सालिवाहनकोट** [salivahan-koṭ] See सालिवाहन.

साली [sali] *adj* penetrator, one who pierces a hole etc. "ari ur sali."—ramav. 2 *Skt* सजाली *n* wife's sister, sister-in-law. 3 paddy, rice. See साल 1 and सालि.

सालु [salu] See साल. 2 See सालु.

सालु [salu] *Skt* सालु *n* a red coloured garment. 2 a striped garment worn by women. 3 *Dg* a sarhi, cover.

साले भाई [salo bhai] a devoted follower of Guru Ram Das, who worked hard during the construction of Sri Amritsar by the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. He was the chief police officer of Amritsar. His dharamsala (place of worship) built in Ramdaspur is very famous. Bhai Salo died in Sammat 1685. He was cremated personally by Guru Hargobind. The memorial

of this holy man is near the Dharamsala.

सालोक्य [saloky] *n* a concept acceptable to the worshippers, meaning that understanding of attainment is identical with the worshipped deity.

सालेडा [salona] See सालटा. saltish, saline. "sabhā rās mīthe mānīe sunīe salone."—sri m l.

सालेउरी [salotari] See सालिउरी and सालिउरी.

सालकार [salākar] with ornaments. 2 with a figurative expression, with literary embellishment.

सालु [salv] the ruler of Sobh, whom Amba, the daughter of king of Kashi, wished to marry. When Bhisham brought Amba after conquering her in the battle, she told Bhisham about her desire. Bhisham sent Amba to Shalv, but the later did not accept her. See सिधडी.

Shalv was a friend of Shishupal. When Krishan killed Shishupal, Shalv set out to attack Krishan and was ultimately killed by him in the battle.

सव [sav] *Skt* सव *n* a child. "ranin rav savanin sav."—parās. 2 *adj* सव related to a corpse; pertaining to the dead body; of the dead. 3 *n* a crematorium, cremation ground.

सवक [savak], **सवका** [savka] *Skt* सवक a child. "bapu savka kare larai."—asa kabir. 'The father quarrels with his children.' See ससु की दुधी.

सवग [savag], **सवगी** [savgi] a raisin of green colour; dried grapes. "bahu savag gari badamā."—GPS. "dadhī mārī adhīk savgi pai."—GPS.

सवज [savaj] *Pkt* *n* a wild elephant. *Skt* सामज See सभज. "je bhav savaj karhī atāka. nam kehri tak-hī su āka."—NP. 2 a cloud saturated with water. "su chabi savaj taktakriti."—parās.

सवजनी [savajni] *n* an elephant-army; the army of elephants.—sānana.

सवजा [savja] *Skt* *adj* (one) who gives birth to children. See सव.

ਸਾਵਣ [savən] *Skt* श्रावण *n* the month which has the full moon night of Savan; the fifth month of Sammat; Saun.

ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ [savən mēl] Baba Saun (or savən) Mal was a nephew of Guru Amar Das. He was sent to Haripur to bring forest timber for the construction in Goindwal of the gurdwara (holy shrine) and residential accommodation for the congregation. He preached the Guru's teachings there and persuaded the ruler of Haripur to become the Guru's devotee. The Raja of Haripur, alongwith his family became a devotee of the Guru. The Guru appointed him a preacher and assigned him the authority to preach Sikhism.

bhrata ko ik sut huto savən mēl namu,
nikat hākaryo tahi ko bole sukh dhamu,
raj haripur ko jehā tahi gāmān karije,
dirāgh daru sāmuh jo nij puri anije.

—GPS.

2 See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ 2.

ਸਾਵਣਿ [savəni], ਸਾਵਣੀ [savni] *n* autumn harvest; kharif crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter. "savni sēcunau."—*var mala m 1*. 2 full moon night of the month of Saun. 3 during the month of Saun. "nanak savəni je vāse."—*var mala m 1*. 'if it rains in Saun.'

ਸਾਵਣੁ [savənu] See ਸਾਵਣ. "savənu aia he sākhi."—*var mala m 2*. 2 autumn harvest; a crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter; kharif. "savənu ratī əharu dihu."—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਅਹਾੜੁ.

ਸਾਵਤ [savət], ਸਾਵਤ [sāvat] *Dg* a warrior. See ਸਾਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਵਤਸਰਿਕ [sāvatsarīk] *Skt* सावत्सरिक *adj* annual, related to the year. 2 *n* an astrologer; he who foretells the reward in life.

ਸਾਵਧਾਨ [savdhan] *Skt* adj one having concentration of mind; alert. "əpne prəbhu

siu hohu savdhan."—*gəu m 5*. 2 active, conscious. "savdhan ekagər cit."—*sukhmani*.

ਸਾਵਨ [savən] See ਸਾਵਣ. 2 See ਸਵੈਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਸਾਵਨ ਮੱਲ [savən mēl] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ. 2 Divan Savan Mall, father of Mool Raj, appointed the subedar of Multan by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1821, was a very just ruler. Once he heavily penalized his own son for committing some crime. He was killed by some criminal in 1844.

ਸਾਵਯਵ [savyav] with components.

ਸਾਵਰ [savər] *Skt* a treatise on magic told by Shiv. 2 sin; crime.

ਸਾਵਰਤ [savrat] *Skt* समिद्ध *n* a slaughter-house; a place of carnage. "kī savrat purā."—*paras*. 2 *adj* having reverberations.

ਸਾਵਰਤ [sāvart] *Skt* सावर्त *n* the lord of clouds; the deity who has a series of clouds under his control.

ਸਾਵਰਾ [savra], ਸਾਵਲ [saval] *Skt* सवमल *adj* dark-complexioned. "saval sūdər rup bənavhī."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 charming.

ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹ [savāṣah] the idol of a money lender assumed by Vishnu to liquidate the debt of his devotee Narsi, according to a belief of the Vaishnavites. See ਨਰਸੀ and ਭਗਤਮਾਲ.

ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹੀ [savāṣahī], ਸਾਵਲ ਸਿੰਘ [savā sīgh], ਸਾਵਲਪੰਥੀ [savālpāthī] people following the teachings of the gursikh devotee Savel Singh. Most of them reside in Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and Multan. The people belonging to this sect are both of shorn and unshorn hair.

ਸਾਵਲਾ [savla], ਸਾਵਲਾ [sāvla], ਸਾਵਲੀਓ [savlio], ਸਾਵਲੀਆ [savlia] dark. See ਸਾਵਲ. "janu dāse bhujāgām savle."—*cāḍi 3*. "tu dhānu keso savlio."—*mali namdev*.

ਸਾਵਾ [sava] *adj* green. 2 *Skt* सवा a blend of black and yellow; yellowish black; blackish yellow.

ਸਾਵਾਂ [sāvā] the same. 2 equal, comparable.

3 See ਸਾਮਾ.

ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savaṇi], ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savani] wife; a woman brought home by marrying her. "tū savaṇi hē ki surita?"—BGK. See ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰ [savitr] *Skt* the sun. 2 Shiv. 3 adj pertaining to the Sun dynasty.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰਕਾ [savitraka], ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savitri] *Skt* ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ *n* Gayatri, the holy mantra of the Hindus. 2 daughter of Brahma. 3 wife of Brahma, according to some Purans. "ki savitraka che."—datt 4 daughter of king Ashvapati of Madar country and wife of Satyavan. A sage told her that Satyavan would die within a year, yet she got married to him. When her husband died within one year of their marriage, she propitiated Dharamraj, the god of death, with her fidelity to her husband and got Satyavan back from the other world. 5 river Sarasvati. 6 river Yamuna. 7 a woman whose husband is alive.

ਸਾਵੀ [savi] *adj* green, greenish. See ਸਾਵਾ. 2 of the correct amount or weight. "ghana savi toli."—sava *m* 5. 'by equal weight.' 3 flowing; that which flows; a flowing river. "ravi savi adi kahu ayudh es bakhan."—sana. By prefixing 'ayudh es' to 'ravi' or 'savi,' we have the word for 'gallows'; the lord of the river Ravi is Varun and his weapon is pas (gallows).

ਸਾਵੀ ਏਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [savi es astrā]—sana. ਫਾਸੀ, the weapon of Varun, Lord of the river.

ਸਾਵੰਤ [savāt] See ਸਾਮੰਤ. "təpe tej savāt jvalā samant."—jarnajey.

ਸਾੜਾ [sara] *n* a burning sensation, an inflammation. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a material added to water for decomposition as grape's essence is added to prepare vinegar. 4 *adj* short form for ਅਸਾੜਾ in pāhārī Punjabi. 5 See ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾੜਾ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sari] See ਸਾੜਨਾ. 2 See ਸਾੜੀ. 3 short form for ਅਸਾੜੀ (ਅਸਾੜੀ).

ਸਾੜਸਤੀ [sarhsati] See ਸਾੜਸਤੀ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sari] a sarhi, lady's garment. See ਸਾੜੀ. ਸਿ [si] *pron* that. "kavanī si ruti mahu kavanu."—japu. 2 therefore. "hās si hāsa, bāg si bāga."—asa chāt *m* 1. 3 *P* -, *n* three. 4 *adj* third. "jis ride si locan nahi."—var mala *m* 1. 'who does not have the third eye (erudition)' "mādal bed si bajno."—var maru *m* 1. 'Teaching of the three Veds is imparted with full vigour.' Initially there were only three Veds. See ਵੇਦ. 5 *Skt* ਸਿ peace. 6 pleasure. 7 patience. 8 Shiv.

ਸਿਉ [siu] *part* with. "esi priti gobid siu lagi."—gaur *m* 5. 2 together with, alongwith. "min ki capal siu jugati man rakhie."—maru *m* 1. 'Control with skill the mind which is fickle like a fish.' 3 from, with, against. "ke siu kari pukar?"—dhana *m* 1. "laju gharī siu tuṭi pāri."—gaur kabir. "pita prahlad siu guraj uthai."—bher *m* 3. 'The father picked up the mace to hit Prahlad. 4 *n* Shiv. See ਮੰਡਿਤ. 5 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁ *pron* "karan siu icha carah."—saveye *m* 2 *ke*. 'They control their senses according to their own desire.' meaning that they are not the slaves of their senses.'

ਸਿਉਇਛਾ [siuicha] *Skt* ਸਵੇਚਾ one's own desire. self-desire. See ਸਿਉ 5.

ਸਿਉਕ [siuk], ਸਿਉਕ [siūk] *n* white ants; a termite; a white ant with red mouth, which lives in mounds made from the soil. It does lot of damage by eating wood, clothes, paper etc. The white ant flees when countered with sulphur. asafetida, coal-tar, kerosene-oil etc.

ਸਿਉਣਾ [siuna] *Skt* ਸੀਵਨ *n* the act of sewing; stitching of clothes with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਤਾ [siuta] *Skt* ਸਤੁਤ *adj* sewn, stitched. joined with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਨਾ [siuna] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. 2 gold.

ਸਿਉਨੀ [siuni] a caste of the Khatri.

ਸਿਉਰਣ [siuran] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਉਰਾਸੀ [siurasi] a village, also called Sivrasī. Now it is popularly called ਸਰਾਵ or ਸਰਾਵਾਂ. This village falls under police station Kotkapura in the princely state of Faridkot. 'Gurusar' the place visited by the tenth master, Guru Gobind Singh is located between it and Behbal. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ. 4. "bāhibāl te siurasi namu. kare bīlokān jāb e gramu."—GPS. A devout Sikh, Heta, resident of the village served the Guru with full devotion. The Guru presented him a sword which is still preserved by his descendants in the village "Golewala"² See ਸਰਾਵ and ਬਹਿਬਲ.

ਸਿਆਹ [siaḥ] See ਸੀਆਹ.

ਸਿਆਰਾਨਾ [siaṛana] get cooled. See ਸੀਆਰਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਆ [sia] past tense of ਹੋਣ. was. 2 See ਸੀਆ.

ਸਿਆਉ [siaū] *Skt* स्याउ *P* سیاہ adj black. "mile hir cirā kite siaū karnā."—gyan. 'horses with black-ears.'

ਸਿਆਸਤ [siasat] *A* سياست the act of supervising. 2 governing. *Skt* शासन.

ਸਿਆਹ [siaḥ] black. See ਸਿਆਉ. "siaḥau hoaset."—majh barāhmaha. 'from youth got into old age.'

ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼ [siaḥgoṣ] *P* سیاہ گوش *n* a carnivorous quadruped having black ears. Its face is like that of a cat and body is as that of a dog. It is kept for hunting. It pounces quickly upon animals like a hare, deer, etc. Its zoological name is Felis Caracal.

ਸਿਆਹਪੋਸ਼ [siaḥpoṣ] See ਸਿਆਹਪੋਸ਼ and ਕਾਲੀਪੋਸ਼.

ਸਿਆਹੜ [siaḥar] a village under police station Delhon in tehsil and district Ludhiana, which is situated at a distance of four miles north-east of Ahmedgarh railway station. There is in this village a gurdwara in memory of Guru

Hargobind about half a mile west of this village. When the Guru was on his way from Rarha (rara) to Jagerha, his horse fell ill near this village. The Guru halted here, and the horse died at this place, and was buried with a shawl covering it. There is a shrine raised over the burial place near the gurdwara.

In the beginning, it was a very ordinary shrine, but now the present priest Bhai Tehil Singh has since Sammat 1975 got constructed a beautiful place of worship. The recitation of Guru Granth Sahib is done here daily.

ਸਿਆਹੀ [siahi] *P* سیاہ *n* blackness, soot. 2 ink. 3 mental dirt, wickedness of mind. See ਕਢਾ 2.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਟਿੱਬੀ [siahi ṭibbi] a place near Anandpur Sahib, where the Guru pierced to death two Muslims with his arrows. Instigated by the hill-rulers, they were trying to blow up the Guru with cannon shots while he was holding a holy congregation there.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਧਿ [siahi di biḍhi] A script-writer has written down the method of making ink on the last page of Bhai Banno's manuscript of Sri Guru Granth Sahib. While preparing fresh manuscripts the ink-making formula was blindly copied word for word by the ignorant script-writers. So much so some foolish scholars insist on reciting this portion dealing with the method of preparing ink. The formula for ink production is as under:

"soot weighing 1 sirsahi, bolu³ sarsahi 2, arabic gum 2 sarsahi, amethyst (purple or violet quartz) one ratti, gold one ratti, bijesar water⁴, copper-utensil, wood of magosa tree

³bolu is a medicine named Myrrha in English and mur in Persian. According to Ayurvedic system its effect is assumed to be warm. It cures abdominal diseases. It is also called masivardhan in Sanskrit.

⁴bhāgra. Its Bengali name is masiraj.

¹The village derives its name Gurusar, after the word Gurdwara.

²Golewala is a railway station on Lahore-Ferozepur-Bhatinda railway line.

(Azadirachta indica), soot of a burning earthen lamp collected at a distance from the flame.¹ grinding of all these contents is to go on for twenty days.”

The ancient writers used to prepare ink by this method. Addanshahi Sikhs were engaged in its trade particularly, hence this ink was popularly known as “addāṇṣahi siahi.”

ਸਿਆਹੁ [siahu] See **ਸਿਆਹ**. “tānu siahu hor bādēn jar kumlaī.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਿਆਣ [siaṇ] *n* recognition, knowledge, identification.

ਸਿਆਣਨਾ [siaṇna] *v* to recognise, have knowledge of.

ਸਿਆਣਪ [siaṇap] *n* wisdom, intelligence, cleverness. “sāhās siaṇap kārī rāhe mānī korē rāgu nā hoī.”—*sri m 4*. 2 experimentation. 3 miserliness, niggardliness.

ਸਿਆਣਾ [siaṇa] *adj* wise, prudent. See **ਆ** ੭੬. far-sighted, sagacious. 2 clever. 3 miserly, niggardly. 4 *n* a village under police station and tehsil Pehowa, district Karnal, which is situated ten kos west of Pehowa. The tenth Guru Gobind Singh had held at this place a meeting with saint Shabbikh of Thaska.² The heavy pointed heads of the arrows of the tenth Master kept in gurdwara are worth-seeing. Guru Teg Bahadur had earlier sanctified this place with his gracious presence.

ਸਿਆਣਾ ਸੈਯਦਾ [siaṇa seyda] a village in tehsil Goochla district Karnal. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh in this village.

ਸਿਆਣੂ [siaṇu] *adj* an acquaintance, a familiar
¹the earthen lid over the lamp to collect soot is not to be scrubbed, only the dust particles are to be removed gently.

² Many authors have referred to the name of the saint as Bhikhanshah. See **ਸ਼ਾਹੀਖ** and **ਠਸਕਾ**.

person.

ਸਿਆਣਾ [siaṇa] *adj* acquainted, known, recognised.

ਸਿਆਨ [siaṇ] See **ਸਿਆਣ**. 2 wisdom, intelligence. “rānī tājī siaṇ.”—*cārītr 50*.

ਸਿਆਣਪ [siaṇap] See **ਸਿਆਣਪ**. “siaṇap kahu kamī nā at.”—*guj m 5*. “iaṇap te sābh bhāi siaṇap.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਸਿਆਨਾ [siaṇa] See **ਸਿਆਣਾ**.

ਸਿਆਪਾ [siaṇa] lamentation over the dead body, *n* a funeral custom with women beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs and wailing through funeral songs.

ਸਿਆਮ [siaṇa] Many have used this term for Assam. See **ਆਸਮ**. 2 *Skt* **ਸ਼ਾਮ** *adj* black. 3 *n* dark complexioned Krishan. “gokul mādhē siām go.”—*toḍī namdev*. See **ਸ਼ਾਮ**. 4 *Skt* **ਸ਼ਾਮਲਾ** Lachhmi, the goddess of wealth. “siām palotē par jīh.”—*krisān*. 5 *P* ੯ evening, sunset, dusk. See **ਸ਼ਾਮ**. 6 *A* Syria. See **ਸ਼ਾਮ**.

ਸਿਆਮਸੁੰਦਰ [siaṇasūdar] *n* one who adds splendour to nature, the Creator. “siaṇasūdar tājī nūd kiū ai?”—*suhī m 5*.

ਸਿਆਮਣੀ [siaṇaṇī] *n* evening. “subha siāmṇī.”—*cāḍī 2*. ‘suggesting dusk and dawn.’ 2 (woman) black complexioned, black. 3 pertaining to Krishan.

ਸਿਆਮਠੋਧਰੀ [siaṇaṇḍhārī] on the side of the Lord. “tājī siāmṇḍhārī bhājī prān le bhājī.”—*ramav*. 2 to the kind act of serving one’s master. 3 (one) who is dark-complexioned.

ਸਿਆਮਲ [siaṇaṇ] *Skt* **ਸ਼ਾਮਲ** *adj* dark-complexioned, wheatish. 2 beautiful, handsome, attractive. “siaṇaṇ mādhur manukhyā rīdyā bhūmī verāṇah.”—*sāhās m 5*. ‘a person who is handsome and soft-spoken, but nurtures a feeling of enmity in his heart.’

ਸਿਆਮਾ [siaṇa] *Skt* **ਸ਼ਾਮਾ** a young woman. 2 Kali; Durga, the goddess of power. “īk rājī nam siāma apar.”—*datt*. 3 a black cow. 4 gum

of a certain pine tree such as Arnyris comphora used in incense or balm. 5 musk. 6 piper longum – a piperaceous plant; its fruit is used in medicine. 7 Indian rose wood tree; Dalbergia Sissoo. 8 black pepper. 9 Yamuna river. 10 night.

ਸਿਆਮੀ [siamī] See ਸਿਆਮਾ. See ਸੁਆਮੀ.

ਸਿਆਰ [sīar] *Skt* ਜੁਆਲ a jackal. 2 *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਾਰਿ the enemy of a lion. “jāb hi sīar sīgh kəu khar.” – *bher kəbir*. Here sīgh stands for ego and sīar means self-realisation.

ਸਿਆਰੀ [sīari] *n* a she-jackal. 2 the vowel representing the letter ਈ, short vowel [ɪ]. When hooked to the consonants, it gives the sound of (ɪ) and is represented by (f̣). In Gurbani this vowel (f̣) is relational at some places while it is adverbial at other places. Sometimes it expresses the meaning of several inflexions (paradigms).

Many scholars, who have no knowledge of phonetic rules governing the vowels misinterpret the meanings of words involving (f̣). In this Mahan Kosh, the meanings of words having (f̣) have been given at proper places.¹ See ਸਹਿਜ, ਕਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਤਨਿ ਮਨਿ etc.

ਸਿਆਲ [sīal] *Skt* a jackal. “kaḥ dei sīal bəpūre kəu.” – *maru m* 5. Here ‘jackal’ stands for laziness. 2 a sub-caste of Khatri. 3 a sub-caste of Muslims, found in Jhang. 4 *Skt* winter season. 5 See ਸਕਾਲ.

ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ [sīalkot] a town in north-east of Punjab. It is a British cantonment. It is said to have been founded by Shalivan. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਨ. Some writers have called him Shakal. Many suppose it to have been founded by king Salv and hence name it as

¹My friend Sardar Teja Singh MA, Professor, Khalsa College Amritsar has written a booklet “ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਤਕ ਲਗਾ ਮਤ੍ਰਾ” on the grammar of Gurbani. The readers are advised to read it.

salvkot.

There are two places of worship here relating to Guru Nanak Dev—

(i) Ber Sahib : Guru Ji took rest for a while under this jujubi tree. Now there is a very grand gurdwara built at this place. See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

(ii) Bawli Sahib. This sacred place is in the house of Moola. See ਮੂਲਾ.

In days gone by, good quality paper was manufactured in Sialkot, which was popularly known as Sialkoti paper. This was considered next to Kashmiri paper in quality. Many available sacred books are found written on Sialkoti paper. At least sixty out of one hundred manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib are found to have been written on Sialkoti paper.

ਸਿਆਲੀ [sīali] *n* a she jackal. 2 a cotton-wool cloth worn in winter-season; a padded mattress; a quilt. 3 *adj* pertaining to the winter season. See ਖੁੰਮਰ ਆਰਿ.

ਸਿਆੜ [sīar] a furrow ploughed out with the pin of a plough. *Skt* ਸੀਤਾ. See ਸੀਆਰ.

ਸਿਏਸ [sies] See ਸੀਏਸ.

ਸਿਸ [sis] *Skt* ਬਿਬੁ *n* a child, infant, kid, offspring. “tīh sis sīta.” – *ramav*. whose offspring is Sita. 2 *Shead*. *Skt* ਬੀਰ “bir karorān ke sis tor.” – *cāritr* 195. 3 a neck. 4 *Skt* ਬਿਬੁ a pupil, disciple. 5 *Skt* ਬਿਬੁ *vr* to leave residue, keep behind, separate, be in excess.

ਸਿਸਟ [sisəṭ] See ਸਿਸਟਿ and ਸਿਸ਼ੁ.

ਸਿਸਟਿ [sisəṭi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ *n* creation. 2 cosmos, universe, mankind, human race, world. “sisəṭi upai sēbh tudhu ape.” – *var sri m* 4.

ਸਿਸਟਿਜਾ [sisəṭija] *n* from which the universe is created; an illusion, nature.

ਸਿਸਟਿਧਾਰ [sisəṭidhar] *adj* the basis of creation. 2 the creator of the universe, who supports whole of the world. “sisəṭidhar hāri tum

krīpal."—kan m 4 pāṭal.

ਸਿਸਤ [sīṣat] *P* **سِسْت** *n* a sitting, a session. 2 the act of aiming at. 3 aiming at.

ਸਿਸਨ [sīṣan], ਸਿਸਨੁ [sīṣanu] *Skt* **शिशन** *n* a penis; reproductive organ (s), genitalia "sīṣan kaṭe te pir visala."—*NP*.

ਸਿਸਪਾ [sīṣpa] *Skt* **शिशपा** *n* Indian rosewood tree *P* **شيم** *L* Dalbergia Sisoo. Its wood is very heavy and smooth. It is mostly used in buildings and furniture making.

ਸਿਸਪਾਲ [sīṣpal] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ.

ਸਿਸਰ [sīṣar] See ਸਿਸਿਰ.

ਸਿਸਿ [sīṣi] on the head, overhead. "jis sīṣi nā hovi lek."—*sri a m 1*.

ਸਿਸਿਰ [sīṣir], ਸਿਸੀਅਰ [sīṣiār], ਸਿਸੀਅਰੁ [sīṣiārū] *Skt* **शिशिर** *n* weather in the months of Magh-Phagun. 2 snow, ice. 3 *adj* cool, cold, chilly. "ruti sīṣiār sitāl hārī prāṭe māghār pohī jiu."—*ram m 5 ruti*. See ਹਿਮਕਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਸਿਸੁ [sīṣu] *Skt* **शिशु** *n* a child. 2 *S* a neck. 3 a head. "dei sīṣu utari."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 4 a pupil, disciple.

ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ [sīṣupal] *Skt* **शिशुपाल** son of Damgosh, the ruler of Chanderi. He was born to Shrutdeva, sister of Vasudev. Thus he was a cousin brother of Krishan. According to Mahabharat, Shishupal was born having three eyes and four hands. His parents desired to abandon him, but then there was a forecast that this child would become a very eminent person and he should be brought-up to become so. Thus he was named 'Shishupal'.

He was a staunch enemy of Krishan because Rukmani was engaged to get married to him, but Krishan forcibly took her away. Shishupal insulted Krishan in the presence of all those attending the Yajna performed by Yudhishtar. Thus Krishan killed him out of revenge. According to Vishnu Puran, Shishupal was

Hiranyakashipu in his previous birth and he was the ten-headed Ravan during his second birth. "hesisupal cāderime bir."—*krīṣan*. The famous poet Magh has provided a beautiful poetic description named, "sīṣupalvād".

ਸ਼ਿਸੁਮਾਰ [ṣiṣumar] *Skt* *n* According to Vishnu Puran, there are seven stars having fish-like shape. Vishnu is in the middle of the fish while Dhruv is towards the tail. 2 a crocodile; an alligator.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੋਦਿਯਾ [ṣiṣodriya] See ਉਦਯਪੁਰ and ਗੁਲੇਤ.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁ [ṣiṣat] *Skt* *adj* calm, quiet, patient. forbearing. 2 obedient to the Guru and the holy scripture. 3 wise, intelligent. 4 noble.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁਚਾਰ [ṣiṣṭacar] *Skt* *n* manners of civilised people; decency; the conduct of good moral people. 2 hospitality, respectful reception.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁ [ṣiṣan] See ਸਿਸਨ.

ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ [ṣiṣy] *Skt* *adj* capable of education; who can be advised. 2 *n* a pupil, disciple. See ਸਿਖ and ਸਿੱਖ.

ਸ਼ਿਹ [ṣih] See ਸਿ 3.

ਸ਼ਿਹ [ṣih] *Skt* *n* a violent animal. 2 a lion. 3 a zodiac sign, Leo. 4 See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ and ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸ਼ਿਹਕਾ [ṣihka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਹਜਾ [sihāj], ਸਿਹਜਾ [sihja], ਸਿਹਜਾਣੀ [sihjaṇi] *Skt* **शय्या** *n* that on which one sleeps, a bed. See ਸੀ *vr*. "jau gurdev sihāj nīksai."—*bher namdev*. There is a tale in Bhagatmal that the emperor Mohammad Tuglak presented a cot to Namdev. Namdev threw it in the river. The emperor felt insulted and demanded his cot back. The cot was pulled out of the river. By the grace of God it was totally dry, and was returned to the emperor. "sihja, dhārēṭi bārēṭi kōu pari."—*prabha m 5*. "kōṭi jāṭi jāṭi sihjaṇi."—*bher a m 5*.

ਸਿਹਜਾਸਣੀ [sihjasni], ਸਿਹਜਾਸਨੀ [sihjasni] *adj* (one) who sleeps on bed, bed-ridden, confined to bed, "nave ka sihjasni."—*var majh m 1*.

सिंह [sihət] *A* صحت *Skt* स्वास्थ्य health, healthiness. 2 absence of error; correctness, accuracy.

सिंहदुंड [sihtūd] See सैदुंड.

सिंहम [sihəmu] See सगम.

सिंह [sihər] *A* سحر *n* magic. 2 illusion. "ihu ju dunia sihəru mela dastgiri nahi."—*tlīg kabir*.

सिंहरी [sihərphi] *P* حروف *n* Arabic alphabet comprising thirty letters. "bahuro sihərphi ju səbh hi pədhai he."—*NP*. 2 an explicatory poem written on the basis of thirty letters e.g. "əlah əla ko yad kər gəphlāt mənə vīsar." etc.—*JSBB*.

सिंहरा [sihəra] See सेहरा.

सिंहरी [sihri] *adj* (one) who exercises charm; a hypnotist.

सिंहरु [sihəru] See सिंह.

सिंहल [sihəl], सिंहलद्वीप [sihəldvip] *Skt* *n* an island where live many tigers; Ceylon. See मंगलद्वीप.

सिंहल [sihana] *v* to shrink, hesitate. 2 to crave, want. 3 to fear. "sur sihāhi kim kər hē dharən."—*GPS*.

सिहाब [sihab] *A* صحاب *n* a companion; an associate. 2 plural of साहिब. 3 See सगब.

सिहाम [siham] *P* سهم *Plural* of सगम. parts, portions. 2 an arrow, a shaft.

सिंहिका [sihika] *n* daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of Rahu. According to the view expressed by several authors, she was the wife of Viprachitti. She was believed to possess the power to drag creatures flying in the sky by catching hold of their shadows. Hence her name "chayagrahīni". When Hanuman was going across the ocean to Ceylon, she dragged him and swallowed him but he tore apart her abdomen to come out and this put an end to Sinhika.

2 See सेडन 4.

सिंहिदा [sihida] a rectifier. See सालिस.

सिंहरी [sihi] a tigress.

सिख [sik] *n* a desire; a wish; an inclination. 2 उत्सुकता. curiosity; a strong craving; love. "je təu piria di sik."—*s fərid*.

सिखस [sikəsət], सिखसु [sikəst] *P* شکست *n* a defeat; downfall. "cəli sikəst khar əb sena."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* broken; broke.

सिखसु [sikəstəh] *P* شکسته *adj* dilapidated. See *Skt* शस्त. 2 *n* inscription made in haste with incomplete vowel signs and unclear letter-forms.

सिखसुन [sikəstən] *P* شکن *v* to break, smash. *Skt* शसन. *v* to kill, break into fragments.

सिखडा [sikta] *Skt* *n* granulated sand. 2 sugar.

सिखदार [sikdar] *P* سیکدار *adj* one who issues coins; a king. 2 a chief; ruler. "səgəl srisəti ke pāc sikdar."—*gōd m 5*. "sikdarhu nəh pətiara."—*sor m 5*.

सिखदारी [sikdari] *n* rule, chiefdom. "jisu sikdari tis-hi khuari."—*ram ə m 1*.

सिखदारु [sikdaru] See सिखदार. "kuṛ hoā sikdaru."—*var asa*.

सिखन [šikan] *P* شکن *n* a ruffle; a fold. 2 *adj* (he) who breaks. In this sense it occurs at the end of a word e.g. "mən butšikan."—*jəphər*. 'I am breaker of images.'

सिखम [šikəm] *P* شکم *n* an abdomen, a belly. 2 See सिखिम.

सिखरा [šikra] *P* شکره a hawk; a bird of prey smaller than a baša. It is a female and its male is called cəcək or cıpək. It is native to Punjab and lays eggs here only. It builds its nest on the trees. It is used for hunting small birds and is released from the fist to chase them.

सिखरीन [šikrin] See सिखर 2.

सिखल [šikal] *A* سکل *n* the process of cleansing; polishing of weapons by removing rust.

सिखलगाव [šikalgəv], सिखलीगाव [šikligəv] *P* سکلگر one who clean the surfaces, removes rust.



ukab



şıkra



sicana



kuhi or şahin



kural

BIRDS OF PREY



cərag



dheddi



turməti



bəhəri



başa

BIRDS OF PREY



baz



baz dhoka topi vala



muṣkhor



lāgar

BIRDS OF PREY

ਸਿਕਾ [sika] See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸਿਕਾਨਾ [sikana] *v* to feel curious; crave. "rāhi sikavət herən karən."—GPS.

ਸਿਕਾਯਤ [šikayət] *A* شكاية *n* a complaint; a protest.

ਸਿਕਾਰ [sikaṛ] *P* شکار *n* a hunt. "sāt sāgī le cārīo sikaṛ."—bher m 5. *Sk* शिकार. the act of playing along with dogs.

ਸਿਕਾਰ ਘਾਟ [šikaṛ ghaṭ] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਕਾਰਪੁਰ [šikarpur] a town of Sindh situated in district Sakkar. It is a famous centre of trade. To this place belonged Bhai Gurdas, a recluse blessed with great power, whose place of worship is well-known. Even now the people here are very devoted to Sikhism. Bhai Gurdas has also written expositions of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ [šikari] *adj* a hunter. 2 xa dissolute, profligate.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ [šikari pāchi] birds of prey. 2 birds trained to prey upon other creatures. Birds which are specially kept to hunt other birds are baz, jūr-ra, baša, bašin, šikra, cīpāk, besra and dhuti (or tudhi), and have rosy eyes i.e. have pale eyes with a rosy tinge. carəg, cərgela, ləgər, jhəgər, turmāti, turmāta, bəhri, bəhribacca, kuhi, kohila, chikkul, dheḍi, ukab, kurāl, have black eyes. Compared with the black-eyed, those with rosy-eyes are more loyal.

The females of these birds of prey are called like the males.¹ The males of the birds of prey are shorter in size than the females, as against the males of other birds which are of larger size. These birds of prey live on meat alone and bring up their young ones also on meat. When their young ones are too young, they throw up half-digested meat from their stomachs to feed them.

¹In English there is no distinction of verb on the basis of gender. (Editor)

In one of śaveyas in Dasam Granth the names of some birds of prey are thus mentioned:

besre ɔr kuhi bəhri ərū
 baj jure bəhute sāg line,
 baše ghāne ləgra cərgē
 šikren ke pheṭ bhāli bīdhī kine,
 dhuti ukab bəsinən ko sāj
 kāṭh jəgōlən dval nəvine,
 jāk-hu her cəlavət bhe tīn
 pāchīn te īk jān nə dine.

—krisān 2090.

In this dictionary the account of these birds figures alphabetically.

ਸਿਕਾਲਤ [sikalət] *A* سكاله the act of cleaning, and shining the weapons after removing the rust. 2 a polisher's job.

ਸਿਕਾਵਤ [sikavət] See ਸਕਾਵਤ and ਸਿਕਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਕਿਮ [sikim] A state towards the east of the Himalayas, Tibet is to its north east, Bhutan to its south-east, Darjeeling to its south and Nepal to its west. Its area is 2,818 square miles and its ruling dynasty believes in Buddhism.

ਸਿਕੋਹ [šikoh] *P* شوكه *n* fear; fright. 2 See ਸੁਕੋਹ.

ਸਿਕੋਰਨ [šikorən] *v* to squeeze, twist. "nak šikor-hī nərək bhi."—GPS. 'Even hell turns up the nose.'

ਸਿਕੰਜ [šikāj] *P* شكانج *n* a pinch; the act of pinching. 2 to twist, wind.

ਸਿਕੰਜਬੀ [šikājbi] *A* شكانجبي a potable liquid prepared by mixing vinegar and honey. 2 a potable drink prepared by adding sugar to lemon juice.

ਸਿਕੰਜਾ [šikāja] *P* شكانجا *n* an implement in which a book-binder presses the books for their setting. 2 a machine, used during the Mughal rule to torture criminals.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ [šikādar] شكاندر *E* Alexander. There have been many Alexanders but the following are famous: One was the son of Phillipos² and

²Philippus or Philip.

was the king of Greece who after defeating the king of Persia invaded India. He defeated King Puru of the Punjab on the bank of Jehlum in the year 327 BC. Having come up to the river Beas, he turned back to his kingdom and died in the year 323 BC. "phelkus patsah ke sur sikādar put."—*cārītr* 217. See ਅਰਸ਼ੁੰ.

(2) The second Alexander was the son of Antiochus, the king of Syria.

(3) The third Alexander was the son of Simon, a resident of Syrinia. He was a supreme devotee of Christ.

(4) The fourth Sikandar was a king of the Lodi dynasty and son of Behlol Khan Lodi. Having ascended to the throne of Delhi in the year 1489, he tormented the Hindus very much and died at Agra on the 17th of February 1517. It was during his reign that the first European ship landed on the Indian coast.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੋਦੀ [sikādarśah lodi] See ਸਿਕੰਦਰ 4.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sikādar sahib] See ਸਕਿਨਰ.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਬਿਰਾਹਿਮ [sikādar birahim] See ਧੁਨੀ (d)

ਸਿਕੰਦਰੀ ਭੁਜਾ [sikādrī bhuja] *n* pillars of the size of arms that Alexander got built in the ocean to guard ships from hitting against the rocks; the light houses of yore.

ਸਿਕੰਧ [sikādh] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਿਕੰਨ [sikān] See ਸਿਕਨ.

ਸਿਕੰਰੀ [sikkri] dandruff.

ਸਿਕਾ [sikka] *P* ੨ *n* a state currency. Affixing the seal on silver or gold etc. is the sign of a sovereign government. The Sikh rulers also issued their respective coins from time to time which may be described as under:

(a) In the year 1765 AD the Khalsa Panth issued a coin, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh also retained during his rule and thus lent glory to the mint at Amritsar. The inscription on this coin was:

deg teco fātah nusrat bedrāg,

yaftaz nanak guru gobīd sīgh.

(b) the currency of the Patiala State: The rupee and mohar coins were known as Rajeshahi. This rupee comprised pure silver and weighed 11¼ masas while the mohar weighed 10¼ masas. Both bore the inscription:

hukam šud az kadre be cū bā aḥmād badšah, sikkah zān bār simo zār az oje mahi tā bāmāh.

(c) The currency of Jind— the rupee of the Jind state, known as "jīdia", weighs 11¼ masas and wore the same inscription as on the Rajeshahi rupee of Patiala.

(d) The currency of Nabha: The rupee and mohar of the Nabha state are known as "nabhešahi". The rupee of Nabha weighed 11¼ masas and the mohar 9¼ masas, and the metal used for both was highly pure. The inscription on them read:

deg teco fātah nusrat bedrāg,

yaftaz nanak guru gobīd sīgh.

(e) The currency of the Kapurthala state— Now this currency is not available. But in earlier times the one issued by Sardar Jassa Singh Bahadur wore the following inscription:

sikkah zad dār jahā bāfāzle ākal,

mulak aḥmād garīft jassa kālā.¹

2 a metal. *Skt* सीसक. lead; abundantly used for making mortars, bullets, small shots etc.

ਸਿਕ [siks] *Skt* शिक्ष् *vr* to read, practise, learn.

ਸਿਕਕ [siksak] *Skt* adj who educates. 2 *n* a mentor. 3 a teacher.

ਸਿਕਾ [siksa] *Skt* *n* an advice, a precept. 2 a counsel. 3 a part of the Veds in which the number, correct tonal pronunciation and exact recitation of their mantars are explained.

ਸਿਕਿਤ [siksīt] *adj* trained; (one) who has adopted Sikh religion; educated.

¹See the Rajas of the Punjab by L.H. Griffin pp. 285-87, 460-61, 466.

ਸਿਖ [sikh] *Skt* शिक्ष n a disciple, student. 2 the follower of Guru Nanak Dev who has embraced the Sikh religion of this paragon of truth, and professes Guru Granth Sahib as his scripture and regards the ten Gurus as identical. "guru satigur ka jo sikh akhae ... jo sas giras dhiae mera harī harī so gursikh guru mānī bhavē."—*var gāu* 1 m 4. "ap chādī sēda rāhe pēnē gur bin ēvēru nē jānē kōī. kēhe nanak sun-hu sēt-hu, so sikh sāmukh hōī."—*anād*. See ਸਿੱਖ. 3 a counsel, an instruction. "je ik gur ki sikh sunī."—*jāpu*. "guru tuṭha sikh deve mere bhai."—*asa* m 4.

4 the top. "mūd muḍarī jāta sikh bādhi."—*maru* a m 1.

ਸਿਖਸਭਾ [sikhṣabha] n an organisation of the followers of Guru Nanak; a congregation of the hermits. "sikhṣabha dikhia ka bhau."—*asa* m 1. See ਸਿੱਖ ਸਭਾ.

ਸਿਖਣਾ [sikhṇa] v to learn.

ਸਿਖਣੀ [sikhṇī] a woman who adopts Sikhism.

ਸਿਖਧਰਮ [sikhdharam] See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ.

ਸਿਖਨੀ [sikhni] See ਸਿਖਣੀ.

ਸਿਖਮਤ [sikhmat], **ਸਿਖਮਤਿ** [sikhmatī] n teaching, precept, advice, instruction. "sikhmatī sabh budhi tumari."—*brīla* m 1.

ਸਿਖਰ [sikhār] *Skt* शिखर n the top of a hill. 2 a spire of a temple. 3 the white horse (of god Indar), with tall ears. "sikhār sunagār nadi cē nathā."—*dhāna trilocan*. 4 heavenly door; the tenth opening. "amritumulusikhār liv tarē."—*brīla thiti* m 1.

ਸਿਖਰਿ [sikhārī], **ਸਿਖਰੀ** [sikhārī] *Skt* शिखरिन् adj with a top. 2 n a mountain. 3 a tree.

ਸਿਖਲਾ [sikhla] *Skt* शिखला n a chain; a sequence of metal-links. "jo jāgkan sikhla sāg."—*NP*. with crooked chains.

ਸਿਖਲਾਨਾ [sikhlanā] v to teach.

ਸਿਖਵਨ [sikhvān] n teaching, precept, advice. "sikhvān kalu devat bhuri."—*NP*.

ਸਿਖਵੰਤਾ [sikhvāta] adj educated; (one) who has imbibed the precept. 2 who preaches. "sunī sikhvāte ! nanak binve."—*gūj a m* 1.

ਸਿਖਰਾ [sikhṛa] adj (one) who has received the precept; the suffix ਰਾ implying "ਵਾਨ" (a bearer). Many people hold that it is derogatory but this rule is not applicable everywhere. 2 n one adopting Sikhism of Guru Nanak Dev. "jo dise gursikhṛa tisu nivi nivi lagāu pai jiu."—*suhi* m 4 *gunvāti*. **ਸਿਖਾ** [sikhā] *Skt* शिखा n a top; a tuft of hair. 2 the peak of a hill. 3 a flame of fire. 4 an advice, precept. "sikhā kōnī cāraia."—*varasa*. 5 plural of ਸਿੱਖ. the Sikhs. "marāgī pāthī cāle gur satigur sāgī sikhā."—*tukha chāt* m 4.

ਸਿਖਾਉਣਾ [sikhauṇa], **ਸਿਖਾਰਨ** [sikhārān], **ਸਿਖਾਲਨਾ** [sikhālana] v to train, advise, teach. "sāgāl prajā kō dhārām sikhārān."—*mānura*.

ਸਿਖਿ [sikhī] See ਸਿਖੀ. 2 (by) the Sikh. "sikhī sātgurū dhāraia."—*gūḍ* a m 5. 3 after learning. **ਸਿਖਿਆ** [sikhia] See ਸਿਕਾ. 2 by means of teaching, through instruction. "sac sikhia kṛī jām ki phasāe."—*dhāna chāt* m 5.

ਸਿਖਿਤ [sikhīt] See ਸਿਕਿਤ.

ਸਿਖਿਨੀ [sikhini] See ਸਿਖਣੀ. 2 *Skt* शिखिनी n a peahen.

ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ [sikhībahān], **ਸਿਖਿਵਾਹਨ** [sikhīvahān] *Skt* n whose vehicle is a peacock; Shiv's son Kharanan; Kartikey. "siv sikhī-bahān gān sāhit ae rān ris dhar."—*krisān*.

ਸਿਖੀ [sikhī] (by) the Sikhs. "sikhī sikhia gurvicarī."—*varasa*. "sikhī āte sāgī parbrāhamū karī nāmāskarīa."—*ram* var 3. 2 See ਸਿੱਖੀ. 3 *Skt* शिखिन् adj who keeps a tuft. 4 n a peacock. 5 a cock. 6 a tree. 7 fire. 8 a hill. 9 a comet. 10 a horse. 11 a lamp. 12 an arrow, shaft. 13 Indar.

ਸਿਖੀ ਬਾਹਨ [sikhī bahān] See ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਿਖੰਡ [sikhāḍ] *Skt* शिखण्ड n a tuft of hair. 2 the tail of the peacock. 3 the top of a tree or a

creeper.

ਸਿਖੰਡਵਰ [sikhāḍḍāh] *Skt* शिखरिन् *n* a hill. "dip loā sikhāḍḍāh."—*gāthā*. 2 ਸਿ (three) ਖੰਡ (region) worlds. Three regions of the cosmos: hell, earth and heaven.

ਸਿਖੰਡੀ [sikhāḍḍī], ਸਿਖੰਡੀ [sikhāḍḍī] *Skt* शिखण्डिन् *adj* who has a tuft. 2 *n* a peacock. 3 a feathered arrow. 4 a cock. 5 a creeper, climber. "ghaṭāt bāsudha giri taru sikhāḍḍā."—*sāhas m* 5. 6 Amba, the daughter of the king of Kashi whom Bhishampitama conquered and brought for his brother Vichitarveeray. But Amba did not like to marry him, because she had fancied Salv as her husband. See ਅੰਬਾ.

Amba led a miserable life without a husband. To avenge herself on Bhisham, she was reborn as the daughter of Rana Drupad. Through the grace of a yaksh she was transformed into a male form, and was named Shikhandi. In the battle of Kurukshetar when Bhisham came forward to encounter Arjun, Shikhandi stood in front of the latter. Taking him to be his sister-in-law, Bhisham did not attack him. Meanwhile Arjun riddled Bhisham with arrows. The arrow that ultimately felled him in the battle-field was shot by Shikhandi.

ਸਿੱਖ [sikkh] ਸਿਸ਼. See ਸਿਖ. 2 a disciple of the Guru, a follower of Sikhism. See ਸਿੱਖ ਪਰਮ. "sati sātōkh dāya dhārām nam dan isnan dīṛaya. gurusikkh le gurusikkh sādāya."—*BG* "gur updes pāves rīd ātār hē, sēbād surātī soi sikkh jōg janī."—*BGK*.

jese patībrata pārpurkhe nā dekhyo cahe purān patībrata ko patī hi mē dhyan hē, sār sārīta sāmudr catīk nā cahe kahū as ghānbūd priy priy gungan hē, dīnkār or bhār cahe nāhī cākor mān bāc krām hīmkār priy pran hē, tēse gurusikkh an dev sev rāhīt, pē—

sāhīsubhav nā evāgya abhīman hē.—*BGK*
ਸਿੱਖਪਰਮ [sikkhdhārām] Religion is the path that great personages have chalked out to show the way for realising the purpose of human life.¹ Of several paths shown by religion, the main path is the one that the ten masters from Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Gobind Singh have shown. It is known as sikkhdhārām, and the basic rules of this religion are as under :

The chief purpose of religion is not to land in heaven, but attain oneness with the Supreme Creator through constant concentration on Him, without which the cycle of life and death does not terminate.

The form of the Creator is : "īk ōkar sātīnamu, karta purakhū, nīrbhau, nīrveru, ākal muratī, ājuni sebhā, gurprasadī." i.e., God is the matchless one, ever indestructible, creator of all inhering His creation.² Unlike the gods He fears none, nor does He frighten His foes and is ever blissful. He is immune to birth and death, creates all and is created by none. Through the grace of that Supreme Light everything is attainable.

To be one with the Creator one needs a guide embodied by the ten Gurus whose complete being is vested in Guru Granth Sahib.³

The votaries of Satguru who expound the

¹That is why dharam or religion has been named pāth.

²"xhu jāgū sāce kī hē kothī sāce kī vicī vasu."—*var āsa*.

³"brāham bīde so sātīgur kahīc, hārī hārī katha sunāve."—*mālā m* 4.

"sātīpurakhū jīnī janīa sātīgur tīs kī nāu. tīs kē sāgī sīkh udhīc nanak hārīgūn gāu."—*sukhmāpī*
"dhānu dhānu hārī gīanī sātīguru hāmārā jīnī verī mītr hām kōu sēbh sāmīrī sātī dīkhai."—*m* 4 *var vād*.
"sātīgur nīrveru putr sātīrū sāmāne āgūn kācē kārī sudh deha."—*ram var* 2 *m* 5.

meaning of the Shabad and unravel the hidden secrets of religion are venerable and beneficent persons in whose company we are expected to elevate our character.¹ Character is of two types:

(a) Personal.

(b) Communitarian (pāthik)

Following are the salient precepts for elevating personal character:

(1) to remember the Creator by concentrating on Him.²

(2) to regularly recite Gurbani for understanding its precepts.³

(3) to perform selfless service with devotion, renouncing all distinction of castes and creeds and taking the whole of humankind as brethren.⁴

(4) to live on honest earning while leading a homely life.⁵

(5) to follow Gurmat and abjure untouchability, magic, idol worship and intricacies of

¹"apī tārē kul sāgē tārē gurmukh jānam savanīa."—*majh a m 5*.

"māha pavitr sadhu ka sāg. jisū bhetat lage prabh rāg."—*asa m 5*.

²"dukh bhukh nāhi vīapai je sukhdata mānī hoi. kit hi kāmī nā chīje jā hīrde sāca soi."—*sri m 5*.

³"satigur ki jis nō māti ave so satigur māhi samāna. rhu bāni jo jāhu jāne tisu ātari rāve hārināma."—*bīla m 3*.

"bāni bīrlāu bicarsi je ko gurmukh hoi."—*oākar*.

⁴"tū sājha sāhību bapu hāmāra."—*majh m 5*.

"eku pīta ekas ke hām barīk."—*sor m 5*.

⁵"joti sādavāhi jugatī nā jān-hī chādī bāh-hī ghar bār."—*varasa*.

"nanak satigur bhetīe purī hove jugatī. hasādiā khelādiā penādiā khavādiā vice hove mukatī."—*m 5 var guj 2*.

"ghālī khāi kichū hāth-hu dēi. nanak rah pēchan-hī sei."—*m 1 var sar*.

other creeds drawing on ignorance.⁶

(b) To forge collective character as a Gursikh it is essential that:

(1) in the conduct of Sikh Dharam, one should be firm in acting upon rules of the organisation.

(2) one should render the panth (community) physical, mental and financial help by taking it as the incarnation of the Guru.

(3) one should preach Gurmat in the world.

(4) one should love every follower of Guru Nanak and regard him as integral to the Sikh Dharam whatever form and dress he assumes; One must always wish for the well-being of all.

(5) one should maintain the sanctity of gurdwaras and places of worship as per the directions of Satgurus.⁷

ਸਿੱਖ ਰਾਜਸਤਾਂ [sikkh rāyastā], ਸਿੱਖ ਰਿਆਸਤਾਂ [sikkh riastā] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ, ਕਲਸੀਆ, ਜੀਂਦ, ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੱਖੀ [sikkhi] *n* the process of adopting

⁶"matu sāca ākharū bhulījāi cāuke bhīṭe nā kor."—*m 3 var maru 1*.

⁷"soi kucil kudrātī nāhi jāne."—*bher m 5*. "tātu mātu pakhāḍū nā jāna ram rīde mānī mānīa."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

"nav-hī dhovhī puj-hī sela. bīnu hāri rate melo mela."—*ram a m 1*. "pujī sīla tirāth bānvāsa. bharmat dōlat bhāe udāsa."—*dhana a m 1*. "bīn kartar nā kīrtam māno. ādī ājoni āje ābīnāsī tīh pāmesur jāno."—*patsahi 10 hajare*.

⁸"me bādhi sācu dhāramsal he. gursikha lāhda bhalīke. per dhova pakha pherdā tisu nīvī nīvī laga pāi jiu."—*sri m 5*. "dhāramsal he mānsar hās gursikh vāhu. ratan pādārāth gursabād kār kīrtan khāhu."—*BG*. "bahār kī āganī bujhāt jāl sārītake, nāu me p āg lage kēsekē bujhaic?

bahār se bhāg oṭ lījāt koṭ gārḥ, gārḥ me jo lūṭ līje kaho kat jāic? corān ke tras jāi sarān gāhe nārīd, māre māhipatī jiu kēsekē bācāic? māya dār dārpāt har gurudvār jāve, tāhā jo bīape māya kāhā ṭhāhīraic?"—*BGK*.

Sikhism. 2 the path of Guru Nanak Dev. "gurusikkhi da likkhna lakkh na citragupat likh jaxe."-BG. "bin sikkhi tarbo kahā jagsagar bhara."-GPS. See ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ.

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਤਾ [sikkhi da nata] feeling of affinity with the Sikh Religion; sense of fraternity among the Sikhs.

nāhī dādsar pīta pītama pēpītama
sujen kuṭṭeb sut bādhav nā bhrata hē,
nāhī nānsar mata pērmata briddh mata
mamu mami masi mōsa bībīdh vikhyata hē,
nāhī sāsurar sas sāsura ॐ saro sari
nāhī birtisur ॐ jacak nā data hē,
asēn bāsēn dhēn dham kahū me nā dekhyo
jeso gurusikkh sadhsēgati ko nata hē.

-BGK.

ਸਿਖਧਾ [sikhya] See ਸਿਕਾ. "sikhya sāt namu bhāju nanak."-sāveye m 5.

ਸਿੱਧ [sīg] Skt शृङ्गा n the peak of a hill; a mound. 2 the horn of an animal etc.

ਸਿੱਧਰਧ [sīgrāph] A شجر & P شجر Skt हिੰਗुल. vermilion.

ਸਿਗਰਾ [sīgra], ਸਿਗਰੀ [sīgri], ਸਿਗਰੇ [sīgre] all; everything. See ਸਗਰਾ. "jin sīgri yāh srīstī upai."-cōbis. "kāp sāmudrū the sīgre."-cāḍi 1.

ਸਿੱਧਲਦੀਪ [sīgaldīp], ਸਿੱਧਲਦੀਪ [sīgladīp] See ਸਿੱਧਲ. "manhu sīgaldīp ki narī gare me tābor ki piknavini."-cāḍi 1.

ਸਿੱਧਰਾ [sīgra] n a short and stout horn of a ram etc., that in olden times the fighters used to fill with gun powder in and tie to their belt.

ਸਿਗਰਾ [sīgaf] P شجر n a breach, a clink, a fissure, a hole, an outlet in a channel.

ਸਿੱਧਰਾ [sīgar] Skt शृङ्गार n paraphernalia for enhancing beauty. 2 an ornament. 3 according to prosody, the first sentiment that inspires lust. See ਰਸ.

ਸਿਗਰਾਣਾ [sīgarā], ਸਿੱਧਰਾਣਾ [sīgarā] v to adorn, beautify, enhance. "jo dhēn kāt sīgari jiu."-majh m 5.

ਸਿੱਧਰਾ [sīgaru] a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who remained in attendance of the sixth Guru and participated in battles to defend the faith. A mendicant had given him a prescription for medication which at Amritsar the Satguru directed him to throw away. The Guru revealed to him the true medicine and elevated him to the supreme position. 2 adj adorning.

ਸਿਗਲ [sīgal] See Skt सिगल P شال E a jackal. 2 son of Vasudev and ruler of Pundar state, better known as Paundrak. See ਪਉਡਰੀਕ and ਪੋਂਡਕ. "dūt sīgal pēthyo hārī kōu."-krīsan.

ਸਿੱਧੀ [sīgi] adj one with horns. 2 made of horn. 3 n a trumpet; a horn. "sīgi anhat bani."-gāu m 5.

ਸਿੱਧੀਅਰਿ [sīgiārī] n the enemy of horned animals, a tiger.-sānama.

ਸਿੱਧੀਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sīgiārī dhunīni] a gun producing sound like the roar of a tiger. -sānama.

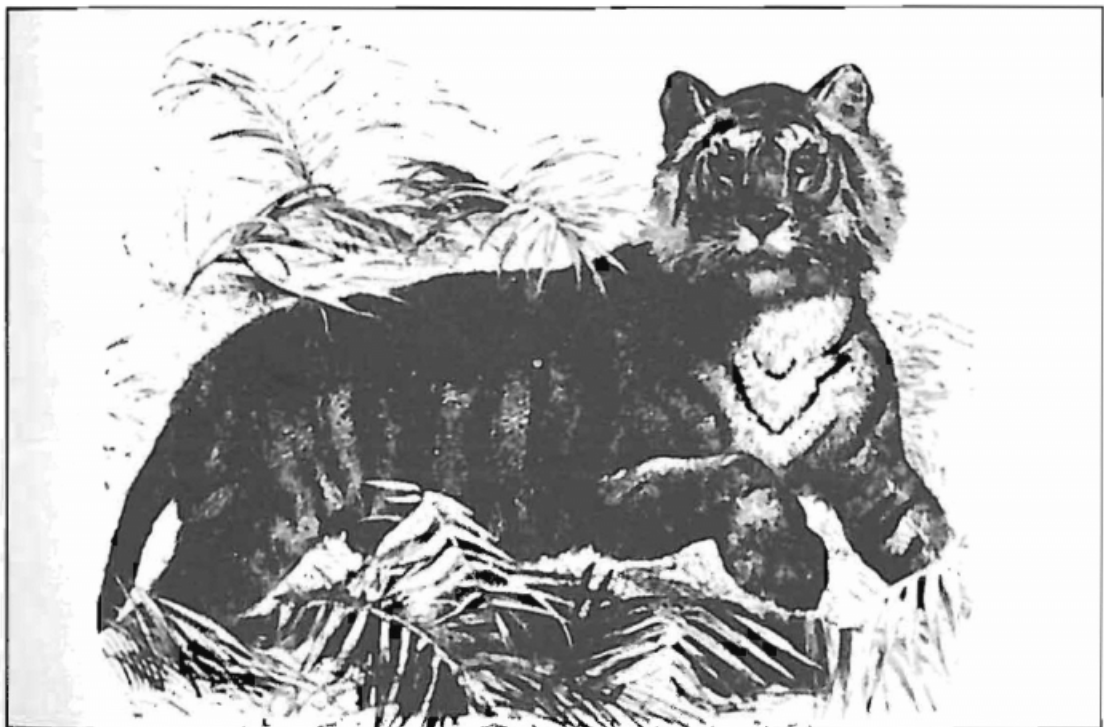
ਸਿੱਧੀ [sīgit] Skt सुजाति adj close relatives or blood relations. "gāe sīgiti pukari dhah."-var majh m 1.

ਸਿੱਧੀ ਰਿਖਿ [sīgi rikhi] Skt ऋषि शृङ्गा a rishi who according to the Purans and the Ramayan had grown horns. Once rishi Vibhandhak, on seeing Urvashi, a fairy, discharged his semen in water which was drunk by a doe. She gave birth to rishi Singi, who lived at his father's hermitage, remained a celibate and educated himself there.

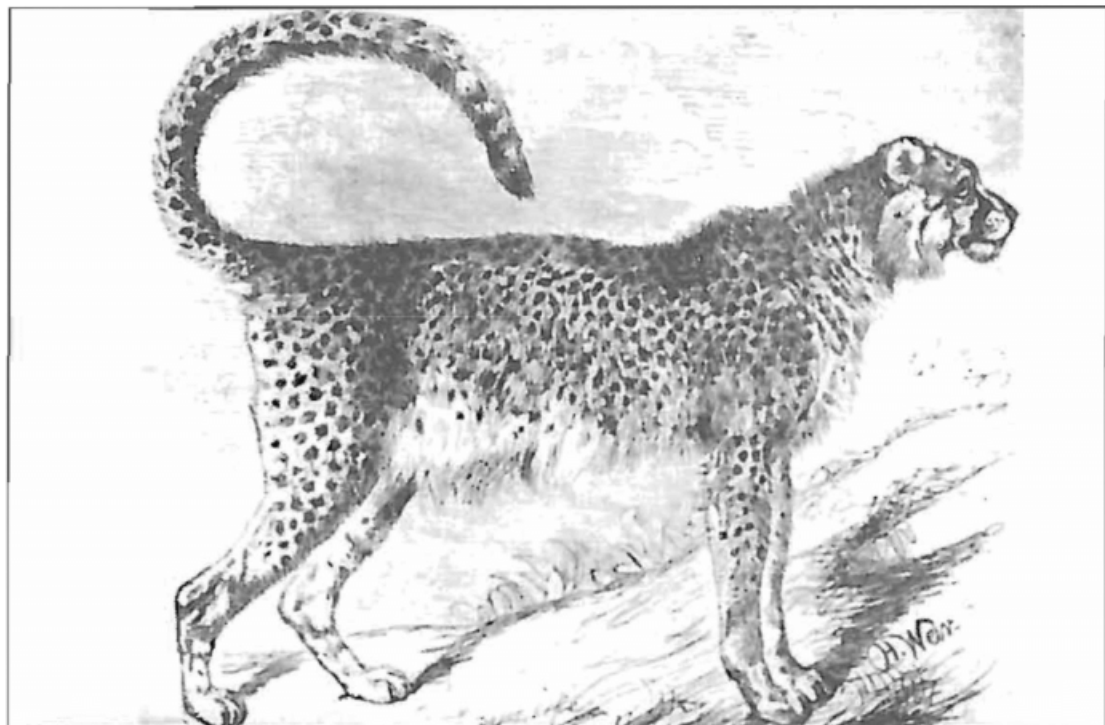
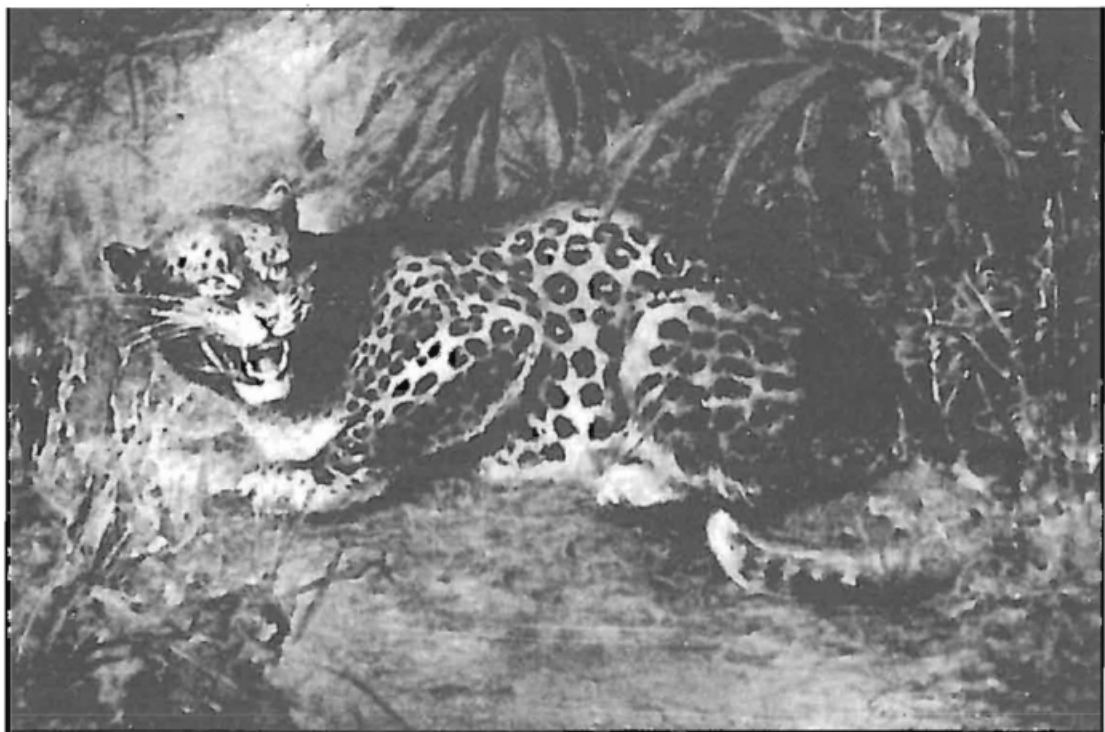
Once, it had not rained and famine spread every where. Lokpad, the king asked the rishis the remedy for mitigating the drought. All held that it would rain if rishi Singi visited the state. The king sent harlots to fetch the rishi. They charmed the rishi with the wiles of their looks and brought him to Ang state. The king was pleased when it rained and married his adopted daughter Shanta, who



LION



TIGER

**LEOPARD****PANTHER**

was actually the daughter of Raja Dashrath, to rishi Singi.

Rishi Singi made Raja Dashrath perform a yag so as to get blessing for the birth of sons. The queens were fed on rice pudding coming out of the holy pit meant for consecrated fire and they gave birth to Ram, Bharat, Lachhman and Shatrugan.

ਸਿੰਘੁਫਤ [sɪŋʊfət] *adj* blooming. See ਸਿੰਘੁਫਤਨ.

ਸਿੰਘੁਫਤਹ [sɪŋʊfətəh] *P* فكر *adj* blooming.

ਸਿੰਘੁਫਤਨ [sɪŋʊfətən] *P* فكر *v* to blossom; to bloom.

ਸਿੰਘ [sɪŋh] *Skt* ਸਿੰਹ a creature given to violence, the lion. "sɪŋh rucē sād bhojənu mas."—*bāsāt* *m* 5. Though a lion, a leopard etc. may also be called tiger, yet this term is reserved for creatures of a particular species. For the knowledge of the readers, it is clarified with illustrations. See ਸਾਰਦੂਰ. 2 a follower of Guru Nanak baptised with the amrit of khāḍā. 3 *adj* leading, chief. 4 superior; excellent. 5 brave; valiant. 6 See ਫੀਲ. 7 the zodiac sign, Leo. See ਸਿੰਹ.

ਸਿੰਘਾਉ [sɪŋhəu] *n* characteristic of a Singh (lion); courage, bravery. 2 ethos of Khalsa Dharam.

ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ [sɪŋhsəbha] *n* a reformist group of baptised Singhs meant to establish the real tradition of Sikhism by removing evils which had crept into the Sikh religion and society. First of all in order to preach religion and education, Sri Guru Singh Sabha was established in the Nanakshahi year 404 (Bikrami year 1929) at the residence of the Majithias at Amritsar. Sardar Thakur Singh Sandhawalia was its president and it was decided that the place for holding the meeting would be Guru Ka Bagh. Again in the year 1879 AD (Sammat 1936) a Singh Sabha was formed at Lahore at the birth place of Guru

Ram Das in which Diwan Buta Singh and Bhai Gurumukh Singh were elected President and Secretary respectively. As a result of their teachings, Singh Sabhas came into existence in many districts and in the year 1888 (Sammat 1946) Khalsa Diwan was organised at Lahore. Thereafter on 10th November, 1901 (Guru Nanak Shahi year 432) leading Singhs assembled at the Bunga (abode) of Ramgarhias in Amritsar and organised a new Khalsa Diwan named Chief Khalsa Diwan. This organisation has rendered great service to the Panth and is still doing so to the maximum possible extent.

ਸਿੰਘਸਾਹਿਬ [sɪŋhsahib] *adj* the mentor of the Singhs. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh. 3 *n* in earlier times this designation was assigned to the commanders of the Khalsa, in particular Maharaja Ranjit Singh was designated as Singh Sahib. He liked this epithet better than the title of Maharaja. 4 In Singh families continuing from earlier times, the elders are even now addressed as Singh Sahib.

ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sɪŋhka] See ਸਿੰਘਿਕਾ.

ਸਿੰਘਗਤ [sɪŋhgət] The time when lord of vegetation is in the Zodiac sign of Leo. This period lasts for 13 months and according to the Hindu faith, auspicious deeds as of marriage etc. are disallowed during this period.

ਸਿੰਘਕ ਭੋਜਨ [sɪŋhək bhojən] *n* the food of a lion. 2 the way a lion eats. When it grows old, the tiger becomes unable to hunt. He then hides in the bushes along the passage to the forest and when a person or animal gets close to him, the tiger at once pounces upon him and eats him up. "sɪŋhək bhojənu jo nər jāne. ese hi thəgdeu bəkhane."—*asa namdev*. 'A person who earns his livelihood the way an old man-eater does, may be called the chief thug.'

ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sɪŋhni] *n* a lioness. 2 a baptised Sikh

woman.

ਸਿੰਘਤ [sɪŋhət] See ਸਿੰਘਗਤ.

ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁੰਡ [sɪŋh tʊd] See ਸੇਹੁੰਡ.

ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [sɪŋhdriʃtɪ] See ਸੇਹਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ.

ਸਿੰਘਦੁਵਾਰ [sɪŋhdvɑr] *Skr* सिंहद्वार *n* the grandest door of a palace; the main gate.

ਸਿੰਘਧੁਨਿ [sɪŋhdhunɪ], ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦ [sɪŋhnad] *n* a roar of a tiger; its growl. 2 a tiger-like roar of a warrior such as may make the foes tremble.

ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦਿਨੀ [sɪŋhnadɪni] *n* a gun that produces a roaring sound.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [sɪŋhpura] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sɪŋhpuriā di misəl], ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ [sɪŋhpuriē] residents of Singhpur, one of the twelve misls. The chief of this misl was Nawab Kapur Singh Birk, jat Sikh son of Chaudhry Dalip Singh resident of Faizulapur, a town in Amritsar pargana. This town had been founded by Faizula Khan. The Singhs conquered it in Sammat 1790 and called it Singhpura. That is why this misl was known as "sɪŋhpura". Some writers have called this misl as of Faizulapuryan. The chiefs of Ambala district Ghanoli, Bunga, Kaundhala, Manauli etc. were from this misl.

ਸਿੰਘਪੋਰ [sɪŋhpɔr] See ਸਿੰਘਦੁਵਾਰ.

ਸਿੰਘਭੂਮਿ [sɪŋhbhumɪ] *n* In Bengal the district of Chhota Nagpur and the area surrounding it. 2 The state of Punjab where the Singhs live; the birthplace of those who are baptised.

ਸਿੰਘਮੁਖਾ [sɪŋhmukha] *adj* with face like that of a tiger. 2 one who talks courageously and proudly. "bəkrimukha hor kər māgət, le pun sɪŋhmukha hvejɪr."—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਘਰਹਿਤ [sɪŋhrəɦɪt] *n* the conduct of Khalsa faith. See ਰਹਿਤ.

ਸਿੰਘਰਿ [sɪŋhəri] *n* a gun that can kill a tiger.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਘਲਾਦੀਪ [sɪŋhladiɪp] See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

ਸਿੰਘਾ [sɪŋha] a Brahmin who was a priest of

the Sodhis. He turned a Sikh of Guru Hargobind and was a great fighter. He showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Jati Malik was his son and Daya Ram his grandson. See ਦਯਾ ਰਾਮ. 2 a jat resident of Kheeva who was a Sikh of Guru Tegh Bahadur. The Guru advised him against going to other people to collect food etc. but to accept anything which was offered by others willingly. ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ [sɪŋhasən], ਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [sɪŋhasən] *Skr* सिंहासन *n* the seat of a king, superior to other seats; the royal throne. 2 the seat of Satguru. 3 Many hold the view (that it is called Singhasan just because on either side there is an image of a tiger. In the Niti Shastar the seat of a king is described as of eight shapes: "pədm̐ śākhō gəjo hās̐ sīho bhr̥go mr̥go həy̐",

अष्टो सिंहासनानि नितिशास्त्रे विदुर्विदुः."

4 sitting like a tiger.

ਸਿੰਘਾਤਾ [sɪŋhata] *Skr* सिंहतृ one who eats a tiger. See ਸਰਤ. "bātər cite əru sɪŋhata."—*bher kabir*.

ਸਿੰਘਾਰੋਹਣਿ [sɪŋharohəɦɪ] *n* Durga who rides a tiger. "sɪŋharohəɦɪ adi vr̥ite."—*akal*.

ਸਿੰਘਵਲੋਕਨ [sɪŋhavalokən] *n* an analogy according to which one should re-examine and re-consider the subject of one's statement, as a lion repeatedly withdraws and re-examines its kill. 2 In poetry it is a verbal device according to which the same word occurs in the beginning of a succeeding line in a different sense from the one used at the end of the preceding line, as:

mar mənɪd bɪkərən br̥ɪd
bələd khəgɪd bəli səm mar,
mar həkər-hɪ krodh-hɪ lobh-hɪ
moh səmul-hɪ det upar,
par kərə nɪjsevək ke gən
de dhən ko sətɪnam udar,
darən dut tājə sun nam

nāmo guru nanak kalukumar.—NP.
 karni sukh, dukh darid harni,
 harnisut sam ākhən bārnī.
 bārnī bāk mēhā chēbī dhārnī,
 dhārnī budhī ki be tən tārni.
 tārni bighānsīdhu jīh sārni,
 sārni rāj dutī drig adārni.
 dārni dokhən das udhārnī,
 dhārnī kārūna gunīyān bārni.
 bārni kūd īdu abhārnī,
 bhārnī nag bighān gān ārnī.
 ārnī kārē ānād usārni,
 sārni pāre kāles nīvārni.—GPS.

सिंघारा [sīghara] *Skt* शृङ्गाटक a vegetable that is grown in water and bears fruit having thorns like the seed of bhākhra (astercantha longifolia). It is boiled before eating. *L. Trapa Cispinosa*. Singhara has a dry but cooling effect.

सिंघिका [sīghika] See **सिंघिका**.

सिंघु [sīghu] See **सिंघु**. "sīghu bilai hoī gāro."
 —bīla m 5.

सिंघ [sīṅ] See **सिंघ**.

सिंघा [sīṅa] *Skt* सुट्का n a track, passage. "ōtār vas bāhut ādhīkai bhārām bhula mrig sīṅare."—nāṭ 4. 'A deer caught in an illusion roams on pathways.'

सिंघारे [sīṅare] through passages. See **सिंघा**.

सिंघिया [sīṅia] *Skt* सिंघा n a nerve, an artery. 2 voice expressing emotion. "bhaṭhī gagānu sīṅia āru cūṅia."—sri kābir. See **सिंघिया**.

सिंघी [sīṅi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् adj horned. "lēcch lēcch suvārānsīṅi."—parās. 'cows with gold horns.' 2 n a trumpet of the yogis which is made of horn; a horn flute. "sīṅi sac ākēpāt kāṭhla."—hājare 10. 3 a sub-caste of Aheris, which at one time, was largely known for crime. Its members covered their houses with horns of the deer and hence this name.

सिंघी रिधि [sīṅi rikhi] See **सिंघी रिधि**.

सिंच [sīc] *Skt* सिञ्च् vr to water, sprinkle, grease, lubricate.

सिंचन [sīcān] *Skt* n the process of irrigation; soaking with water; sprinkling. "sīcānhare eke mali."—asa m 5. "āmrit rīde sīcai."—dhāna m 5. "mān māhī sīcāu hārī hārī nam."—bīla m 5. "sīcīt bhau kārēhi."—asa m 1. 2 *Skt* सञ्चयन to collect, amass. "sīc-hī dārēbu dehī dukh log."—ram m 5.

सिंचान [sīcān], **सिंचाना** [sīcāna] See **सिंचाना**. "cīrīān sēv sīcān te kārvaī kār dīn."—NP. 'got (the poor) sparrows served by "sīcāns" (tyrants).'

सिंचि [sīcī] having amassed, having irrigated. "sīcī pīal gāgānsār bhārē."—rātānūmala bāno. '... draw in the breath and with practice make it stay at the tenth door.'

सिंचित [sīcīt] adj irrigated, watered. See **सिंचन**.

सिंचा [sīccha], **सिंचा** [sīccha] See **सिंचा** and **सिंचा**. "dīnī bhāt bhāt kī sīccha."—VN.

सिंचा [sīṅa] v to be wet, be drenched. "bhījāu sījāu kābli."—s kābir. *Skt* शृङ्ग to sweat, perspire.

सिंचटा [sīṅa] v to drench; sprinkle; irrigate.

सिंचा [sījda] A १. n bowing one's forehead; paying obeisance by touching the ground with the brow. "kāi pālāt sur sījda kārāī."—ākal. 'Many turn their faces from the direction in which the sun rises and do obeisance (to the west).'

सिंचल [sījāl] adj संचित. 2 सु-सुल. clean, pure. "sījāl subh bhekh hī."—sāloh. A १. literally, a mirror; anything that is rendered bright like a mirror. 3 A १. n the register of a judge. 4 an angel who keeps God's diary.

सिंचा [sījaph] P १. n piping, border, edge.

सिंचा [sījā] See संचा and संचा. 2 wet. See **सिंचा**.

सिंचा [sījhna] v execute a job; to complete a project; achieve success. "nanāk sījhī īveha var."—var maru 2 m 5. "vīṅu mān māre kōī nā sījhāi."—var sor m 3. "pārsāt per sījhāt te

suami."—ram m l. "ek-hi coṭ sijhaia."—bher kabir. "bura kare su keha sijhe?"—sava m 3.

सिवाह [sijha] n knowledge, recognition, familiarity. "əvər sijhaṇ nā kari."—toḍi m 5. "əge vəsətu sijhaṇic pitri cor kare."—varasa.

सिवाहा [sijhata] See सिवाह. "jini sijhata sai."—sava m 5. 'those who understood (knew) the mentor.'

सिवाहु [sijhanu] adj erudite, knowledgeable, aware, knowing. "jaha pəthi tera ko nā sijhanu."—sukhmani.

सिवापसनि [sijhāpsani] will be recognised. See सिवापन.

सिवापन [sijhāpən] Skt संज्ञापन n making one know well; making one conscious of a fact. "əge gae sijhāpsani."—s fərid. "nanək səcgharu səbədi sijhāpe."—gəu chāt m l.

सिवाबा [sijhaba] adj known. See सिवापन.

सिट [sit] Skt सिट् vr to insult, dishonour.

सिटहा [sitḥa] v to throw, cast, fling.

सिट्टा [sitṭa] Skt सिर्ता n an ear of millet or jawar. 2 a principle or a meaning of something. 3 a conclusion, result. "patsah ! sitṭa hve jahar."—GPS.

सिठ [siṭh] Skt सिठ् vr to utter insulting words, make humiliating remarks.

सिठ [siṭṭh] See सिठ. n a condemnation; an aspersion; defamation. See E satire. 2 an argument. 3 a sentence satirically spoken. See सिठ्ठी. 4 In Gurbilas, सिठ has been used for श्रेष्ठ (excellent) also, as in "kətha prəgəṭ kər siṭṭha."

सिठ्ठी [siṭṭhi], सिठ्ठी [siṭṭhi] n an uncivilised utterance; an abusive and ironical remark; an abuse interlaced in a song sung by women at the time of marriage. See सिठ.

सिद्धा [siḍḍa] adj steadfast, headstrong. 2 obstinate, obdurate. 3 n persistence, obstinacy.

सिद्धका [siḍḍka] See सिद्धका.

सिड [sit] Skt सिड् n white colour. "rəth turāg sit əsit."—paras. 2 silver. 3 sandalwood. 4 Dg adj tied, shackled. 5 Skt सिड् adj sharp. "əti sit chade baṇ."—ramav. 6 wet, drenched. 7 thin.

सिडसपती [sitəspati] Skt शीतांशुपति n master of cool beams the moon. "sitəspati tēspati bənəspati jəpp səda."—akal. 'The moon, the tēpəsupati (the sun) and Varun, the master of water always pray to the Almighty.' 2 श्वेताश्वपति. Indar, the master of the white horse. सिडसुती [sitsuti] See सिडसपती. This is a wrong spelling given by an ignorant scribe, the correct word is सिडसपती.

सिडता [sit-ta] n whiteness. "sit-ta bibhut."—cəritr 12. 'whiteness in the eyes that looks like the rubbing of ashes.'

सिडबान [sitban] adja sharp arrow. 2 n one who wears sharp arrows, Kamdev. "ke ki pəṭhi sitbanhu te."—krisən. 'That is a lesson taken from Cupid.'

सिडम [sitəm] A १२ cruelty, violence.

सिडा [sita] Skt सिड् adj sewn, stitched. "səbəd surəti mən sita."—BG 2 n short form of सिक्का. sand particles. 3 Skt सिता sugar. 4 jasmine. 5 moonlight. 6 silver.

सिडासिड [sitasiṭ], सिडासेड [sitaset] adj white and black. "sitaset chətrə."—VN. "sūdər səmās sitasiṭ sohe."—NP.

सिडादह [sitadəh] P १०८, adj standing upright. Its verb is सिडादन (to stand erect).

सिडादन [sitādən] P १०८, v to take, acquire. सिडानद [sitānəd] P may fetch, will bring, will take; its root is सिडादन.

सिडाब [sitab], सिडाबी [sitabi] P १०८, adv quickly, hurriedly. "cəlu sitab divan bulā."—suhi kabir. "matur sitab dhāi."—ramav.

सिडाब [sitabh] n श्वेत-आभा. the sun. 2 Indar's horse.

सिडार [sitar] n सि (three) डार (string) a musical

instrument with three strings, of which the steel string is for medium note while the two brass strings are for sharp notes.¹ Now its name is dimly known and has five strings. Some instruments have more strings than even this.
ਸਿਤਾਰਾ [sitara] *P* سٔار n a planet, star. 2 luck, fate. 3 a round piece of silver or gold sheet, which is stitched on garments with the help of a wire.

ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ [sitotpal] *n* a lotus of white colour.

ਸਿਤੋਦਰ [sitodar] *Skt adj* (ਸਿਤ-ਉਦਰ) (one) with thin (squeezed) belly. 2 *n* Kuber (treasurer of gods). 3 See ਸ੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ.

ਸਿਤੋਪਲ [sitopal] *n* ਸਿਤਾ (sugar)-ਉਪਲ (lump) a lump of sugar. 2 a ball of frozen sugar. "sitopal sita sō gur adi jeu."—*NP*. 3 *Skt* chalk. 4 glass, crystal. 5 short form of ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ.

ਸਿਤ੍ਰ [sitr] short form of ਵਿਸਿਤ੍ਰਿਤ. "bās sugādhā nā sitr hē."—*BGK*. 'Fragrance of sandal wood does not percolate into the bamboo'.

ਸਿਥਲ [sithal], **ਸਿਥਿਲ** [sithil] *Skt* शिथिल *adj* (one) who embraces inactivity; lazy, indolent.

ਸਿਥਿਲਤਾ [sithilta] *n* laziness, indolence. See ਸਿਥਿਲ.

ਸਿੰਦ [sīd] *P* سٔد See ਸਿੰਧੁ. As Persian lacks aspiration, sīdh is written as sīd.

ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ [sīdhura] *n* sīdhurā rag, particularly sung during the war time. "bajāt maru rag sīdhura."—*ajē sīgh*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ. 2 See ਸਿਧਊਰਾ.

ਸਿਦਕ [sīdāk] *A* سٔدق *n* devotion, faith. "sīdāk sabburi sāt nā mīlīo."—*maru ājuliā m* 5. 2 truth. 3 innocence, candour.

ਸਿਦਕੀ [sīdki] *adj* devotee; follower.

ਸਿਦਤ [sīdāt] See ਸਿੱਦਤ. "ulṭi hām sō sīdāt uṭhai."—*GPS*.

¹We have seen such sitars also as have no steel string and have two brass strings, called a pair of arrows. There is one additional brass string to supplement the tune and instead of metal rings, they have threads tied for use. See ਚਾਰਗਾਹ.

ਸਿੰਦੀ [sīdi] a resident of Sind (sīdh). See ਸਿੰਦ. **ਸਿੰਦੁਕ** [sīduk] *Skt* सिन्दुक *n* sīduvār (or sīdhuvar) tree that has shell-shaped flowers; eating of which helps an elephant to get rid of intoxication. *L* Vitex Hegundo. "sīduk tīduk mādhur tāmāl."—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਦੂਰ [sīdur] *Skt n* vermilion. 2 *Skt* सिंदूर an intoxicated elephant. "kaṭe sīdur khetā."—*gyan*. **ਸਿੱਦਤ** [siddat] *A* سٔدٔ n severity. 2 misery, suffering. 3 oppression.

ਸਿਧ [sīdh] *Skt* सिध् *vr* to go, order, teach, perform an auspicious task; forbid; grow famous; grow perfect or purified. 2 *Skt* सिद्ध one who has attained sīdhi (miraculous powers) "sīdh hova sīdhi lai."—*sri m* 1. 3 ripe, mature. "prabhū jī sīdh āhar hē sun uṭhe kripālā."—*GPS*. 4 to accomplish a journey. "ek kosro sīdhi karāt lālū tāt catur patro aīo."—*sor m* 5. *vr* ਸਿਧ means 'to go' or 'to travel'. See ਕੋਸਰੋ. 5 a yogi with miraculous powers or a saint with spiritual qualities. "sunī sīdh pīr surī nāth."—*japu*. 6 according to the Purāns, deities of a special type who dwell between the earth and the sun and whose number is 88,000. 7 salt from Sindh.

ਸਿੰਧ [sīdh] See ਸਿੰਧੁ.

ਸਿਧਊਰਾ [sīdhaura] *Skt* सिंदूर vermilion. "mārne te kīa dārpāna jāb hathī sīdhaura līn?"—*s kabir*. A sati (the woman who immolates herself on her dead husband's pyre), while accompanying the dead body of her husband, leaves her abode taking a coconut, vermilion, flowers, betel nuts and rice in a plate. After putting a vermilion mark on the forehead of her husband, she offers the remaining material as it is proffered before the image of a deity. Thereafter she showers vermilion as blessings on the members of the family, puts the head of her husband in her lap and orders the pyre to be lit.

Many knowledgeable persons interpret 'sīdhaura' as coconut, but that is illogical. See ਸਰਬਲੋਹ. "sīphal sīdhaura puhap pūgi cchāt ... sātī bekh rajē māno brīdh anēgi."—*a* 2 *chād* 19. See ਸੰਧੁਰਾ.

ਸਿਧਏ [sīdhæ] *adj* have gone "sīdhæ sur, sur ke dhama."—*VN*. 'The valiant have gone to the solar region'.

ਸਿੰਧ ਸਾਗਰ ਦੇਆਬ [sīdh sagar doab] *n* the territory between the rivers Indus and Chenab.

ਸਿੰਧਕ [sīdhak] See ਸਿੰਦੁਕ.

ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟਿ [sīdhgosatī] ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟੀ *n* a meeting of the sīdhs. 2 a dialogue with the sīdhs; a composition of 73 stanzas by Guru Nanak Dev comprising his question and answer session with the sīdhs and the spiritual lesson imparted to them.

ਸਿਧ ਚਰਿਤਸੀਹ [sīdh cārasih] See ਚਰਿਤਸੀਹ ਸਿੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਜਰਾ [sīdhjara] See ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀ [sīdhñi] *n* the land that carries river Sind to the sea.—*sānama*.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀਈਸ [sīdhñi-īs] the supreme ruler of the earth. See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ.

ਸਿਧਨ [sīdhān] *n* the spider that runs on a thread coming out of its mouth. "sut sīdhān ki bhāt bādhayo."—*cārītr* 80.

ਸਿੰਧਨੀ [sīdhni] See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ. 2 *adj* a resident of Sindh state; a Sindhi. "nāhe sīdhni īdr bājī sāmanā."—*aj*. 'horses from Sindh yoked to the chariot'. 3 the land that carries Sindh to the sea.—*sānama*.

ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ [sīdhnādanā] Lacchmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 a cow, come out of the ocean consequent upon its churning by the gods, which fulfils all the wishes (Kamdhenu). See ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਰ [sīdhār] See ਸੰਧੁਰ. 2 *Skt* ਸਿੰਧੋਧਰ *n* neck. 3 *adj* Sindhu (intoxica elephants), one who takes it; intoxicant; "sīdhure sīdhārā."—*ramav*. intoxicated elephant (sīdhur).

4 elephants wearing vermilion marks on the foreheads.

ਸਿੰਧਰ ਬਿੰਧ [sīdhār bīdh] *sen* the sea (Sindhu) and the Vindhya mountains. "sīā sīdhār bīdh."—*akāl*. 'created the seas and Vindhya mountains'.

ਸਿੰਧਰਾ [sīdhra] *n* sandhuria rag, that inspires valour. "bābājī sīdhre surā."—*ramav*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

ਸਿੰਧਰੀ [sīdhri], ਸਿੰਧਰੀਨਰ [sīdhriṇār] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ and ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ.

ਸਿੰਧਲਾ [sīdhla] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਲੀ [sīdhli] *adj* Sindhi; one belonging to the Sindh state. "sīdhli ture nāvīne."—*ramav*.

ਸਿੰਧਵਨੀ [sīdhvni] *n* sīdhvni (cavalry) —*sānama*. 2 the earth that holds the ocean. —*sānama*.

ਸਿੰਧਵੀ [sīdhvi] *adj* Sindhi; one connected with Sindh.

ਸਿਧਾ [sīdha] *adj* proven, authenticated, researched. "kācan kara koṭ gārḥ vicī hārī hārī sīdha."—*asa chāt m* 4. 2 See ਸੀਧਾ.

ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ [sīdhauna] *Skt* सिद्ध (The root of this word means to go, walk, conquer, teach, train.) *v* to go, move; depart. "sābh lok sīdhasi."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਸਿਧਾਈ [sīdhai] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ *adj* departed. 2 training, education. 3 *n* characteristic or achievement of siddhi. "jaki seva dāsasāt sīdhai."—*asa m* 5. 4 simplicity, naivity.

ਸਿਧਾਸਨ [sīdhasan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਸਿੰਧਾਸਨ.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤ [sīdhāt] *Skt* सिद्धान्त *n* a statement ultimately proved right; a correct conclusion. 2 purpose, intent.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤੀ [sīdhāti] who has reached a conclusion. 2 who knows a conclusion well.

ਸਿਧਾਨ [sīdhan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 plural of ਸਿੰਧਿ. "sābh nīdhan dās asāt sīdhan."—*sodaru*.

ਸਿਧਾਯਾ [sīdhaya], ਸਿਧਾਯੇ [sīdhayo] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* taught, trained. "hath guru gobīd ke

besera sidhayo nanho.”—52 *Poets*. a small besera (hunting bird) perched on Guru Gobind Singh's hand and trained for hunting. 3 departed.

ਸਿਧਾਰ [sidhar] See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਧਾਰਣ [sidharan], ਸਿਧਾਰਨ [sidharan] (the meaning of *vr* ਸਿਧ is to go, to proceed.) *v* to depart, set out on a journey.

ਸਿਧਾਵਣ [sidhavāṇ] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ.

ਸਿਧਿ [sidhi] *Skt* सिद्धि *n* a miracle, an unusual power. “prabhukesiṃrāṇi rīdhī sidhi nāu nīdhī.”—*sukhmani*. 2 success, achievement. 3 salvation, release. 4 wisdom. 5 property, wealth. 6 victory, conquest. 7 indicative of figure eight, as principal sidhis are taken to be eight. See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਸਿਧਿਦ [sidhid] *adj* one who grants a *siddhi*. 2 *n* God.

ਸਿਧਿਦਾ [sidhida] *adj* (one) who proves. “sidhtai ko sidhida.”—*gyan*. 2 (one) who grants a *siddhi*.

ਸਿਧਿਪਦ [sidhipad] *adj* who bestows *sidhis*. “jap nār ! sakal sidhipadā.”—*guj jēdev*. 2 place of *siddhis*.

ਸਿਧੀ [sidhi] See ਸਿਧਿ. 2 *adj* straight, without a curve.

ਸਿੰਧੀ [sindhī] *adj* of the land of Sindh. 2 *n* a resident of Sindh. 2 the language of Sindh.

ਸਿਧੀ ਚੰਦ [sidhi chand] father of Bhai Mul Chand. See ਮੂਲਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਧੀਰਾ [sidhira], ਸਿਧੀਰੀ [sidhiri] *adj* straight; simple. “ulṭi pālṭi sidhiri kare.”—*ratanmala bāno*.

ਸਿਧੁ [sidhu] See ਸਿੰਧ and ਸਿੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧੁ [sindhu] *n* A jat sub-caste different from Sidhu and Sandhu. 2 *Skt* सिन्धु The river Attak which rises in Tibet and flows through district Attak and Sindh state merges with the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Its total length is 1800 miles. 3 Sindhu country, situated along the

river Indus. The Persians called this area Hind,¹ the Greeks called it Hindos and the English called it India, but this word connotes the whole of the sub-continent. 4 A river of central India which starts in Tank state and merges into the Jamuna. 5 the sea, the ocean. 6 an intoxicant for an elephant. 7 water. 8 short form for ‘ਸੈਂਧ’ (salt) “parat sidhu galjaha.”—*asa m* 5. ‘Salt gets dissolved as soon as it is put into water.’ 9 a Vaishya hermit who was the son of Andhak. Raja Dashrath took him for a wild beast in the dark and killed him with a sound-hitting arrow. He is better known as ‘Sarvan’.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਸਰਿਤਾ [sindhu sarita] The river Attak, the river Indus.—*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ [sindhusut] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਾ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤਾ [sindhusuta] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. “sindhusuta ahiphen māgai.”—*GV 10*. 2 Rambha, a fairy. “sindhusutaru ghrīṭaci triya in si nāhi nacat idrsābhē.”—*krisan*. 3 Lachhmi (goddess of wealth). 4 the wish fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਹੁਤਾਸਨ [sindhu hutasan] *n* fire of the ocean. “sindhu hutasan he bhav ki gatī.”—*NP*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਕ [sindhuk] See ਸਿੰਧੁਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਜਾ [sindhuja] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. 2 Lacchmi (goddess of wealth). 3 the wish-fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਾ [sindhutanay], ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੇ [sindhutane] *n* the moon, son of the ocean. 2 the horse with raised ears. 3 poison, venom. 4 the moon. 5 a pearl. 6 nectar. 7 a shell. 8 the divine physician, Dhanvantar.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੇ ਧਰ [sindhutane dhar] *n* the arrow which bears poison, which is the son of the ocean.—*sanama*. ‘In olden times, the point of an arrow was tinged with poison which proved fatal for the foe.’ 2 Shiv, who carries the moon
¹[s] has been changed into [h].

on his forehead. He is so named because he carries poison in his throat.

ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ [sīdhunēdna] *n* Lacchmi, who is born of the ocean; wealth. "suchēd sīdhunēdna." -GPS. 'not subordinate to wealth, but independent.'

ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sīdhuputr] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ. 2 a pearl. 3 the moon. 4 nectar, etc.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਬੇਲਾ [sīdhu belā] *n* a sea-beach. 2 a sea. 3 Sadhbela gurdwara. See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰ [sīdhur] *Skt n* an elephant. 2 an inebriated elephant. 3 a cloud. "arī sīdhur ke dāl pēth sudamānī jyō durgā dāmākē." -cāḍī 1. 4 See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾ [sīdhura] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ [sīdhurārī] *n* elephant's enemy, the lion. -sānama.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sīdhurārī dhunīnī] -sānama. gun-producing sound like that of a lion's roar; enemy of the elephant.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ [sīdhurī] *adj* of Sindh state. 2 related with the ocean. 3 an army of elephants. "pritham sīdhurī sabād kahī." -sānama.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀਆ [sīdhurīā] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ. 2 *adj* coloured with vermillion. 3 (one) from whose cheeks wine drips. "sīdhurīe sōḍī dēṭale." -ramav.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ [sīdhurī nār] *n* the moon. "lājīṭ sīdhurī nārā." -gyan. See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ. 2 the horse with raised ears.

ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ [sīdhulā], **ਸਿੰਧੁਲੀਆ** [sīdhulīā] *adj* associated with or of the ocean.

ਸਿੰਧੁਵਾਰ [sīdhuvār] See ਸਿੰਦੂਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰ [sīdhur] See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੋਰਾ [sīdhōra] See ਸਿੰਦੁਰਾ, ਸਿਧਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

ਸਿੰਧੰਭ [sīdhāṇ], **ਸਿੰਧੰਭਾ** [sīdhāṇā] *Skt* सिन्धुभ n one whose part the whole world has proved to be; the Almighty, the Creator. "sīdhāṇare simre nahi." -aśa paṭī m 3. 2 "oākar nām" sīdhā." can be replaced with this phrase.

ਸਿੰਧੰਭਾ [sīdhāṇā] *adj* trained. See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 proven, authenticated. 3 acquired, settled. "dur khoṛī rīk jīu sīdhāṇe." -BG

ਸਿੰਧ [sīdh] See ਸਿਧ.

ਸਿੰਧ ਸੇਨ [sīdh sen] King of Mandi who ascended the throne in 1686 and died in 1729 AD. He was a contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh and fondly kept meeting Banda Bahadur. See ਮੰਡੀ.

ਸਿੰਧਕਾ [sīdhka] *Skt* सिद्धान्तकौमुदी a famous book of grammar. "kāhū sīdhka cāḍrīka sarsutiā." -gyan. 2 a principle, Chandarika and Sarswat.

ਸਿੰਧ ਤਿਲਕਾਰਾ [sīdh tīlkārā] See ਚੋਹਲਾ 2.

ਸਿੰਧਬਟੀ [sīdhbāṭī] See ਬਨੇਸਰ.

ਸਿੰਧਮ ਕਲਾਂ [sīdhām kālā], **ਸਿੰਧਵ** [sīdhav], **ਸਿੰਧਵ ਢਾਢੇ ਦੇ** [sīdhav ḍhaḍe de] a village in Ludhiana district. The sixth Guru had stayed here while going to Nanak Matta. The pīppāl tree under which the Guru sat still exists there. This village is about three miles to the north-east of Jagraon railway station.

ਸਿੰਧਸਨ [sīdhhasan] *n* the seat of a Sidh. 2 according to Yog Shastar many styles of sitting. 3 a particular posture of yog. See ਆਸਣ. **ਸਿੰਧਾਂਜਨ** [sīdhājān] according to Tantarshastar, such collyrium as when put into the eyes makes subterranean things visible.

ਸਿੰਧਾਂਤ [sīdhāt] See ਸਿਧਾਂਤ.

ਸਿੰਧਾਰਥ [sīdharth] *Skt* सिद्धार्थ meaning of which has been proved. 2 Lord Buddha's name. See ਬੁੱਧ. 3 a minister of King Dashrath.

ਸਿੰਧਿ [sīdhi], **ਸਿੰਧੀ** [sīdhi] See ਸਿਧਿ.

ਸਿੰਧੂ [sīdhu] a Jat sub-caste; Brar dynasty forms a part of it. Its beginning is traced to a warrior named Sidhu. See ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੰਧੇਸ [sīdhes] *n* master of Siddhs, Gorakh. "lājīṭ hoe nārān me sīdhān sō sīdhes." -NP.

ਸਿਧਯ [sīdhy] *Skt* सिद्धय *adj* a fruit born of from

sidhi. "sidhyē sārēb kuslāṇah."—*gatha*.
सिपजडे [sidhye] first person singular 'is proved'. "ānik upavē nā sidhye ... ānik sadhnē nā sidhye."—*sāhas m 5*.
सिपकना [sinakna] *Skt* स्नुहन् *v* to blow out the snout, to snout.
सिना [sina] *n* an army. "kīchu saku nā sina."—*var jet*. 2 *Skt* स्विन्न *adj* drenched with sweat. 3 wet.
सिनाखत [sinakhat] See **सनाखत**. "sinakhat kudrati."—*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is known from His creation.'
सिनाल [sinan] *A* سنان *n* the point of a spear or an arrow. 2 a lance, a javelin.
सिप [sip] *Skt* मुचि *n* shell; a water creature and its skull; therefrom comes out the pearl. 2 See **सिप**.
सिपह [sipah] *P* سپاه *n* an army, a fighting force.
सिपहसालार [sipahsalar] *P* سپاهسالار *n* a chief of the army; a commanding general.
सिपहिर [sipahir] *n* at the time of afternoon. 3/8th part of the day.
सिपहिरि [sipahiri] *adv* in afternoon. "ar sipahiri kārō ucari."—*GPS*.
सिपार [sipar] *P* سپر *n* a shield; the ultimate limit.
सिपरा [sipra] See **सिप्रा**.
सिपरादर [sipradar] *n* an arrow that pierces through the shield.—*sānama*. 2 the name of a weapon like the gun etc.
सिपरावि [sipravi] *n* a sword, which is the foe of a shield.—*sānama*. 2 See **सिपरादर**.
सिपास [sipas] *P* سپاس *n* offering of thanks. 2 an act of admiring.
सिपाह [sipah] *P* سپاه *n* related to the army i.e. armyman. 2 an army, a fighting force. "bhaje sāg leke su sari sipahē."—*VN*.
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 'The root of the English word Sepoy is the same.

sadhāt silahān ko."—*akal*.
सिपारह [siparah], **सिपरा** [sipara] *P* سپاره *a* form of **सी पारह**; thirty parts or chapters of Quran. 2 one out of the thirty parts of Quran.
सिपिह [sipihar] *P* سپهر *n* the sky; the firmament. "asman sipihar su div gārdū bāhur bākhan. pun cār sābād bākhanīe nam ban ke jan."—*sānama*. 'words like asman, sipihar, div and gārdū meaning firmament, when suffixed to cār denote an arrow.'
सिपिह चर [sipihar cār] an arrow. See **सिपिह**. 2 This can be also the name of the moon or a bird.
सिपीडी [sipiti] adoration. praise of God. "jin kār pote pūn he tin vatī sipiti."—*var ram / m 3*. 'Those who have accumulated virtuous deeds always utter the praise of God'.
सिपुर्दान [sipurdan] *P* سپردن *v* to assign, hand over.
सिपेह [sipihar] See **सिपिह** and **सिपिह**.
सिपेजी सराय [sipēji saray] *P* سبجي سراي *n* an inn for stay from three or five days; the world.
सिप [sipp] See **सिप**. 2 *Skt* शिप्रा *n* part of the armour that covers the cheeks. "subhāt sipp sabbhi."—*kalki*. 'The glittering armour looked graceful'.
सिपि [sippi] *Skt* मुचि See **सिप**. before the arrival of English spoons, children were given medicine in shells. The druggists still use shells for spoons.
सिप्रा [sipra] See **सिप** 2. 2 a stream which, according to Kalika Puran, emerges from Mansarovar. Elsewhere, it is supposed to have emerged out of Vishnu's blood. Now it is a well known river of Malva in central India. It flows for 120 miles in Indore, Devas and Gwalior, before it enters Chambal. It is also known as Avanti. See **अवंति**.
सिपुदर [sipudar] See **सिपरादर**.
सिद्ध [siphāt] *A* مفيد *n* a quality. 2 a feature.

sīdhi. "sīdhyā sārāb kuslānāh."—*gatha*.
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सिनाखट [sinakhāt] See **सनाखट**. "sinakhāt kudrati."—*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is known from His creation.'
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सिपुदर [sipradər] See **सिपरादर**.
सिद्ध [siphāt] *A* مفيد *n* a quality. 2 a feature.

3 praise. 4 Suffixed to a noun, it becomes an epithet as in ਫਰਿਸ਼ੁ ਸਿਫਤ (having angelic qualities).

ਸਿਫਤਿ [siphəti], ਸਿਫਤੀ [siphṭi] *n* praise. See ਸਿਫਤ. "siphəti sərəm ka kəpṛa māgəu."—*prabha m* 1. 2 praiseworthy; the revered God. "vahu vahu siphəti səlāh he."—*var guj* 1 m 3. "siphṭi sar nə jānri."—*varsuhi m* 1. 3 by means of adoration; through praise. "siphṭi gəḍhu pəve dərbari."—*var majh m* 1. 4 with praises. "siphṭi bhəre tere bhəḍāra."—*sodəru* 5 with praises. "ətu nə siphṭi kəhəni nə ətu."—*jəpu*

ਸਿਫਰ [siphər] *A* صفر *n* cypher, empty. 2 point, void.

ਸਿਫਲ [siphəl] *A* مذل *n* meanness. 2 descent, degradation.

ਸਿਫਲਾ [siphla] *A* مذل *adj* mean, ignoble. "dhar libas nə hve siphla."—*sikkhi prabhakar*.

ਸਿਫਲੀ [siphli] *A* مذل *adj* inferior, low. "ruhi siphli girge bhare."—*səloh*

ਸਿਫਾ [sipha] *Skt* सिफा *n* the root of a lotus. 2 the root or stump of a tree. "əhə bij məmta sipha rag dves bəḍ tās."—*NP*. 3 a whip; a hunter. 4 turmeric. 5 *A* مذل the final stage. 6 an edge. 7 a direction. 8 healthfulness.

ਸਿਫਖਾਨਾ [sifaxana] *P* مستشفى *n* a hospital.

ਸਿਫਤ [siphət] *A* سفات *plural* of ਸਿਫਤ. 2 *A* سفات *recommendation*.

ਸਿਫਤੀ [siphəti] مفااتي *adj* qualitative, related to quality.

ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [sifarish] *P* سفارش *n* handing over; persuading to involve in welfare work; a recommendation.

ਸਿੰਬਲ [sibal] See ਸਿੰਮਲ.

ਸਿੰਬਲਖਰ [sibalkhar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਿਬਲ [sibal], ਸਿਬਾਲੁ [sibalu] *Skt* सेबल *n* scum of (stagnant) water. "kara chijə bhəi sibal."—*oḱkar*. covered with the scum of evils and soiled like a scum plant. "bhəksr sibalū bəsi nirmal jəl."—*maru m* 1. 'the implication

of sibal is dissolution'.

ਸਿਬਿ [sibi] See ਸਿਵਿ.

ਸਿਬਿਕਾ [sibika] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਬਿਰ [sibir] See ਸਿਵਿਰ.

ਸਿ ਭਿ [si bhi] See ਸਿ and ਭਿ. 2 that too. "akhi si bhi kekeri."—*jəpu*

ਸਿਮ [sim] See ਸਿੰਮਣਾ. 2 also used for ਸੀਮ (silver) "tūg əṭa simke darsai."—*krisən*. 'During the winter, high white attics look silvery'.

ਸਿਮਟਨਾ [siməṭna] *v* to shrink. contract. 2 to collect. "jim cəhū or te siməṭ nir."—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਮਣਾ [sīmṇa], ਸਿੰਮਣੁ [sīmṇu] *Skt* मृष्ट *n* dripping, oozing, flowing. 2 sweat, perspiration.

ਸਿਮਤ [simət] *A* سمت *n* a direction. 2 a symbol, sign.

ਸਿਮਰਣ [simrən] *Skt* स्मरण *n* memory, recollection. 2 reflection, contemplation. "həri pekhan kau simrət mən mera."—*gəu m* 5. 3 recollection of the name and quality of the ideal. "jəsy simrən rīdətərah."—*səhəs m* 5.

ਸਿਮਰਣਿ [simrəni] recollection, remembrance. "jake simrəni hoī ənəda binse jənəm mərən bhe dukhi."—*sor m* 5.

ਸਿਮਰਣੁ [simrənu] See ਸਿਮਰਣ and ਸਿਮਰਨੁ.

ਸਿਮਰਣੇਨ [simrənən] *Skt* स्मरतेन the third conjugation; by means of remembrance; from memory. See ਦਨੇਤਿ.

ਸਿਮਰਤਬਯਾ [simrətbya] *Skt* स्मरतब्य *adj* memorable. worthy of being remembered. "simrətbya rīde gurmətrənah."—*gatha*.

ਸਿਮਰਨ [simrən] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਾ [simərna] *v* to memorise, remember. 2 *n* one fourth part of a rosary with 108 beads; a rosary with 28 beads including the head which the meditators keep in hand; ਸਿਮਰਨੀ. (a diminutive rosary). "huto simərna hath kəpuri."—*GPS*. The Nihangs change feminine words into masculine ones. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ. ਸਿਮਰਨਿ [simrəni] by remembering, by

recalling. "prabh ke simrāni jāpu tāpu puja."—*sukhmāni*. 2 while meditating. "simrāni te lage jini apī dāiala."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਿਮਰਨੀ [simrāni] *n* See **ਸਿਮਰਨਾ** 2. "kābir meri simrāni rāsna."—*s kābir*.

ਸਿਮਰਨੁ [simrānu] See **ਸਿਮਰਣ**. "prabh ka simrānu sadh ke sāgī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਿਮਰਿ [simrāi] *adv* having meditated. "simrāi nam pūni sabbhī icha."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਿਮਰੂ [simru], **ਸਿਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [simru ki begam] See **ਸਮਰੂ** and **ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ**.

ਸਿਮਰੰਤ [simrāt] See **ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ**. 2 **ਸਮਰਣਤ** This is the fifth stage of **simrān**. "jīh satigur simrāt nayan ke timar mit-hi khin."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ [simrānti], **ਸਿਮਰੰਥਿ** [simrāthi] *Skt* **ਸਮਰੰਤਿ** They meditate. "simrānti sāt sārbaṭrāmāṇā."—*var jet*. "brāhmadīk simrāthi guna."—*sāveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਿਮਲ [simal], **ਸਿੰਮਲ** [simal] See **ਸ਼ਾਲਮਲੀ**. "simal rukhu saraīra atī diragh atī mucu."—*var asa*.

ਸਿਮਲਾ [simla] a hill station in Ambala Division, situated in the Himalayan range. It is at a distance of 1176 miles from Calcutta, 1112 miles from Bombay, 947 miles from Karachi, 287 miles from Lahore and 59 miles from Kalka. Its height from the sea level is 7084 feet and that of Jakhu ridge is 8000 feet.

The British government captured this place in 1816 and Lt. Ross, the political officer of the hill states, built the first house there in the year 1819.

The first Governor General to visit this place in 1827 was Lord Amherst and the Punjab government set its foot here in the year 1871. Kalka was connected with Simla by railway in the year 1903. At present it is the summer capital of the Viceroy, Commander-

in-chief and the Governor of Punjab. Meetings of political and legal councils are held here.

ਸਿੰਮਲੁ [simalu] See **ਸਿਮਲ**.

ਸਿਮਾ [sima] *Skt* *adv* everywhere; at all places. 2 See **ਸਿੰਮਾ**.

ਸਿਮੁਰ [simur] *P* to count. See **ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ**.

ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ [simurdan] *P* شمردن *v* to count; enumerate.

ਸਿੰਮਾ [simma] *A* سيمه *adj* slight; a bit.

ਸਿਮੁਤਬਜ [simratby] See **ਸਿਮਰਤਬਜ**. "sāda sādā simratby suami."—*dhana chāt m 5*.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ [simriti] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorised; remembered.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [simriti], **ਸਿੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [simriti], **ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [simriti] *Skt* स्मृति *n* memory, memorial. 2 scriptures which the rishis wrote by recollecting the sayings of the Veds and the teachings of the elders. Their number is large but thirtyone are the major ones including the eighteen and the twenty eight from the list below:

mānusimriti, yagyavalkya, lāghuātri, ātri, vriddh ātri, viṣṇu, lāghuhārit, vriddh hārit, ṣaṇṣ, ṣaṇṣ sāhita, āgīrās, yām, apstāb, sāvērt, katyāyān, vrīhāspatī, paraśar, vrīhātparaśari, vyas, lāghuvyas, śākh, likhit, dakṣ, gōtām, vriddh gōtām, śatatāp, vaśiṣṭh, pulastī, budh, kaśyap, and narad simriti. "sastrāsimriti binās-hige beda."—*gāu a m 5*. "koṭi simriti puran sastrā nā avai vāh citt."—*jāpu*.

ਸਿਯ [siy] word used for Sita. "rāghuvār bin siy nā jīye, siy bin jīye nā ram."—*ramav*.

ਸਿਯਮ [siyām] *P* سیم *adj* third.

ਸਿਯਰ [siyār] *P* سیر *n* plural of **ਸੀਰਤ** (temperament); characteristics.

ਸਿਯਾ [siya] Like **ਸਿਯ**, this word also connotes Sita.

ਸਿਯਾਹ [siyah] *P* سیاه *adj* black.

ਸਿਯਾਹਾ [siyaha] *P* سیاهه *n* paper on which

counting is recorded; a book of arithmetic.
 ਸਿਧਾਪਤਿ [sīyapəti] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita.

ਸਿਧਾਰ [sīyar] See ਸਿਆਰ. "nə sīgh he nə sīyar he."—*akal*. 'He is neither a lion nor a jackal'.

ਸਿਰ [sir] *Skt* शिरस् and सीर्ष *n* head. "sir dhari teli gali meri au."—*sava m* 1. 2 used as *adj* this word connotes supremacy as in "vele sir pahucna, ate ih sariā da sir he."—*prov*. 3 This word also means ਸ੍ਰਿਜ (create). See ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰਸ [sirās] See ਸਰੀਰ.

ਸਿਰ ਸਦਕਾ [sir sādka], ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ [sir saddak] *P* سرمد *n* anything given in charity after waving it around the head; sacrifice. "sirsadka satguru divayo."—*GPS*. "sirsaddak satiguru ko bhari."—*GV* 10.

ਸਿਰਸਾਹੀ [sirsahi] See ਸਰਸਾਹੀ.

ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ [sirhana] *Skt* शिरोधान *n* a support for the head; a pillow, cushion. "sirhana əvər tulai."—*sor kabir*.

ਸਿਰਹਿੰਦ [sirhid] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸ਼ਿਰਕ [širək] *A* شرك *n* partnership. alliance. union. 2 a belief that someone, other than God, has divine qualities.

ਸਿਰਕੱਢ [sir kaddh] *adj* chief, supreme; who sits among others with head held high.

ਸ਼ਿਰਕਤ [širkət] *A* شركت *n* a participation, partnership.

ਸਿਰਕਪ [sir kəp] the title of Hudi king, lord of the Gakharpatīs, who chopped the heads of his enemies. See ਰਸਾਲੂ. "sir kəp ke dešātar ayo."—*cəritr* 97. 2 a part of Taxila, whose remains are found in Rawalpindi district. See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ.

ਸਿਰਕਰਦਾ [sir kərda] See ਸਰਕਰਦਾ. "me likh ghallā vəl rajīā jo he sir kərda."—*jāgnama*.

ਸਿਰਕਾ [sirka] *P* سرکه *Skt* शीतरस *n* grape or sugarcane juice heated and made into syrup which is sour; vinegar. It is added to pickle, sauce etc. and is used by physicians to cure

several diseases. Its effect is cold-dry, and causes constipation, kills germs in the abdomen and acts as digestive and appetiser. The jamun vinegar is an antidote against swelling and spleen in belly.

ਸਿਰਕਾਰ [sirkar] See ਸਰਕਾਰ. 2 *n* duty, obligation. "lale no sirkar he dhuri khāsim phurmai."—*maru ə m* 1. 3 government. "jis hi ki sirkar he tis hi ka sēbhukor."—*sri m* 3. 4 subjects. "eh jəm ki sirkar he ena upari jəmdədu kərara."—*var guj* 1 m 3.

ਸਿਰਕੀ [sirki] *n* a cover made of reeds. 2 a cottage made by weaving reeds.

ਸਿਰਕੀਬਾਸ [sir kibas] *adj* one who lives in a cottage of reeds. He shuns a permanent abode and manages by spreading a reed cover wherever he wants to subsist. "rəhī mərha jke sir kibas."—*GPS*. 2 *n* a low caste, so named on account of its members living under sirkis.

ਸਿਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ [sir kurbani] See ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ.

ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ [sir khīḍi] *n* *xa* crude sugar. 2 a metre named śrikhīḍ, which is a transform of pālvāgam metre, characterised by alliteration but no rhymes. It has four lines, each line having 21 matras, with the first pause after the twelfth, and the second pause after the subsequent ninth matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example :

jutṭe vir jujhare, dhagā vājjiā,
 bājje nad kərare, dālā muṣahda,
 lujjhe karəṇ-are, sēghər surme,
 vuṭṭhe jan dərare, ghənīər kēbārī.

—*ramav*.

This very form occurs in Kalki Avtar:

baṇe āg bhujōgi, savāl sohṇe,
 tre se hātth utāgi, khāḍa dhuhīa. ...

See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8.

(b) Second form— Each line comprises 22 matras, the first pause occurs after the twelfth

matra which is a laghu; the second pause occurs after the last matra which is a guru. The middle of the line is marked by assonance.

Example:

marət bīdhia sen, su tega hath lē,
 śivgaṇ sām nahi cen, ite ut dhāvda. ...

(c) According to this rhythm, there is sikhīdī of 23 matras in which pauses occur at the 14th and the 9th matras. See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 21.

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sirkhutha], **ਸਿਰਖੁੱਥਾ** [sirkhuttha] *adj* (one) with dishevelled hair. 2 one whose hair has been plucked. 3 *n* A sect of Jainism, the members of which pluck their hair. "nanək je sirkhuthe navānī nahi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਸਿਰਖੁਰ [sirkhur] *adj* from head to foot, from tip to toe. "Ikna perāṇ sirkhur pātē."—*asa ə m 1*. Some had ragged garments from tip to toe. 2 all; without exception.

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sirkhutha] See **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ**. "jogi kappia sirkhuthe binu sabbde galī phasi."—*prabha m 1*.

ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ [sirkhāḍī] See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**.

ਸਿਰਗੁੰਮ [sirgūm] *n* one, whose head has been plucked; a hairless head. 2 shorn. "prithme jati khātri ek. tāpār sāgati kiyo vivek.... sirgūm nam tāhī thāhīrayo."—*gurūsobha. 1*

ਸਿਰਜਣ [sirjāṇ] *Skt vr* 'सृज्' to create, interlink, shed away. 2 *सर्जन* *n* the act of composing, creating. 3 to give up, abandon.

ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ [sirjāṇhar], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰਾ** [sirjāṇhara], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੁ** [sirjāṇharu] *adj* a creator, master, designer. "hāri sāce sirjāṇhara."—*sopurākhu*. "kāri kāri vekhe sirjāṇharu."—*japu*.

ਸਿਰਜਨ [sirjāṇ] See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**.

ਸਿਰਜਿ [sirjāṇ] having formed. created. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. "tudhu ape sirjāṇi sabbh goi."

¹In fact, according to Sikhism "sirgūm" is one who has got defiled after being baptised.

—*sopurākhu*.

ਸਿਰਜੀਤ [sirjit] See **ਸਰਜੀਤ**.

ਸਿਰਜਿਯਾਉ [sirjiyāu] created. formed. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. "sāci sirjiyāu sāsar."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਸਿਰਠ [sirāṭh], **ਸਿਰਠਿ** [sirāṭhi], **ਸਿਰਠੀ** [sirṭhi] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation, formation. 2 the world. This word is also formed from the root *srj*. "jeti sirāṭhi upai vekha."—*japu*. "ja karta sirṭhi kau saje."—*japu*.

ਸਿਰ ਤਲਵਾਯਾ [sir talvaya] *adj* (one) hanging upside down. See **ਸਿਰਝਾਰ**.

ਸਿਰਤਾਜ [sirtaj] See **ਸਰਤਾਜ**.

ਸਿਰਤਿ [sirāṭi] *Skt* शिरति *n* a headache; pain in the head. "jara mārā tapu sirāṭi sapu sabbhu hārike vāsi hē, koi lagī nē sāke binu hāri ka lara."—*gāu m 4*.

ਸਿਰਤੁਣ [sirṭaṇ], **ਸਿਰਤੁਨ** [sirṭan] *Skt* शिरतुण्ड *n* a helmet. "phorgai sirṭan ko."—*cāḍī 1*. 2 a pillow.

ਸਿਰਦਾਤਾ [sirdata] *n* God, the Almighty who is the supreme Provider. 2 Guru Teg Bahadur who laid down his life for the sake of his religion. 3 *adj* who sacrifices, who gives his life for his religion and country.

ਸਿਰਧਰਣਾ [sirḍharna] *v* to put (something) on one's head. 2 to carry out someone's orders. 3 to accepting somebody as one's master. 4 for a woman to accept someone (with marital feeling) as her husband.

ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ [sirnavni] श्रुतस्नान *n* menses, so called because every time after menstruation, hair-wash is mandatory. "jru joru sirnavni ave varo var."—*var asa*.

ਸਿਰਨੀ [sirni] See **ਸੀਰੀਨੀ**. "sirni kachu cāhavaṭ bhāi."—*cāṛitr 129*.

ਸਿਰਪਰਣੇ [sirpārṇe] *adv* on one's head. See **ਸਿਰਝਾਰ**.

ਸਿਰਪਾਉ [sirpau], **ਸਿਰਪਾਇ** [sirpai], **ਸਿਰਪਾਵ** [sirpav] P پائے-پائے *n* garments covering from

head to foot. 2 a role of honour. "pəhri sirpau sevək jən mele."—sor m 5. "sakət sirpau resmi pəhriət pəti khoi."—bīla m 5. "Ihu mām dīs te əb sirpau."—GPS. "dē rəs ko sirpav tise."—krisən. 3 See ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰਪੀੜ [sirpi] headache. To know the causes of this disease, see ਅਰਧ ਸਿਰਾ. There are many types of headaches and countless are their causes but it is mainly caused by disorder in the stomach or dirt accumulated in the intestine. Its cure lies in the use of medicines that set right the digestive system and dispense with constipation. Following are the remedies, specially recommended:

(1) taking cow's warm milk with a lump sugar added to it.

(2) sniffing of sal-ammoniac and lime; separately ground but later put together.

(3) eating pudding made from eggs;

(4) rubbing soap nut in water and using it as snuff;

(5) grinding together three masas of glycyrrhiza glabra and one masa of miṭṭha telia and sniffing a pinch of it;

(6) mixing salt and ghee and rubbing it on the forehead;

(7) if the headache is caused by heat, rubbing of white sandal to plaster the forehead with it; if it is with cold, plastering the forehead with saffron or dry ginger is advised.

ਸਿਰਪੇਚ [sirpec] See ਸਰਪੇਚ.

ਸਿਰਪੋਸ [sirpos] *P* سرپوش *n* a lid; a metal plate or cloth used to cover a cauldron. 2 the cover of the wick of a gun in which gun powder is stuffed. "gəhɪ sirpos ughar pālita."—GPS. 'If the wick is covered, the gun powder does not come down and there is no fear of its catching fire.'

ਸਿਰਫ [sirəf] *A* صرف *adv* only; just that; unmixed.

ਸਿਰਫਲ [sirphəl] *Skt* शिरःफल *n* that whose fruit is of the size of a head; a coconut; it has the imprint of an eye, a nose and a mouth on it.

2 See ਸੀਫਲ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ [sirbhar] the weight of the head. 2 See ਸਿਰਭਾਰੂ. 3 See ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ [sirbhar leṇa] *v* to take responsibility for somebody else's assignment. 2 to invite upon oneself the burden of vices by talking ill of the other.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ [sirbhari] on one's head. 2 with one's whole might. "bhe vic idu phire sirbhari."—var asa.

ਸਿਰ ਮੁਨਾਕੇ ਭੜਾ ਪੁੱਛਣੀਆਂ [sir munake bhədra pucḥṇiā] This is a Punjabi proverb implying to ponder after the time is past. See ਭੜਾ.

ਸਿਰਮੋਰ [sirmor], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਹ** [sirmorəh], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਾ** [sirmora], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰ** [sirmor], **ਸਿਰਮੋਲਿ** [sirmoli] *Skt* शिरस्-मौलि *n* मौलि (coronet) of the head; a crown. 2 a chief. "gur sirmor."—basāt a m 1. "tu ṭhakur sirmora."—sor m 5.

ਸਿਰਰ [sirər] See ਸਿਰੜ. 2 *A* سر *n* a secret, mystery. "sis dia pər sirər nə dia."—VN.

ਸਿਰਰੀ [sir-ri] *adj* obdurate, obstinate. 2 steadfast; demented; reckless. "Ih bha sir-ri mətī bəvrana."—NP.

ਸਿਰ ਰੋਗ [sir rog] *n* leprosy, a heinous disease. 2 obstinacy which is a mental disease. 3 arrogance. 4 any disease that is heinous or fatal.

ਸਿਰਲੇਖ [sirlekh] *n* fate, lot, luck. one's destiny as per the karma. 2 an add. 3 a foreword.

ਸਿਰੜ [sirər] madness; it is a type of disquiet or insanity. For its reasons see ਉਦਮਾਦ.

To cure this disease taking of cold drink prepared by crushing almonds, syrup of sandal, peregrinate, half-churned curd and fruits such as oranges, and grapes etc. is useful. Taking the patient for a stroll in gardens of flowers, exposing him to breeze

on the bank of a stream or sea beach is good for him and rubbing oil extracted from pumpkin and lettuce in the head is advantageous. Feeding the patient ghee mixed with brahmi is very helpful. The method for preparing this ghee is as under:

Take four seers of ghee and 16 seers of juice of brahmi plant and boil them together in a saucepan. Take an equal quantity of dregs of brahmi plant, bāc, jāvahā, dhāmaha, kuṭh, sākhaoli and put one seer of mixed dregs into the said saucepan. When the whole of juice evaporates leaving behind ghee alone, it may be filtered into a clean utensil and consumed ranging from one to four tolas daily as per age and health.

2 consuming items, which leave parching effect and indulgence in excessive temper, makes a person peevish and obstinate. This is also called *sirāṛ* in Punjabi.

ਸਿਰਤਾ [*sir-ṛa*], **ਸਿਰਤੀ** [*sir-ṛi*] *adj* who has lost mental balance; demented; reckless; insane. 2 obstinate. obdurate.

ਸਿਰਾ [*sira*] *n* edge, side. "duhā sirīā ka khaṣam apī."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 on the head. "sabat suratī dastar sirā."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *Skr* **सिरा** a stream. 4 a nerve, a blood-vessel. **ਸਿਰਾ** too is a Sanskrit word.

ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ [*sirauna*] *v* to cool down, get cold. "gāi pavak sirāi."—*ramav*. 2 to pass, to elapse.

ਸਿਰਾਇ [*sirai*] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. 2 on the head. "nīd poṭ sirāi."—*maru m 5*. 3 See **ਸਰਾਇ**.

ਸਿਰਾਇਓ [*siraio*], **ਸਿਰਾਇਆ** [*siraia*], **ਸਿਰਾਈ** [*sirai*] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ** cooled. 2 already passed.

ਸਿਰਾਹੁ [*sirahu*] over the head. "kalu nā mīṭe sirahu."—*sri a m 1*.

ਸਿਰਾਜ [*siraj*] See **ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ**. "gāṛ siraj ko raj kāmave."—*cārītr 282*.

ਸਿਰਾਜੀ [*siraji*] *adj* of **ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ** "su taji siraji."

—*kalki*. 2 *A* **سیرا** clean. 3 bright.

ਸਿਰਾਤ [*sirat*] passing, transient. See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. "jānām sirat hē."—*jeja m 9*. 2 *A* **سراط** *n* a highway, a road. 3 As per Muslim belief, a bridge over the hellish fire. It is believed to be thinner than a hair and sharper than the edge of a sword. On both sides, it has barbs which do not let one go right or left. The virtuous pass over it easily and the vicious fall into the infernal fire. The Muslims took the idea of this bridge from the Parsis who believed in a bridge named "cinvat peretu" to exist in the other world. The Jews also believe in the infernal bridge. See **ਪਰਸਲਾਤ**.

ਸਿਰਾਤੁਲਮੁਸਤਕੀਮ [*siratulmusatkim*] *A* **المراط المستقیم** a straight path, a direct road.

ਸਿਰਾਧ [*siradh*] See **ਸਰਾਧ**. "jivāt pitār nā mane kou lue siradh kārāhi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਸਿਰਾਨਾ [*sirana*], **ਸਿਰਾਨੀ** [*sirani*], **ਸਿਰਾਨੇ** [*sirano*] past tense of **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**; spent, passed. "āmāl sirano lekha dena."—*suhi kabir*. "birtha aūdh sirani."—*sor m 9*. 2 became cool.

ਸਿਰਾਯਾ [*sirayā*] See **ਸਰਾਇਰਾ**.

ਸਿਰਾਰ [*sirar*] See **ਸਰਾਰ**. "ya khudai! kya bhāyo sirar."—*NP*.

ਸਿਰਾਰੀ [*sirari*] **शिरारिका** a tree of the family of acacia sirissa which grows at wet places and is also called *dhadhon*. In the Vedic scriptures, it is believed to cure diseases like leprosy, piles etc. "sriphal tal sirari tāhā."—*cārītr 256*.

ਸਿਰਾਵਨ [*siravān*] *v* to become cool. "jis ko dekh siravāt nen."—*GPS*. 2 to elapse, pass. "birtha jānām sirave."—*gāu m 9*.

ਸਿਰਿ [*siri*] *n* creation, universe. "jini sirī saji tini phuni goi."—*asa m 1*. 2 *adv* on the head. "sirī lāga jāmdādu."—*var jet*. "purīā khādā sirī kare ik perī dhīae."—*m 1 var sar*. 'If one, holding cities and regions on his head, while standing on one foot, is meditates.' 3 on, upon. 4 having created. See

ਸਿਰਿ. 5 *adj* chief, supreme. "sābhna upava siri upau he."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 6 *Skt* ਸਿਰਿ *n* a sword. 7 an arrow. 8 a moth.

ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriū], ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriū], ਸਿਰਿਅ [siriā]
See ਸਿਰਜਣ. "sātigur pramāṇ bīdhne siriū."
—*sāveye m 4 ke*. 'The Creator has created
Guru Ramdas matching Satguru Amardev.'
"jini siriā sābhukot."—*sri m 5 vānjara*.

ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ [siri siri] per head. 2 to every creature.
"siri siri rijaku sābahe thakur."
—*sūdaru*.

ਸਿਰਿਕਾਰ [sirīkar] See ਸਿਰਕਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ [siribharu] burden on the head.
"asākh nīdāk siri kār-hi bharu."—*jāpu*.

ਸਿਰੀ [siri] created, made, designed. "lakh
cāurasih jini siri."—*sri m 3*. 2 a bier to carry
the dead body (to the crematorium). "januk
mrīṭak siri pār sohe."—*cārītr 139*. 3 a small
head; the head of a goat etc. or of a corpse.
4 *Skt* श्री adulation. 5 rejoicing. "siri guru
sahib sābh upari kārī kṛipā."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. 6 a plume that adds to grace. "sir pār
kācān siri sāvari."—*kṛisān*.

ਸਿਰੀਸ [siris] *Skt* शिरस्थ *adj* anything on the head;
a plume; a coronet. decorative band etc.
"siris sis sobhīyā."—*gyan*. 2 See ਸਰੀਹ. 3 See
ਸ਼੍ਰੀਸ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [sirisahib] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਪ [sirisap], ਸਿਰੀਸਾਫ [sirisaph] the name
of thin muslin woven in Dacca in days gone
by. At one stage, such muslin was also made
at Samana — a town in the Patiala state.

ਸਿਰੀਧਰ [siridhar] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਧਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨਗਰ [sirinagar] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨੀ [sirini] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨੀ. "sābh ko drisṭi
sirini ave."—*cārītr 84*.

ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗ [sirirag] *Skt* श्रीराग the name of this
rag (sound pattern) is only ਸ਼੍ਰੀ but suppletive
ਰਾਗ has been redundantly attached to it. It is
a complete rag in 'purbi thāt'. In the ascent,

it comprises five notes while there are seven
notes in the descent. gādhār and dhēvāt are
barred in the ascent. The rīṣābh (second note)
is decursive and pancham (the fifth note) is
supplementary. rīṣābh and dhēvāt are soft
sounds. The middle note is sharp and the
remaining notes are pure.

ascending — sā, rā, mī, pā, nā, sā.

descending — sā, nā, dhā, pā, mī, gā, rā, sā.

Afternoon is the time to sing it.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Sri rag is the first
rag. Ragmala starts with it. "ragā vic siri
rag he."—*var sri m 3*.

"ragān me siri rag parās pākhan he."—*BGK*.

ਸਿਰੀ ਰੰਗ [siri rāṅ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰੰਗ.

ਸਿਰੁ [siru] See ਸਿਰ. "siru dhārī tāli gālī meri
au."—*sāva m 1*.

ਸਿਰੇ [sire] See ਸਿਰਾ. "dovē sire sātiguru
nībēre."—*maru m 1*. i.e. 'birth and death.'
2 created, generated. See ਸਿਰਜਣ. "brāhma
bīṣān sire tē āgānāt."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਰੇਸਟ [siresaṭ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ.

ਸਿਰੇਸਿਰਿ [siresiri] per head; to every creature.
See ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ [sirepau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ. 2 a gurdwara
in the royal palace of Nabha where the robe
bestowed by Guru Gobind Singh on Bhai
Tiloka and Rama¹ is preserved. Other articles
of the Guru are also there, for details of which
see ਨਾਭਾ.

ਸਿਰੇਵਨ [sirevān] See ਸਰੋਵਨ.

ਸਿਰੋਹ [siroh] short form of ਸਿਰੋਹੁ; hair. "kāhū
siroh pēṭṭiā."—*VN*.

ਸਿਰੋਹੀ [sirohi] In Rajputana, Deora, a branch
of Chauhan dynasty ruled a state, the capital
of which was Sirohi. It was founded by Rao
Sainmal around the year 1425 and is 16
miles to the north west of Pindvara railway
station of Malva Rajputana. 2 a type of

¹Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

sword made at Sirohi, which has a very sharp cutting edge. Sirohi is moulded by sandwiching raw iron between two steel or hard iron sheets. So sirohi does not get brittle. "sāg sirohi sēph əsɪ tɪr tʊpək tərvar."—*sənama*. See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਿਰੋਜ [sɪroj] *Skt* शिरोज *n* hair, which grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੋਪਾ [sɪropa], ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ [sɪropau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ and ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰੋਮਣਿ [sɪroməɳɪ] *Skt* शिरोमणि a jewel that is worn on the head; a pearl of the crown or the coronet. 2 *adj* chief, supreme. 3 excellent, outstanding. "namu sɪroməɳɪ sərəb mē."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਿਰੋਰੁਹ [sɪroruh] *Skt* शिरोरुह *n* hair that grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੰ [sɪrə] *adj* the Creator, maker. "bhua bhəjən gəjən adɪ sɪrə."—*əkal*. 'one who humbles the demons damaging the earth and is eternally dominant.'

ਸਿਰੰਦ [sɪrəd] See ਸਰਹੰਦ.

ਸਿਰੰਦਾ [sɪrəda] *adj* the Creator, maker. "dhānu sɪrəda sɛa patɪsahu."—*vəɖ m 1 əlahɳia*. 2 See ਸਰੰਦਾ.

ਸਿਲ [sɪl] *Skt* शिल *n* grains fallen in the field during harvesting. Per the scriptures, it is good for the ascetic to eat this grain. See *mānu Ch 10, § 112*. "sɪl jogu əluɳi cəɳi."—*var ram 3*. 'The tasteless stone of Bhagtiyog needs tasting; one who abandons all relishes cherishes it'. See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ. 2 *Skt* शिला stone. "sɪl pujsɪ bəgulsəmadhə."—*var asa*. 3 bhujəgma nerve which has stopped the passage of sukhmana like a rock. "tɪh sɪl upəɪ khɪɪki əv."—*bher kəbir*.

ਸਿਲਸਿਤ [sɪlsɪt] *Skt* शिल-अशित *adj* (one) who lives on grains fallen in the field. "sɪlsɪt prəbɪn."—*clatt*. 2 See ਸਿਲਸਿਤ.

ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ [sɪlsɪla] *A* سلسله *n* a chain, sequence.

2 a serial order. 3 a dynasty; a generation. 4 a class; a row, a line.

ਸਿਲਹ [sɪləh] *A* سلاح *n* a weapon. "səc rəkhvala sɪləh səjoa."—*BG*.

ਸਿਲਹਖਾਨਾ [sɪləhkhana] *P* سلهخانه *n* a store for keeping weapons; armoury.

ਸਿਲਹਟ [sɪlhət] the name of a district of Assam and its capital, situated on the bank of river Surma. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here during his missionary sojourn. A gurdwara is also to be found there.

ਸਿਲਕ [sɪlək] *A* سلك *n* a chain. 2 a cord. "jɪsu prəsadɪ maɪa sɪlək kaɳi."—*gəv m 5*. "kaɳɪ sɪlək prəbhu seva laɪa."—*majh m 5*.

ਸਿਲਕੋਟ [sɪlkoɳ] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ. "pɪr sɪlkoɳ nam jɪs kera."—*NP*.

ਸਿਲਪ [sɪləp] *Skt* शिल्प *n* training in painting etc. 2 craft. 3 handicraft.

ਸਿਲਪਕਾਰ [sɪləpkar], ਸਿਲਪੀ [sɪlpi] *Skt* शिल्पकारिन्-शिल्पिन् *adj* a painter. 2 a craftsman. "sɪlpɪkar səvar-hɪ jəhā."—*GPS*.

ਸਿਲਬਿਰਤਿ [sɪlbɪrətɪ], ਸਿਲਵਿਤਿ [sɪlvɪtɪ] *Skt* शिलवृत्ति *n* one who lives on picked grains fallen in the fields. See ਸਿਲ.

ਸਿਲਾ [sɪla] *Skt* शिल grains fallen in the field. See ਸਿਲ. 2 ਸਿਲਾ *n* a stone; a rock. "pujɪ sɪla tɪrəth bəvəsa."—*dhana ə m 1*. 3 ਸਸਤੁ See ਸਿਲਹ "ɪkk səvarən sɪla səjoa."—*BG*. "səbe sur leke sɪla saj səjyo."—*VN*. 4 *A* اجر a reward; a bounty. 5 a meeting, union.

ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ [sɪla əluɳi] See ਸਿਲ 1 unsalted grains picked from the field. First, food prepared from grains gathered from the field is of variegated type. Secondly, if it does not have a twinge of salt, it can't be relished. It means 'bereft of all tastes.'

ਸਿਲਾਈ [sɪlai] *n* stitching. 2 wage for stitching. ਸਿਲਸਿਤ [sɪlasɪt] *adj* sharpened by rubbing on the stone. "bəkhe sər suddh sɪla sɪtyə."—*nərsɪgh*.

ਸਿਲਾ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ [sila śrī cāṇ ji di] There is a rock on the bank of Eravati (Ravi) stream near the town Chamba (a hilly capital). Shri Chand is said to have crossed the stream sitting on it. This event took place on 15th Assu, Sammat 1669. It is said that nobody saw Baba Shri Chand thereafter.

Pilgrims go to visit this rock. See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਲਾਹ [silah] See ਸਿਲਹ. "kāt-hu sipahi hveke sadhāt silahan ko."—*akal*.

ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ [silajit] *Sk* शिलाजितु *n* a shellac of a stone; a liquid oozing out of a rock due to sun-heat, which is used in many medicines; a rock exudation. Its effect is parching and dry. According to Ayurved, it is believed to cure diseases like stomach-worms, swelling, consumption, epilepsy, jaundice etc. It cures maladies like gout, dropsy, asthma etc. besides energising the muscles.

ਸਿਲਾਤ [silat] See ਸਿਲਾਤ.

ਸਿਲਾਬ [silab] *P* سيلاب *n* flood of water; a river in spate. 2 moisture, dampness, wetness.

ਸਿਲੀਪਟ [silipad] See ਫੀਲਪਾਟ.

ਸਿਲੀਮੁਖ [silimukh] *Sk* शिलीमुख *n* a black buzzing bee that has a sting. "silimukh sikkh mān sārābh anād det."—*NP*. 2 an arrow with a sharp point. "gyan ko khārāg dhār jugatī kaman kar, nanha drisṭāt lin silimukh dhariya."—*NP*.

ਸਿਲੁਖ [silukh] See ਸੈਲੁਖ.

ਸਿਲੋਚਨ [silocan] who is three eyed; Shiv. See ਸਿ 4.

ਸਿਲੋਚ [siloch], ਸਿਲੋਚਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [silochvriti] *Sk* शिलोच *n* the act of garnering grains fallen in the field. See ਉੱਛ ਖਿਤਿ, ਸਿਲ and ਸਿਲਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸਿੱਲੀ [silli] a caste of Khatri.

ਸਿਵ [siv] *Sk* सिव *n* comfort. 2 salvation. 3 Mahadev, husband of Parvati. "siv siv karte jo nār dhiave."—*gūḍ namdev*. 4 water. 5 rock salt. 6 gum of a pine tree. 7 sand.

8 mercury. 9 tranquillity. "ape siv vartānu ātārī."—*maru solāhe m* 5. 10 the supreme Creator of the universe "jāhī dekha tāhī rāvīrāhe siv sakti ka mel."—*sri m* 1. 11 self-realisation. 12 Brahma. See ਮਹੇਸ਼. 13 numeral eleven, because 11 Shivs are accredited. 14 an attribute. 15 the word siva has also been used at one place for the funeral pyre: "tānik āgānī ke siv bhāe."—*cārītr* 91. See ਸਿਵਾ 9. 16 *Sk* सिव् *vr* to sew, to stitch, to sow, to irrigate, to serve.

ਸਿਵਅਰਿ [sivārī] *n* an enemy of Shiv; whose enemy is Shiv, Kamdev.

ਸਿਵਸਕਤਿ [sivsakti], ਸਿਵਸਕਤੀ [sivsakti] Shiv, and his Shakti (power) Durga. 2 the Creator of the universe (kātar) and illusion (maya). 3 soul and ignorance. 4 tranquillity and craving. "siv sakti apī uparī karta ape hukam vartāe."—*anādu*. 5 the effect of quality. "cāḍan sāmip jese bās c bānaspāti, gūdh nīrgūdh siv sakti ke janiye."—*BGK*.

ਸਿਵਸਤ੍ਰੁ [sivsastru] See ਸਿਵਅਰਿ.

ਸਿਵਸਿਵ [sivsiv] part negation, prohibition, (a word denoting repentance and surprise). "siv siv! karat sāgal kar jor-hī."—*gāu m* 5.

ਸਿਵ ਸੱਕਰਾ ਮਹੇਸ਼ [siv sākra mahes] means eleven Rudars. "mele siv sākra mahes."—*bher kābir*. 2 See ਮਹੇਸ਼.

ਸਿਵਕ [sivak] See ਸੇਵਕ. "koī nā pāhuca sivak hāmāro."—*cārītr* 403. "sivkān ko sivgun sukh dio."—*cāpāi*.

ਸਿਵਕਾ [sivka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਵਕਾਈ [sivkai] *n* service, attendance, servitude. "lahyo pāmpāp kar sivkai."—*GPS*.

ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਪੁਰੀ [siv ki puri] *n* Kashi. 2 a religious assembly, a city of salvation. "siv ki puri bāse budhisaru."—*bher kābir*. 3 the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realization), according to the Yog belief. 4 a clean heart; pure

conscience.

ਸਿਵ ਕੈ ਬਾਣਿ [siv ke baṇi] with an arrow of Shiv. See ਸਿਵਬਾਣ.

ਸਿਵਕੰਠੀ [sivkāṭhi] *n* poison, which exists in the throat of Shiv.—*sānām*.

ਸਿਵਗੁਣ [sivgun] *n* qualities acquired as gift from God; noble qualities. See ਸਿਵਕ.

ਸਿਵਘਰ [sivghar] *n* a religious congregation. 2 spiritual preceptor. 3 enlightenment. 4 the penultimate stage of meditation.

ਸਿਵਘਰਿ [sivghari] in the abode of Shiv. "sivghari nid nā hoi."—*gujā m 3*.

ਸਿਵਜੋਤਿ [sivjoti] *n* the Creator of the universe, who glitters in the form of knowledge. "sivjoti kānho budhi pai."—*prabha m 1*. 2 enlightenment. "sākati gai bhram katiā sivjoti jagāia."—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ [sivdāyal], ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ [sivdial] See ਸਿਵਦਾਲ. 2 See ਰਧਾ ਸੁਮੀ.

ਸਿਵਦੂਤੀ [sivduti] *n* Durga; Bhawani; one who made Shiv a messenger to go to the demon Shumbh. "sivhi dut kar ute pāṭhava, sivduti tāte bhāyo nama."—*cāḍi 2*. For a detailed study of this legend, refer to Kalika Puran Chapter 6 and Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5 Chapter 28.

ਸਿਵਦੇਵ [sivdev] Shiv and other gods. "kāraṇpalah karhi sivdev."—*gḍḍ m 5*. 2 god of benediction.

ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ [sivdyal] an excellent poet, who added glory Maharaja Ranjit Singh's royal court. A sample of his poetry is as under :
celi cākṛ harī ki sāheli śakti vidhi hū ki
tārān triṣul ki si āri kārāt he,
jai yām ki si ke khilai māhāmīr ki si
śeṣ ki sikhai viṣ yāhi te dhārāt he,
kāhe śivdyal śri xalsa ji teri teg
biju ke prakaṣ si ākas pāsāt he,
tum lakhō dahe vah dahne rāhāt bāh
tum karo var vah par utrāt he.
gīlja ke mas mukh gidh le udāne jat

pret hū pāṭhanān ke peṭ pharē pāt pāt,
khet me khāvis khurāsān ko khār dhar
haḍ dāt tārē pārē nad hot khāt khāt,
kāhe śivdyal maharaj rānjit sīgh
kalika āsīḍ det lije vije jhāt jhāt,
dākini ७ sakini pīsacni āghani ghāni
lohu piḍ jogini gārē me hot gāt gāt.

ਸਿਵਦ੍ਰੁਮ [sivdrum] Shiv's favourite tree, wood-apple.

ਸਿਵਦ੍ਰੁਪਤ [sivdhatu] quick silver, mercury.

ਸਿਵਨਗਰ [sivnagar], ਸਿਵਨਗਰੀ [sivnagri] Kashi. 2 a stage of liberation. "siv nāgri māhi asān besān."—*asa m 1*.

ਸਿਵਨਯਨ [sivnayan] number denoting 3, because Shiv is said to have three eyes.

ਸਿਵਨਾਭ [sivnabh], ਸਿਵਨਾਭਿ [sivnabhi] according to the Janamsakhi, the king of Senhal (sāgla) island, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 according to the Purans, a Shivling of a special type and a Saligram.

ਸਿਵਨੇਤ੍ਰ [sivnetr] See ਸਿਵਨਯਨ.

ਸਿਵਪੁਰਿ [sivpuri], ਸਿਵਪੁਰੀ [sivpuri] Shiv's realm; Kailash (mountain) "sivpuri ka hoiga kala."—*gāu ā m 5*. 2 Kashi. "sāgāl jānām sivpuri gāvaia."—*gāu kabir 3* a stage of salvation. "so āudhuti sivpuri cārē."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 4 according to Yog belief, the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realisation).

ਸਿਵਬਾਣ [sivbaṇ] adj an unerring arrow; the arrow that does not miss its target. According to a Puranic legend an arrow shot from Pinak bow of Shiv never fails its target. "parbrāhām prābhū bhāe dātālā siv ke baṇi sir kātō."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. In this reference "sivbaṇ" denotes 'Guru Updesh'. 2 In Purans, "sivbaṇ" is the name of Vishnu, because Shiv had used Vishnu as an arrow to kill a demon named Tripura.

सिद्धांत [sivbar] *n* Shiv's child i.e. Ganesh. 2 Kartikay. 3 Machhendarnath. "nā vilokio sivbar."—*paras*.

सिद्धा [sivāya] *adj* who renders service, who worships. "suraj sivāya tahi kol ki bādai det."—*akal*.

सिद्ध [sivār] See सिद्धरु and सिद्धि.

सिद्धरु [sivrār] See सिद्धरु. "sivārīhu sirjēnharo."—*sohila*. "kru simri sivārīa nāhi jai."—*dhana m l*.

सिद्धरात्रि [sivrat], सिद्धरात्रि [sivratī], सिद्धरात्रि [sivratī] According to the Purans, it is the auspicious night of Shiv's dear Durga; 14th day of dark half of the lunar month Phagun. Those who revere Shiv as the chief god celebrate this day as a festival. "mela sun sivrat da baba acal vāle ai."—*BG* See अचल वटाल.

सिद्धराम [sivram] son of Ram Narayan Vedi, father of Baba Kalu, husband of Mata Banarsi and grandfather of Guru Nanak Dev. It is told that this saintly person was born in Sammat 1475 (Bikrami).

सिद्धि [sivārī] recalling to mind, remembering. "soi purākhu sivārī saca."—*sāveye m 3 ke*.

सिद्धि [sivlīg] *n* a symbol of Shiv, shaped like a penis. Shaivs (devotees of Shiv) worship it as the embodiment of Shiv. See दुआदस सिला and लिंग.

सिद्धलोक [sivlok] *n* Kailash. 2 a religious assembly.

सिद्धवाहन [siv-vahān] Shiv's carrier, the bull.

सिद्धा [siva] *Skt* सिद्धा *n* wife of Shiv, Durga; Parvati. "dhār dhān mēn siva ko tēki puri kelas."—*cāḍi l*. 2 Shakti (power) of the supreme. See सिद्ध. "deh siva vār mōhi ābe."—*cāḍi l*. 3 green grass. 4 she-jackal. "siva āsiva pukarēt bhāi."—*GPS*. 5 turmeric. 6 salvation. 7 myrobalan fruit. 8 *adj* comfort giving. 9 *Pkt* *n* a funeral pyre. 10 *A* *adv* without.

सिद्धा [sivār] See सिद्धा 10.

सिद्धा सकति सैबाद [siva sākati sēbad] *n* Tantar; the occult science of charms and incantations. This scripture is a collection of discussions between Durga and Shiv. "siva sākati sēbadā, mēn choḍi choḍi sēgal bhedā."—*gṛṇḍ namdev*.

सिद्धान्ति [sivaji] a luminary of the Maratha (Maharashtra's) clan, son of Jijabai and Shahji Bhonsle. He was born in Shivner fort (near Pune) in 1627 AD. His father was a fervent devotee of Shiva (Durga). Therefore, he named his son Shivaji. Shivaji was taught Hindu religion by his mother and a Brahmin named Ataleek Jado Ji. His mentor was Mahatma Samrath Ramdas, who inspired him to unify the Maratha community and protect their religion.

Shivaji raised his power so much, that he was considered a king of the Maratha nation. He realized *khiraj* (tribute) from Bijapur and Golconda. Once, he recognized the suzerainty of Aurangzeb, but when he visited Delhi's royal court, he was maltreated. He felt upset but the emperor imprisoned him. However on the pretext of distributing food to the Brahmins of Mathura, he placed himself in a big basket of sweets and escaped. Thus he became a foe of the Mughal empire, and he always defied it. By wearing a royal crown, Shivaji arranged a big ceremonious assemblage in "Raigarh" in 1674 AD. This great warrior left for his heavenly abode on 5th April, 1680 after a brief illness. The sword of Shivaji was called Bhawani and he always kept it with him.

This Maharaja was a patriot and religious devotee. It was his standing order that even during war nobody should harm the enemy's religious places, scriptures and women.

Bhushan was a unique poet to sing of valour. Even a coward's hand was automatically raised towards his moustache after listening to his poetry. He added glory to Shivaji's royal court. In his poetic works he used 'Shivraj' epithet for Shivaji, such as:

idr jim jēbh pār barav su ābh pār
ravan sādābh pār rāghukulraj hē,
pon varivah pār śābhū rātinah pār
jyō sāhsrāvahu pār ram dvīraj hē,
dava drum dād pār cita mrig jhūd pār
bhuṣaṇ viṭūḍī pār jese mrigraj hē,
tej tam ās pār kanh jim kās pār
tyō mālecchvās pār śer śivraj hē.

Shivaji's son Sambha Ji was a drunkard and weakling. Therefore, he failed to expand his father's empire. Similarly Sambha Ji's son Sahoo Ji was devoid of the qualities of his grandfather. Now the state of Kohlapur is reminiscent of Shivaji's dynasty.

सिद्धिपुत्र [śivapriy] he-goat, which is very dear to the goddess. See **बकरा** 1. 2 Shiv, Mahadev.

सिवार [sivar], **सिवल** [sival] See **सिवल**.

सिवलज [sivalaj], **सिवला** [sivala] n Shiv's abode. Temple of Shiv.

सिवि [sivi] by Shiv (Kartar) "sivi sākati mītaia."—*gāu* m 3. 'erased the illusion.' 2 *Skt* शिवि, son of Ushinar, king of Gandhar. In the Mahabharat, there is a mention of his mercy and charity that Indar and Agni disguised as a hawk and a pigeon approached Shivi. The pigeon hid himself in the king's lap. The hawk asked him to return his prey, because he was dying of hunger. The king considered it a sin to return some one, who had come to seek shelter and asked the hawk to accept other flesh. The hawk said. "You may give your own flesh equal to the weight of the pigeon."

¹शिवि (Shivi) is also correct.

The king placed the pigeon on the weighing scale and put his own flesh on the other side. But the pigeon proved to be heavy. Ultimately, the Raja jumped upon the weighing scale. Then Indar and Agni disappeared from there happily.²

There is another mythological tale that Vishnu, disguised as a hungry Brahmin, came to the king. The king tried to serve him food. But the Brahmin told that he would eat only the meat of his son. The king did as desired. When the meat was ready, the Brahmin said, "You take it before me." When the king began to eat, Vishnu appeared there. He blessed the king and made his son Vrihadgarabh alive again.

सिविका [śivika] *Skt* n a comfortable vehicle, the palanquin. "sivika dōle tājkar nana."—*NP*.

सिविर [śivir] *Skt* n a dwelling; an abode; a halting place. "kitik divās kino sivar."—*NP*. 2 a camp; a cantonment.

सिवी [sivi] See **सिवि**. 2 Shiv's power, pertaining to Shiv; Durga. "sivi vasvi."—*cāḍī* 2.

सिवुम [sivum] See **सिजम**.

सिवै [sive] may use. "tārūṇī bhatar urjhi pir-hi sive."—*asa chāt* m 5. 2 to Shiv.

सिवेया [siveya] See **सिवेया**.

सिरी [siri], **सिरी** [siri] n a ladder-shaped bier, used for carrying the dead. "tāhā siri pār sāv ik dekha."—*NP*.

मी [si] past tense of **देखा**; was. "astami thiti gobid jānma si."—*bher* m 5. 2 indicative of future tense. "na janakia karsi piv."—*suhi kabir*. 3 adj similar to, like. "teg bahadur si kriya kari nā kin hū an."—*VN*. "lāka sa koṭ sāmūd si khai."—*asa kabir*. 4 n short form for **सिंह**. "aṅgaṇ sīgh aru acal si."—*krisan*. "tāk jhujh sīgh ko khāṅg si."—*krisan*. 5 part word

²See **सिरी**.

denoting pain. "sis dia pər si nā ucī."—*VN*. 6 *n* short for ਸੀਤਾ. "sia lē sies ae."—*ramav*. 7 the furrow of a plough. See ਸਤ ਸੀ. 8 In *Ramavtar*, the writer has written ਸੀ in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ "si əsuradən ke kərko jən ek-hī ban bikhē tən cakhyo."—617. 9 *Dg* fear, dread. 10 *P* ੯ thirty. 11 *P* ੯ a bank, shore. "bhar pəre nahī si pəg dhare."—*cəritr* 1. 'did not step out of the battlefield in spite of the pressure of war.' 12 *Skt* शी *vr* to sleep, take rest, halt.

ਸੀਉ [siu] *n* a limit; an extent. 2 *Shiv*. "ihu mən sakti kī ihu mən siu."—*gəu bəvən kəbir*. 3 the supreme God. "əcarəju bhāia jiv te siu."—*gəu thiti kəbir*.

ਸੀਓ [sio] *adj* stitched, sewn. 2 a past tense indicator; was. "jəb kəchu nā sio tēb kīya karta."—*suhi m* 5.

ਸੀਓਕੇ [sioke] See ਫੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਸੀਅ [sia] *n* Sita, daughter of Janak. "name ke suami sia bəhori."—*sor namdev*.

ਸੀਅਉ [siau] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. "khītha ihu mən siu apna."—*ram kəbir*.

ਸੀਅਹ [siah] *A* شیخ an obedient follower. Those Muslims, who are followers of Ali, son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad, are called Shia. They assume that Ali is the real caliph, and the former califs are not the successors of Hazrat Muhammad. Sunni Muslims call the Shia clan, Rafzi, which means a deserter and the followers, deserters of truth. Shia Muslims prepare Tazias (model of the tomb) in memory of the revered Hussain during the Muharram and observe mourning. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੀਅਰਾ [siara] *adj* cold.

ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ [siarana] *v* to become cold. 2 *adj* cooled/cool down.

ਸੀਅਲਾ [siała] *adj* cold. "əgg tətī jəl siała."—*BG*.

ਸੀਆ [sia] Sita, daughter of Janak. "sia jīt ano, hāno sərəb dano."—*ramav*. 2 See ਸੀਅਰਾ.

ਸੀਆਰ [siar] *n* ਸੀਤਾ-ਆਰ a furrow drawn by the tip of a plough. "kāhū kāhū kadhya siara, jīto bij dīy səbh vīstara."—*NP*. 2 See ਸੀਆਰ. ਸੀਆਲ [sial], ਸੀਆਲਾ [siała] *n* cold season, winter, the season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "siale sohōdia pīr gālī bahīā."—*asa fərid*.

ਸੀਏਸ [sies] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita. See ਸੀ 6.

ਸੀਸ [sis] *Skt* शीर्ष *n* head. 2 short form of ਆਸੀਸ. "de dīj sis cəlyo utko."—*krisən*. 3 *Skt* सीस lead, a base metal.

ਸੀਸ ਅਕਾਸਿ [sis akasī] head raised towards the sky i.e. holding (one's) head high, not bowing down towards the earth on account of a discomfiture of misdeeds. "jəu gurdev tē sisu akasī."—*bher namdev*.

ਸੀਸਗੰਜ [sisgāj] a sacred place relating to the ninth Sikh Guru, situated in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, where the supreme master laid down his life on Magh Sudi (light half of lunar month) 5th Sammat 1732 for the protection of the distressed Indians. This gurdwara was built by Sardar Baghel Singh in Sammat 1847. Afterwards, the Muslims constructed a mosque in its vicinity. At last Raja Saroop Singh of Jind state acquired the land from the government at the end of the 1914 revolt and raised the gurdwara and donated an estate to it. See ਦਿੱਲੀ. 2 See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ 3. 3 See ਅੰਬਾਲਾ ਨੰ 5.

ਸੀਸਤਾਨ [sistan] *P* سیستان *Skt* शकस्थान a country situated to the east of Persia and on the western border of Baluchistan. ਸੀ-ਸਤਾਨ See ਸਕ 2.

ਸੀਸਦ [sisəd] *adj* who offers his head. 2 *P* ੯ three hundred.

ਸੀਸਧਰਣ [sisdharən], ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ [sisdharənī] *n* Shiv, whose hand was stuck with the skull of Brahma. "gotəm narī umapəti suami,

sisdharanī sahās bhāg gami.”—*jet ravidas*. The recast text goes like this. “sisdharanī umapātī suami. gotām nari gami sahās bhāg.” The Puranic legend is: Having seen Brahma ridden with sexual urge, Shiv cut off his head with his own nail, which got stuck up with his hand See ਕਪਾਲਮੋਚਨ. For committing adultery with rishi Gautam’s wife, Ahlyā, Indar got a thousand vulvas (planted) on his body. See ਅਹਲਿਆ.

ਸੀਸਫੁਲ [sisphul] *n* an ornament shaped like a flower which is worn by women on their heads.

ਸੀਸਮ [sisam] See ਸਿੰਸਪਾ.

ਸੀਸਮਹਲ [sismahāl] a palace, decorated with mirrors. “man-hu sismahāl ke bic su muratī ek anek ki jhāl”—*cāḍī* 1. 2 that place in Kiratpur where the marriage of Guru Har Rai was performed. Then there existed a glass-house. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ and ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

ਸੀਸਾ [sisa] *n* lead. 2 *P* شیشه glass. 3 a looking glass; a mirror. 4 a bottle. “sise sarab kī phul gulab.”—*cārītr* 220.

ਸੀਸਿ [sisi] of the head. “sisi nivaie kra thie?”—*var asa*. 2 in the head. 3 on the head. 4 on account of the head; from the head.

ਸੀਸੁ [sisu] See ਸੀਸ. “sisu vādhe kārī besānu dije.”—*vād m* 1.

ਸੀਸੁਅਕਾਸਿ [sisu-akasi] See ਸੀਸਅਕਾਸਿ.

ਸੀਹ [sih], **ਸੀਹ** [sih] *n* a lion, tiger. “siha baja cārga kuhia.”—*var majh m* 1. 2 part a word that expresses pain. “sih nā mukh te nek ucari.”—*cārītr* 95.

ਸੀਹਾਣ [sih-aṇ] *n* the smell of a lion. When animals smell a lion, they do not come nearby. “bāde te ave sih-aṇ.”—*PPP*. ‘Enemies get the smell of a lion from their opponents.’

ਸੀਹਣ [sihāṇ] *n* lioness, tigress.

ਸੀਹਣ ਸਾਰ ਦੀ [sihāṇ sar di] *n* sword, dagger, scimitar; a lioness/tigress of steel. “devi dasat

nācai sihāṇ sar di.”—*cāḍī* 3.

ਸੀਹਰਫੀ [siharphi] See ਸਿਹਰਫੀ.

ਸੀਹਾਂ [sihā] *n* a devoted Sikh of Nanak Dev, whose brother was Gajjan. 2 a resident of Khadoor, who belonged to Uppal khatri subcaste and became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. He also served Guru Amar Das. See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਰਾਰੀ. 3 a masand/messenger of Dheermal Sodhi, who tried to kill Guru Tegh Bahadur at Bakala with his gun. Makhan Shah awarded him a heavy punishment. “sihā nam tisi ko ahe, guru sō droh kārēt nī rāhe.”—*GPS*. 4 *adj* like a lion. looking like a tiger/lion, e.g. ਸੀਹਾਂ ਕੁੱਤਾ.

ਸੀਹੁ [sihu] lion. See ਸੀਹ. “sakta sihu mare pe vāge.”—*asa m* 1.

ਸੀਕ [sik] See ਸੀਖ 1.

ਸੀਕਰ [sikar] *Skt* ਸੀਕਰ *n* drops of water. “srām sikar anan pe jīh ke.”—*NP*. 2 dew. 3 wind, air. 4 tiny drops of rain, drizzle.

ਸੀਕਾ [sika] *P* 𑂔 the seal of a state embedded on coin. “lakhīmi ketak gāni nā jāie gāni nā sākau sika.”—*gujā m* 5. ‘Leave aside counting the wealth of your treasury, it is impossible even to assess how many types of coins are there.’ See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸੀਖ [sikh] *P* 𑂔 *n* an iron rod. “jānu hāvai sikh nāl bīnh bāre utare.”—*cāḍī* 3. 2 a straw; a matchstick. 3 *Skt* सिखा a sermon, teaching, precept. “sace gur kī saci sikh.”—*gāu m* 1.

ਸੀਖਕ [sikhak] *adj* ਸਿਖਕ who teaches. “sābh ke sikhak ravār aḥō.”—*GPS*.

ਸੀਖਚਾ [sikhca] *P* 𑂔 *n* a nail. 2 a straight sword. “dhop sikhce cāk kārare.”—*GPS*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੀਖਣਾ [sikhṇa], **ਸੀਖਨਾ** [sikhna] *v* to light the wick of an earthen lamp with a stick. 2 to instigate. 3 to learn, acquire knowledge.

ਸੀਖ ਪਾ [sikh pa], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਉ** [sikh pau], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਲ** [sikh pal] (for a horse) to stand erect on its hind legs by raising both the front legs.

ਸੀਖਿਆ [sikhia], ਸੀਖਣਾ [sikhya] See ਸਿਕਾ.

ਸੀਂਗ [sīg] See ਸਿੰਗ. "bhesar mathe sīg go."—*ṭoḍi namdev*.

ਸੀਗਰੀਆ [sigria] adj adorned, embellished. "təu me saɹɪ sigria."—*sar m 5*.

ਸੀਗਾ [siga] he was there. 2 *A* مِغ the act of melting. 3 in grammar a sign denoting the verb form of a word.

ਸੀਗਾਰ [sigar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. "sigar mīṭhrəs bhog bhojən."—*gəu chāt m 1*.

ਸੀਗਾਰਣਾ [sigarṇa] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ.

ਸੀਖਰ [sighar], ਸੀਖਰੁ [sigharu], ਸੀਖੁ [sighr] *Skt* ਸੀਖੁ adv at once, soon, forthwith. "sigharu karaju lehu savari."—*gəu m 5*. 2 *n* wind, air.

ਸੀਖਰਾ [sighrā] *Skt* ਸੀਖਰਾ *n* promptness, swiftness.

ਸੀਭ [siṅ] *n* horn. "binu simrən jese siṅ chātara."—*gəu ə m 5*. 'one who breaks other's head and suffers as do a ram's horns'.

ਸੀਚਨ [sicən], ਸੀਚਨਾ [sicəna] *Skt* ਸੀਚਨ *n* the act of sprinkling. 2 watering. 3 *Skt* ਸੀਚਨ collecting, accumulating, storage. "jese madhu makhi sic sic ke ikatr kare."—*BGK*.

ਸੀਚਨਾ [sicana] *P* سِيحَن *Skt* ਸੀਚਨ bird of prey, bigger than a falcon and smaller than a hawk, which has a red head. "sicane jru pākha."—*sri ə m 1*. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸੀਚਤ [sichat], ਸੀਚਿਤ [sichit] See ਸਿਚਿਤ. "sichat hē kəhar jis lage."—*GPS*. 'skilled water carriers.'

ਸੀਝਨਾ [sihna] See ਸਿਝਣਾ. "khoṭ nə siṅhsī kaɪ."—*sri m 1*. "ōdhu əḡiṇi kade nə siṅhe."—*gəu m 3*.

ਸੀਡ [siḍ] *Pkt* *n* the amount of a bet. 2 a reward of bet/stake. 3 a pledge, vow. "bəd-hi siḍ it ut ko dhai."—*GPS*.

ਸੀਢ [siḍh] *Skt* ਸੀਢਨ *n* snout. "mukh me thuk siḍh bəhu nasa."—*NP*.

ਸੀਢੀ [siḍhi] *n* a ladder, staircase. "loṭh pe loṭh gəi pər yō su mənō surlok ki siḍhi bənai."

—*cāḍi 1*. 2 a ladder like funeral bier to carry a dead body. ਸਵ-ਊਢਿ.

ਸੀਤ [sit] *Skt* ਸਤੁਤ adj stitched, threaded. "sāḡi cārāṅkəmaḷ mən sit."—*nəṭ m 5 pāṭal*. 2 *Skt* ਸੀਤ *n* water. 3 snow. 4 a shrub for making wood combs. 5 a margosa tree. 6 camphor. 7 winter. 8 frost. "brapət usən nə sit."—*maru m 5*. 9 adj cold. "sit mād sugādh cālro sārəb than səman."—*maru ə m 5*. 10 lazy, lethargic. 11 impotent.

ਸੀਤਕਰ [sitkər] *n* the moon with its cool rays. 2 adj which cools. "sitkər jese sitkər so viṣagəni te."—*NP*. 'having moon-like coolness to ward off sensuality.'

ਸੀਤ ਜੁਰ [sitjvər] fever with shivering. See ਤਾਪ (c)

ਸੀਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [sitprasad] adj stale. 2 *n* left-over food by a guru (preceptor) or a devta (god). "tere sātā da te tusaḍi rəsna da sitprasad sātā nū prapət hora he."—*bhāḡtavli*.

ਸੀਤਮੁ [sitamu] *Skt* सूतम् was sewn; stitched; was threaded. "sah cārni meḍa hiāra sitamu."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੀਤਰ [sitər] See ਸੀਤਲ. "pavək bhāi sitər."—*rudr*.

ਸੀਤ ਰੁਤ [sit rut] *Skt* शीतऋतु *n* winter; season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "nəhi sitlā sit ruten."—*sahas m 5*. autumn.

ਸੀਤਲ [sitāl] adj cool. "sitāl hārī hārī namu."—*asa m 5*. 2 *n* the moon. 3 sandal, camphor. 4 a pearl. 5 ਸੀਤਲ ਜਲ irrigated water (short for ਜਲ ਸੀਤਲ) "maru te sitālu kare."—*maru m 3*. 'The barren land was turned into irrigated land.'

ਸੀਤਲ ਕੁੰਡ [sitāl kūḍ] See ਰਾਜਗਿਰਿ.

ਸੀਤਲਤਾ [sitālta] cold; weather; winter; frost.

ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟਿਕਕਾ [sitāl paṭik-ka], ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟੀ [sitāl paṭi] a kind of soft grass grown in Bengal and Assam and the mat made of it, which is very smooth and tender. "sitāl paṭik-ka bichvai."

-*krisən*. Some ignorant scribe has written *bichṭai* instead of *bichvai*.

ਸੀਤਲਾ [sitla] *adj* cool, unperturbed. "sitla sukh sāṭi murāṭi simāri simāri nit dhīai." -*kan m* 5. 2 *Skt* शीतला *n* According to the Hindu belief, it is the goddess of smallpox. She is of golden hue, rides on a donkey, has a broom in her hand, a winnowing basket on her forehead and wears a red dress.

When children suffer from smallpox, Sitla is worshipped to protect them from its evil effect. The donkey is served with grain and the patient is called Mata Rani da khota. (donkey of mother goddess). Sitla is also called Masani Devi. A special day for her worship is 8th day of the dark half of Chet month. 3 Masurika, *P* محرق *E* smallpox. cecak. It is mainly caused by germs of a particular type. They spread in the body and cause high fever and pimples to flare up. During the three-four days of fever, pimples appear. Then they fill with water, which turns into pus. On the tenth or eleventh day the pimples wither and on the twentieth, their crusts also vanish away.

It is contagious disease. The best cure of it is vaccination, called ਲੋਦਾ (loda) in colloquial term. Children and the residents of hot countries get afflicted with small-pox. Generally a person suffers only once in his/her life, but sometimes it may recur, then its impact is less severe and has shorter duration than the first one.

Small-pox causes many types of troubles such as uneasiness, burning, stiffness in the limbs and head ache etc. It is better to give a dose of *ṣirxīṣat* (a unani medicine) rubbed in the squash of *pittpapra*. The incense of the birch tree leaves and *Jhau* provides comfort. The rubbing of ointment made of camphor

provides solace from the burning itch of the boils.

Five grains of unab, flowers of blue lotus, *pittpapra* and dry *mako* five masas each and five masas of *bihdana* should be soaked in about half a litre of water. Then this material be crushed and with two tolas squash prepared from the blue lotus may be given to the patient to drink; it gives him relief from fever and boil burning.

The patient's food should contain a dish of rice mixed with moong pulse, nominally salted or milk rice pudding with a little sugar.

It is better to keep the room and the clothes of the patient clean. "sitla terakhia brhari." -*gəu m* 5. "sitla thakirhai, bighən gəe hāriai." -*sor m* 5. 4 sand. 5 red cow.

ਸੀਤਲਾਇਆ [sitlaia], **ਸੀਤਲਾਗਿਆ** [sitlagia] cooled down, attained coolness. "mera mən əndin sitlagio." -*sar m* 5.

ਸੀਤਲਾ ਬਾਹਨ [sitla bahən] *n* a donkey, the carriage of Sitla.

ਸੀਤਲੁ [sitəlu] See **ਸੀਤਲ**. "sitəlu thivē nanka! jəpəḍro hāri namu." -*var jet*.

ਸੀਤੜਾ [sitṛa] *adj* sewn, stitched. "sitṛa mən mājhaḥi." -*var jet*.

ਸੀਤਾ [sita] *adj* ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ sewn, past tense of **ਸਿਉਣਾ** "sita he cola." -*suhi m* 1. 2 *Skt* सीता *n* Lachhmi. 3 Parvati. 4 wine. 5 the current of river Ganga. 6 a ploughpin. 7 a furrow drawn by a plough. 8 daughter of Janak and wife of Ram Chandar, and mother of Luv and Kush. She has been regarded absolutely chaste. "sita legia dāhsiro." -*səva m* 1.

It is mentioned in Valmiki Ramayan Part 1 Chapter 66 that Raja Sirdhvāj was busy ploughing to clear the earth for the performance of a religious sacrifice and oblation. Then a virgin girl emerged from the earth. On account of her birth from the furrow,

she was named Sita. Janak and his wife Sunayna reared her like a daughter. Therefore she was called Janakja. On account of her birth from the earth, she came to be named Bhoomija and Ayonija.¹

Valmiki Ramayan Part 7, Ch 17 contains a story that saint Kushdhvaj's daughter Vedvati was performing penance to get Vishnu as her husband. Charmed by her beauty, Sumbh the king of demons, desired to get that virgin girl by killing Kushdhvaj, but he failed to do so. Then, Ravan had the desire to make Vedvati his wife. When she did not agree, Ravan dragged her by her hair. Vedvati got her hair released and jumped into the fire. Afterwards she appeared as Sita to kill Ravan and got Vishnu's incarnation Ram as her husband.

Sirdhvaj had pledged that whoever was able to shoot an arrow with the bow string of Shiv, he would marry Janki. Thus Ram not only succeeded in this endeavour, but broke the bow into two pieces by drawing it apart. Therefore, he got Sita as his bride.

About this bow, it is said in Valmik Part 1, Ch 67 that after destroying Daksh's religious sacrificial ceremony Shiv kept this bow named Devrat in trust with Janak. It was so heavy that 5000 persons laboured to bring it near Ram.

Sita remained with Ram Chandar during his exile and she left the homely comforts to serve her husband. When on a suggestion from Ram, Lachhman cut off the nose of Ravan's

sister Soopnakha in Dandak forest, Ravan carried away Sita in revenge. With Sugreev to help, Ram came to know through Hanuman that Sita was in Lanka. Thereafter Ram waged a war against Ravan and got her back. When Sita was brought from Ashokvatika and she appeared before Ram, he said, "Sita! I am doubtful about your character, Therefore you may go away anywhere you like. You are not worthy of me." Due to this Sita jumped into the fire, but such was her chastity's strength, that the fire could not consume her. All the gods bore testimony to her chastity, and Ram accepted her (as his life partner) See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 6. ਅ: 17-18-19.

After the coronation of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya, Sita lived in comfort with him and became pregnant. One day, a joker named Bhadr said to Ram, "People talk ill of you because Sita, who remained in Ravan's abode, is now settled in your house by your sweet will." So Ram ordered Lachhman to take Sita away and leave her in the forest. Lachhman carried out his order obediently. Rishi Balmiki was moved on hearing Sita's cries and he escorted her to his hermitage. There Sita gave birth to male twins. Valmiki writes that for the protection of one child Kusha grass was dipped in water (and sprinkled on the child's body) and thus he got the name Kush. The other child was sprinkled with Lav grass dipped in water and named Lav. Kush was elder to Lav. The sage looked after them and taught them. He trained them to learn Ramayan by heart and sing it in melody. When Ram performed an Ashvmedh Yag, the sage took Kush and Lav with him to Ayodhya to join the festival. Ram and his courtiers were charmed by the singing of the children. The sage certified the chastity of Sita and told Ram

¹It is prevalent in folk tradition that Ravan demanded tribute from the sages. But the hermits had nothing to pay. Therefore they gave their blood. A pitcher, filled with their blood, was buried under the earth. Sita was born from it and became the cause of Ravan's destruction.

that Kush and Lav were his real sons. Therefore, Ram ordered that Sita be brought back. Arriving in Ram's royal court, she addressed the assembly remarking, "If I have thought of any other person other than my husband Ram, then O Earth give me abode within in thyself." On the utterance of these words of Sita, the earth burst open and she was absorbed into it. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ ਕਾਂਡ 7, ਅ: 97.

jo mere vāc karam kār hride bāsāt rāghurā,
prithi! pedu muhi dijiye lije apmīlā.
sunāt bacān dhārni phāṭ gāi,
lop sia tih bhitarī bhāi,
cākṛat rāhe nīrākḥ rāghurāi,
raj kārān ki as cukai.—ramav.

9 wife of Peepa Bhagat. 10 according to the Veds, the goddess of agriculture/crops.

ਸੀਤਾਸੁ [sitāsu] *n* the moon, which has cool rays. See ਸੀਤਕਰ.

ਸੀਤਾਕੰਠ [sitakāṭ], ਸੀਤਾਨਾਥ [sitanath], ਸੀਤਾਪਤਿ [sitapati] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਤਾਫਲ [sitaphal] *n* ਸਰੀਫਾ Custard apple. *L* Annona Squamosa.

ਸੀਤਾਰਮਣ [sitaramaṇ], ਸੀਤਾਰਵਨ [sitaravān], ਸੀਤਾਵਰ [sitavar], ਸੀਤਾਵਲਭ [sitavallabh] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. "sita rāvan kāhā hē?"—ramav.

ਸੀਤੋ [sito] *adj* ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ threaded, sewn, stitched. 2 *n* coolness; lack of heat. "tithē sito sita māhima mahi."—japu. In the realm of action (preamble) Ram (all-pervading) is wide spread and Sita indicating spiritual (inner) peace is all-absorbing. 3 *Skt* ਸੀਤਾ *adj* tilled with a plough. "Ihu tēnu sito tumre dhanu."—sar m 5.

ਸੀਤੋਸਨ [sitosan] *Skt* ਸੀਤੋਸ਼ਣ winter and summer.

'In this realm, heroes known for actual living, are mentioned. Here live males like Ram and females like Sita.

2 cold and warm.

ਸੀਤਾ [sity] *Skt* *adj* tilled, ploughed. 2 *n* corn, grain.

ਸੀਦ [sid] *Skt* *n* money given on interest; usury.

ਸੀਦ [sīd] *adj* for which money was not paid; without cost, free.

ਸੀਧ [sidh] *n* direction, straight line. 2 *adj* achieved. "namī hāmāre karāj sidh."—gōḍ m 5. 3 proved, established. "vici kara nāgarī hārī sidhe."—basāt m 5. 'Hari is realised in the bodily form.'

ਸੀਧਨਾ [sidhna] *v* to search, aim at.

ਸੀਧਵ [sidhav] See ਸੈਧਵ.

ਸੀਧਾ [sidha] *adj* straight, direct, without a curve/bend. 2 guileless, sincere, honest. "gurmukhī prāṇī āpradhī sidhe."—gāu a m 3.

3 successful; who achieves his goal. "hārī dārgah pedhe hārīname sidhe."—asa chāt m 4.

4. "sāṭiguru te kāvān kāvān nā sidho mere bhāi?"—gāu a m 3. 4 obverse, an antonym of reverse (side) "sidha choḍī āpuṭha bunna."

—gāu m 5. 5 *n* raw material used for food for a certain honourable religious person; provision, supply. "sidha an cāḍhavhī ketik kārhi sām."—NP. 6 rock salt, Sindhi salt.

"dal sidha māgāu ghio."—dhāna dhāna.

ਸੀਧਾ [sidha] See ਸੀਧਾ 6

ਸੀਧਿ [sidhi] *n* achievement, success. "gobīd jo jāpe tisu sidhi."—maru m 5. 2 See ਸੀਧ.

ਸੀਧੋ [sidho] See ਸੀਧਾ. 2 *adj* proved, decided.

ਸੀਨਾ [sina] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. 2 *P* *n* a chest, breast. "sitāl mān sina ram."—bīla chāt m 5. "dārke phāṭge tih sātrūn sine."—krisān.

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰ [sinejor] *adj* intent on showing bodily prowess; high-handed.

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰੀ [sinejori] *n* high-handedness. "turāg māgayo sinejori."—GPS.

ਸੀਪ [sip] *n* a small oyster shell.

ਸੀਪਤਿ [sipati] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. 2 Shripati, Vishnu. 3 Maya's husband, Kartar.

ਸੀ.ਪੀ. [si pi] Central Province; Madhya Bharat; area around Nagpur.

ਸੀਪੇ [sipe] stitches, sews. "ru pəti paṭi siphtī sipe."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸੀਬਈ [sibəi] a caste of Rajputs. The state of Siba belongs to this caste. See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.

ਸੀਬਰ [sibər] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. "sibər tar khajurē bhari."—*GPS*.

ਸੀ ਬਰਣ [si bəraṇ] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਰਣ *adj* of pretty/beautiful colour. "si bəraṇbēdh."—*gyan āg 150*. 'killing a horse of fine colour in Ashvmedh Yag.' See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ.

ਸੀਬੜੇ [sibhṛo] a village, in the police post Moolepur, tehsil, Sirhind, seven kos to the north-west of Patiala. The ninth Guru visited this place. The State has allotted forty ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This place is about 4 miles to the north-east of Dhablan railway station.

ਸੀਮ [sim] boundary. See ਸੀਮਾ. "sim tāj apni bīrane des lāgh lāgh."—*ramav. 2 P* ੯ silver.

ਸੀਮਕ [simək] See ਸਿਉਂਕ.

ਸੀਮਤਨ [simtən] *P* سيمت *adj* having a silvery body.

ਸੀਮਨ [simən] See ਸਿਉਂਣਾ. "sim kəro sərəb əbhīram."—*GPS*.

ਸੀਮਾ [sima] *Skt* *n* boundary, limit. 2 propriety. 3 parting of the hair. 4 *A* سيم *a* sign, mark. 5 *a* mark on the forehead.

ਸੀਮਾਬ [simab] *P* سيماب *n* ਸੀਮ-ਆਬ silvery water; mercury.

ਸੀਮਾਲਿੰਗ [simalig] *n* a boundary-mark.

ਸੀਮੁਰਗ [simurag] *P* سيمورغ *n* a bird with feathers having colours of thirty birds on its wings. It is an imaginary bird. Griffin. Poets have mentioned that its lower portion is of a tiger and the upper of an eagle. 2 Some have opined that unka is its second name. 3 Many people give this name to dāgra. See ਦਗਰਾ.

ਸੀਮੰਤ [simənt] *n* the act of parting hair with a

comb. "siməntonṇayən", a ritual of the Hindus derived from this word, is performed during the fourth, sixth or eighth months of pregnancy. The husband does the hair-parting of his wife (by using a comb). This ceremony is considered auspicious for the child in the mother's womb.

ਸੀਮੰਤਕ [siməntak] who has done hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ. 2 See ਸਮੰਤਕ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਕਾ [siməntika] the lady, who performs the act of hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ [siməntini], ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ [siməntini] *Skt* सीमन्तिनी *adja* lady with hair adorned, who has adorned herself by spreading layers of her hair on (both sides of) the forehead. "jor siməntini ke jīh thae."—*NP*.

ਸੀਮੰਤੋ ਨਯਨ [simənto ṇayən] See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਯਾ [siya] Sita, Janki.

ਸੀਯਾਪਤਿ [siyapəti] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਰ [sir] *n* partnership. "sir na susāg me."—*GPS*. 2 coolness, coldness. "sir jīm rūr mēhī hot sukhkar he."—*NP*. 3 *adj* cool, cold. "phāte mas lage jāl sir."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* *n* the sun. 5 əkk, a wild plant. 6 a plough. 7 *Skt* ਸੀਰ *a* python. 8 *adj* sharp. 9 سیر *P* *n* rice pudding; milk.

ਸੀਰਖੋਰ [sirkhor], ਸੀਰਖੁਰ [sirkhvar] *adj* who drinks milk, who lives on milk. "sirkhor in kəhā bigara?"—*GPS*.

ਸੀਰਣ [sirəṇ] *Skt* शीर्ण *adj* broken. 2 scattered.

ਸੀਰਣੀ [sirni] See ਸੀਰੀਨੀ.

ਸੀਰਤ [sirət] سیرت *n* habit, nature, temperament, innate disposition. "surət sirət me jənuṇk ap bənyo purhut."—*cəritr 66*.

ਸੀਰਧੁਜ [sirdhvāj] Sita's father Janak. 2 Krishan's elder brother Balram, whose flag has a "sir" (plough).

ਸੀਰਪਾਣਿ [sirpaṇi] *n* Balbhadar, who holds a plough "sir" in his hand. 2 a ploughman; peasant.

ਸੀਰਾ [sira] *adj* cold. "sira tata hoī."—*s kabir*.
 2 *P* *سیرا* *n* a thin granular sweet. 3 a condensed essence of a (dry) fruit like datepalm etc.
 4 sesame oil. 5 *Skt* ਸੀਰਾ a river, stream.

ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼ [širaz] *P* *شیراز* *n* a famous city of Iran, where celebrated poets, like Sadi and Hafiz, were born.

ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼ੀ [sirazi] *adj* an inhabitant of Shiraz.
 2 relating to Shiraz.

ਸੀਰੀ [siri] *adja* partner, co-worker. 2 *Skt* सीरिन् a ploughman, tiller.

ਸ਼ੀਰੀ [širi] *P* *شیر* *adj* sweet. "šēbhir dhir širi zaban."—*PP*. 2 dear, affectionate. 3 *n* wife of Iran's king, Khusrō Pravez, who was dear to Farhad. Farhad was told to bring a stream by cutting a mountain to win Sirin in marriage. Farhad laboured untiringly to cut the mountain but when his job was done, he got the news that Sirin had died. Hearing it Farhad also breathed his last. Sirin also died on hearing of the demise of Farhad.

ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ [širini] *P* *شیرینی* *n* sweetness. 2 a sweet. 3 the distribution of a (gift) to show happiness on the successful completion of some work. 4 sweets offered to a pir or presented at his place/tomb.

ਸੀਰੰਦ [sirād] See ਸਰਹੰਦ.

ਸੀਲ [sil] *Skt* शील *vr* to meditate, concentrate, practise, worship. 2 *n* nature. 3 etiquette, good manners, courtesy, gentleness. "sil bigarro tera kam."—*asa m 5*. 'Sexual desire has damaged your courteous behaviour.'

vidya bin dviṃ ७ bagica bin ābən ko
 pani bin savən suhavan nā jani he,
 raja bin raj kaj rajniti soce bin
 puny ki bāṣiṭhi kahu kesedho bakhani he,
 kahu "jāydev" bin hit ko hitu he jese
 sadhu bin sāgāṭi kālāk ki niṣani he,
 pani bin sār jese dan bin kār jese,
 sil bin nār jese moti bin pani he.

4 a pious/sacred duty. "sac sil suṭi sājmi sa puri pāṭivar."—*var maru m 1*. 5 a python; a snake. 6 friendship. 7 gratefulness. 8 tranquility.

ਸੀਲਹਾ [silha] *adj* which destroys ਸੀਲ (holy religion/duty); adulterous, dissolute.

ਸੀਲਬੰਧਾਨ [silbādhān] *n* a vow to maintain courtesy (good conduct) /etiquette; a pledge to shun adultery. "sūnāṭi silbādhān bra."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸੀਲਵੰਤ [silvāt], ਸੀਲਵੰਤਿ [silvāṭi] *adj* deferentially modest. See ਸੀਲ. "silvāṭi pārdhanī."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਸੀਲੁ [silu] See ਸੀਲ. "silu dharamu jāpu bhagatī nā kini."—*bīla kabir*.

ਸੀਲੋਆਣਾ [siloāṇa], ਸੀਲੋਆਣੀ [siloāṇi] See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ 3.

ਸੀਵ [siv] *n* Shiv. 2 a boundary, limit. "kise ke siv bāne rol nahi."—*var bīla m 4*. 3 a pyre for cremating the dead body; a funeral pyre. "rāci siv cādān."—*sāloh*.

ਸੀਵਣ [sivāṇ] See ਸੀਵਨ.

ਸੀਵਣੀ [sivāṇi] *Dg n* a needle.

ਸੀਵਨ [sivān], ਸੀਵਨਾ [sivnā] See ਸਿਵ *vr n* to sew, stitch. "hāṭi rāṭān mān āṭāṭi sivte."—*sri chāt m 5*. "mān tān bhītāṭi sivān."—*sar m 5*. "bin tage bin sui āni mān hāṭi bhāṅṅti sāṅṅi sivnā."—*maru m 5*.

ਸੀਵਨਿ [sivāni] *adj* worth-sewing, worth-stitching. See ਰਾਂਗਨਿ.

ਸੀਵਾਂ [sivā] See ਸੀਮਾ. "sādhe tinī hath teri sivā."—*sor ravidās*. 'The extent of your property is three and a half yards, which you will get after death.'

ਸੀੜ [siṛ] *n* speed, motion. 2 falling of hail; a hail-storm. 3 silence. 4 a rope of grass. "siṛ ghomaṭi rāghraṇ kahi."—*PPP*. 5 a furrow drawn by a plough. *Skt* सीर. 6 See ਸੀੜੁ.

ਸੀੜੁ [siṛh] a joint, a stitch.

ਸੀੜੀ [siṛhi] *n* a ladder. 2 a bier. See ਸੀਢੀ.

ਸੁ [su] *Skt* part excess, too much. "mānta moh su bādhna, putr kēlatr su dhādh."—*var bīha* m 3. 2 *prep* excellent; the best. "su kārṇi kamāṇi gur mīlī hām pai."—*asa* m 5. 3 *n* an opinion, a view. 4 *adv* without any effort; easy. 5 *adj* beautiful. 6 ਸੁ has also been in use for ਸੁ (self). "jis no hārī su prāsēn hoī."—*suhī* m 4. 'was himself pleased.' "surup me brīṭī īkai."—*GPS*. 'focussed his mind.' 7 *pron* that, same. "su esa raja sri nārharī."—*māla nāmdev*. 8 It stands for suffix to a third person singular verb. 'dittosuladdhosu adī." 'He gave, he found.'

ਸੁਅ [sua] *n* a son. 2 a parrot. 3 See ਸੁ.

ਸੁਅਸਤ [suasat], ਸੁਅਸਤਿ [suasati] *Skt* स्वस्ति part welfare. 2 a blessing. "tisū jo hari suasati tisū."—*var asa*. 3 denotes acceptance. 4 the sound of oṅkar. See ਆਥਿ.

ਸੁਅਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ [suasati bivastha] See ਸੁਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ.

ਸੁਅਨ [suan] *Skt* सुन *n* son. "apno suan jese lagat piaro jiy."—*BGK*.

ਸੁਅਲਾ [suala] See ਸੋਲਾ.

ਸੁਅਉ [suau], ਸੁਆਉ [suao], ਸੁਆਇ [suai] *n* taste, juice, essence. "kārchiā phirāni suau nā jāṇāni sūjia."—*var guj* 2 m 5. "kam suai gāj vāsi pāre."—*gāu kabir*. 2 self-interest, profit. "jan avān ka īhe suau."—*sukhmāni*. 3 selfishness. "tin sāgī sāgu nā kicāi nanak jina apna suau."—*var guj* 2 m 5. "mitr bhai dis-hī mān mere, te sēbhī āpne suai mīlāsa."—*gāḍ* m 4. 4 a purpose, an intention. "kaun marāg kaun suao."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 5 ਸੁਯ good and virtuous; an honest earning. "katha kirtān rag nad dhuni ihu bānīo suau."—*bīla* m 5. 6 a welcome. "suarāth suau nā ko kārē."—*sri a* m 5. 7 honour. "dohagṇi māhālu nā pāni nā jāṇāni pīr ka suau."—*asa a* m 3. 8 self-growing; a grass growing by itself. "bhar ātharāhi meva hove gārūa hove suau."—*var*

mājī m 1. 'Self-growing grass (svāk) may become rice.'

ਸੁਆਸ [suas] *Skt* श्वास *n* a breath. 2 See ਸੁਸ.

ਸੁਆਸਨ [suasān] See ਸੁਸਨ.

ਸੁਆਹ [suah] *n* ash.

ਸੁਆਹਾ [suaha] See ਸੁਹਾਹ. "suaha sudhayō nāmo sitleyō."—*cāḍī* 2.

ਸੁਆਣੀ [suāṇi] *n* a willing maiden brought as a wife, ਸੁ ਆਣੀ brought through marriage; a wedded woman devoted to her husband. See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ and ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸੁਆਤ [suat] See ਸਵਾਤ.

ਸੁਆਦ [suad] *Skt* स्वाद (See ਸੁਦ *vr*) *n* juice, taste. "ādhīk suad rog ādhīkai."—*māla* m 1.

ਸੁਆਦਤਿ [suadati] *Skt* स्वादता taste, relish. 2 *adv* for the pleasure of the tongue. "suadati jiu sāghare."—*asa kabir*.

ਸੁਆਧੀਨ [suadhīn] See ਸੁਧੀਨ.

ਸੁਆਨ [suan] *Skt* श्वान *n* a dog. "suanpuch jiu hoī nā sudho."—*dev* m 9. "āpna apu tu kabhū nā choḍsi suanpuchi jiu re."—*maru* m 1. 2 *Skt* श्वान whose gait is fine; a swan. See ਸਵਾਨ.

ਸੁਆਨਸਤੁ [suansatr], ਸੁਆਨਸਤੁ [suansatru] *n* a dog's rival (persons of low caste (cāḍal), who kill dogs and eat their flesh). "suansatr ājatu sēbh te."—*keda ravidās*. the lowest caste "supac".

ਸੁਆਨਪੁਛ [suanpuch] See ਸੁਆਨ.

ਸੁਆਨੀ [suāni] See ਸੁਆਣੀ. 2 a bitch.

ਸੁਆਮੀਨਿ [suamāni] *n* the army of a king. 2 See ਸੁਮਿਨੀ.

ਸੁਆਮਿ [suami], ਸੁਆਮੀ [suami] *Skt* स्वामिन् husband, lord. 2 an owner, a master. "mat pita suami sājānu."—*vāḍ* m 5. "suami ko grīh jiu sādā suan tājat nāhī."—*s* m 9.

ਸੁਆਰ [suar] See ਸਵਾਰ. "sārdar suar ānek."—*cāḍī* 2.

ਸੁਆਰਣਾ [suārṇa] *v* to reform, correct, improve.

ਸੁਆਰਥ [suarāth] *Skt* श्वार्थ *n* selfishness; self-interest. "gobīd bhājī sēbh suarāth pure."

—maru m 5.

ਸੁਆਰਥੀ [suarthi] *Skt* स्वार्थि *adj* selfish, for whom self-interest is paramount.

ਸੁਆਰਥੁ [suarathu] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

ਸੁਆਰੀ [suari] See ਸਵਾਰੀ. “kari sīgh suari.”—*cāṇḍī* 2.

ਸੁਆਲ [sual] See ਸਵਾਲ.

ਸੁਆਲਿਉ [sualiu], ਸੁਆਲਿਓ [sualio] ਸੁਆਲਿਹੁ [sualihu] *Skt* सु-आल्य *adj* the abode of beauty, a house of splendour; a dwelling of excellence. “keta taṇ sualiḥu rup.”—*jəpu*. “tū sāca sahību siphāṭi sualiḥu.”—*var asa*. “teri siphāṭ sualiḥu sərūp hē.”—*var gəu* 1, m 4. “kaya kamāṇi āṭi sualiḥu.”—*suhi* m 3. 3 *n* splendour, beauty. “tin ka kia salahṇa əvər sualiḥu kar.”—*sri* m 1. 4 It is mentioned in the Janamsakhi that Guru Nanak Dev called Munafak Desh as sualiḥu.—*sri nanak prakāṣ Ch* 11. 5 *adj* laudable, praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁਆਵ [suav] *A* १, २ weakness, deficiency. 2 *P* १, २ pure gold. See ਸੁਆਉ.

ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ [suavgir] *P* १, २ keepers of pure gold i.e. pure coins. See ਸੁਆਵ 2. “ja sətīguru sərāphu nādāṭi kārī dekhe, suavgir səbhī ughāṭae.”—*var gəu* 1 m 4. ‘The pure have been distinguished from the counterfeit.’

ਸੁਆਵੜਾ [suavṛa] *n* ਸੁਆਵ selflessness. “chāḍia maia suavṛa.”—*var ram* 2 m 5. 2 taste.

ਸੁਆਂ [suā] See ਸੁਵਨ. 2 himself/herself, oneself. “əkāl dial suā.”—*əkāl*.

ਸੁਆਂਬਰ [suābər] See ਸੁਯੰਬਰ. 2 *adj* ਸੁ (fine)—ਅੰਬਰ (dress), lovely garments. “nā dhāre suābər əg me.”—*cārīṭi* 156.

ਸੁਇ [sui] *pron* hē, that. 2 *n* one's own self. “janāṭ soi sāt sui.”—*bavān*.

ਸੁਇ ਗਈ [sui gāi] slept. “jāb-hī jəsodha suigāi.”—*krisān*.

ਸੁਇਨ [suin], ਸੁਇਨਾ [suina] *n* gold. “sərəb suin ki lēka hoti.”—*dhāna namdev*. “suina rupa

sācie mal.”—*sri ə m* 1.

ਸੁਇਨਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਪਾਉਣਾ [suina mūh paṭṭa] *v* to put gold in the mouth of a dead person. According to the Hindu belief it is a sacred act. See *katyayān smṛiti Part* 21 § 5. 2 to maintain death-like silence.

ਸੁਇਨੀ [suini] *adj* goldsmith. 2 a Khatri caste. See ਸਿਉਨੀ. “bhagīrāth suini suciara.”—*BG*. ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕਾ ਬਿਰਖੁ [suine ka birakh] *n* ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. See ਵਾਰ ਮਾਤ ਪੌਤੀ 20.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕੀ ਸੁਈ ਰੁਪੇ ਕਾ ਧਾਗਾ [suine ki sui rupe ka dhaga] faculty of reasoning; needle is guru (preceptor) and his teaching is a thread.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਮੱਛਪ [suine mādāp] See ਫੀਲ.

ਸੁਈ [sui] *pron* ਸੈਵ a devotee of Shiv; same, that one. “dihād sui.”—*var majh* m 1.

ਸੁਸਕ [susak] *Skt* शुष्क *adj* dry, parched. “cīrākal man tərū susak sri guru pag jāl prem.”—*NP*. ‘devotion to the preceptor.’

ਸੁਸਟ [susat] See ਸੁਸਟੁ. “susatū bārān vari ur me dhārān ki.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਸਤੀ [susti] *P* १, २ *Skt* सति *n* laziness, sloth.

ਸੁਸਬਦ [susābād] *n* a preceptor's teaching. 2 Gurbani. 3 a divine melody produced from within, an unheard melody. “susābād ka kəhā vas kathiale.”—*sīdhgosaṭi*.

ਸੁਸਰਾਰ [susrar] See ਸਸੁਰਾਰ.

ਸੁਸਰੂਖਾ [susrukha] See ਸੁਰੂਖਾ.

ਸੁਸਾ [susa] *Skt* स्वसृ *n* sister. “susa əvas gāe gunrasi.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਸਿੱਛ [susich] *Skt* सुसिद्ध *adj* well-trained, highly educated, lettered. 2 ਸੁਸਿੱਖਾ *n* good education/ training, good advice, good precept. “susicch duj jāniē.”—*parās*. ‘The other warrior is well-trained.’

ਸੁਸਿੱਧ [susiddh] *adj* which can be proved easily; easily achieved. 2 *n* a figure of speech (ਅਰਥ-ਅਲੰਕਾਰ) describing how effort is put in by one and its fruit enjoyed by another. This type of description is termed as “susidh

alākar."

Example:

jese mādhumakhi sācī sācīke ikātr kare
hāre mādhuhar tāke mukh char dāre,
jese bacch het gau sācēt he khir tih
let he āhir duhi bāhre vītarke,
jese dhār khod khod kār bil saje musa
pēsāt sārēp dhār khār tih marke,
tēse koṭī pap kār maya jor jor muḍh
ātkal chādāle dou hath jharke.—BGK.

(b) Drawing advantage by many persons from an other's labour/work is the second kind of "susiddh."

Example:

jāni nam dhārā gae māsakāṭī ghālī,
nanak te mukh ule keti choṭī nalī.—japu.
prāhlād jān ke ikh kul udhare.—bher m 3.
सुमील [susil] *adj* सुमील good-natured.
सुसु [susu] *Skt* सुसु *n* father-in-law, wife's father. "kīy an dhukau susu nāgri."—NP.
सुसुखा [susukha] See सुसु.
सुसंग [susāṅg], सुसंगति [susāṅgati] *n* a noble company, an association of nice persons. 2 a congregation of pious persons.
सुसंवेद [susāved] *adj* सु-संवेद easily understandable; that can be comprehended with comfort. 2 सु संवेद self-knowable.
सुसो [susso] *Dg* a rabbit, hare.
सुसु [susū], सुसु [susūhu] *Skt* सुसु *adj* exceedingly true, absolutely correct. 2 extremely appreciated. 3 best, sublime. "pāhīryo khāṅg loh bāhu susū."—GPS.
सुसु [sust] *P* सुसु weak, lazy. See सुसु. 2 See सुसु.
सुसु [sust] washed, clean. See सुसु.
सुसुन [sustan] *P* सुसु *v* to clean, wash.
सुसु [susta] *P* सुसु *adj* clean, neat, washed.
सुसुत [susrut] *Skt* *adj* thoroughly/completely grasped. 2 well-known. 3 *n* a famous Indian Vaid, who, according to Garud Puran was the

son of Vishvamitar. He learnt the Vedic system of medicine from Raja Divodas of Kashi, who was an incarnation of Dhanvantri. He authored a book, which is famous as "Sushrut". He is acknowledged as a reputed scholar of Ayurveda.

सुसुखा [susukha] *Skt* सुसु *n* the desire to listen. 2 an honour, hospitality. 3 service. "sātsāṅgātī susukha kārni."—NP.

सुसुता [suhāṭa] *Pa n* a spring; a source of water.

सुसुदा [suhda], सुसुदे [suhde] *A* सुसु *pl* plural of सुसु. "suhde aur sahid."—sri m 1. 'deponent of religion and dauntless fighter for a religious cause.' See सुसु.

सुसुबत [suhbat] *A* सुसु *company, meeting, reunion.*

सुसुवत [suhvat] *A* सुसु *mention, rumour, talk. 2 fame, repute. "is prakar suhrat bhi sare."—NP.*

सुसुवत पनीर [suhvat pānīr] *P* सुसु *adj* famous, known.

सुसुल [suhāl] See सुसु.

सुसुलवी [suhlavi] *adj* glorious, splendid. 2 pleasure, happiness. "grīh māṅgal suhlavi."—māla m 5.

सुसुख [suhar] a sub-caste of Khatri. "suhar tiloka surma."—BG 2 *Dg* a warrior, valiant person.

सुसुखी [suhauṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful.

सुसुग [suhag] *n* good fortune, good luck. "suhag hamaro ab huṇī sohī."—asa m 5. 'Now good luck eternally prevails.' See सुसु.

सुसुगण [suhagāṇ], सुसुगणि [suhagāṇī], सुसुगनी [suhagni] *adj* lucky (woman). 2 woman, whose husband is alive.

सुसुगा [suhaga] *n* a saline material, called *tākan* *Skt* रससैयन *E* borax. 2 a leveller, cultivator's implement, which is used for breaking bricks in the field. It is shaped as a flat beam. The farmer stands on it, while being it is being

pulled by two or four bullocks on the ploughed soil. "nam bij sātōkh suhaga."—*sor m 1*. "leṭ rāhyo kārke upma ih ḍar cāle kīrsan suhaga."—*kṛsān*. 'A black serpent is lying on the sandy land like a leveller.

ਸੁਹਾਗਾ ਫੇਰਨਾ [suhaga pherna] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ 2. 2 to cause utter destruction, to ruin the other completely.

ਸੁਹਾਜਣਾ [suhājna] *Skt* शोभाजन *n* a plant, whose beans are used for the preparation of a pickle; and its root, gum, peel and juice are used in making various medicines. *L* Moringa Pterygosperma. It cures phlegm and gastric ailments, removes swelling, increases sexual energy, produces hunger, dissolves stone in the urinary bladder, is effective for curing rheumatism and stomach-ache. Its effect is hot and dry.

ਸੁਹਾਣ [suhāṇ] *adj* graceful, beautiful. 2 *A* سَاحٍ pious, soul. "sāṭi suhāṇu sādā mānī cau."—*jāpu*.

ਸੁਹਾਣਾ [suhāṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful, pleasant.

ਸੁਹਾਣੂ [suhāṇu] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨ [suhān] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨਾ [suhāna] See ਸੁਹਾਣਾ.

ਸੁਹਾਬ [suhāb] See ਸਹਾਬ.

ਸੁਹਾਵਣਾ [suhāvṇa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਨਾ** [suhāvna], **ਸੁਹਾਵੜਾ** [suhāvṛa], **ਸੁਹਾਵੜੀ** [suhāvṛī], **ਸੁਹਾਵਾ** [suhāva], **ਸੁਹਾਵੀ** [suhāvī] *adj* beautiful, graceful. 2 comfortable. "soi dīnās suhāvṛa."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. "dhēnu suhāva mukh."—*asa m 5*. "reṇṇī suhāvṛī dīnsu suhela."—*mājh m 5*. "suhāvī kēṇu su vela?"—*vād m 5*.

ਸੁਹਿਰਦ [suhīrad] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind hearted person. 2 a friend.

ਸੁਹੀਆ [suhia] *n* a spy. 2 *Skt* सुश्रूषा the desire to listen, i.e. the service of the guru and the seniors. 3 honour, hospitality. "sāsūṛī suhia kīv kārī? nīvāṇu nā jāī thānī."—*sāva m 1*. 'How may I greet the mother-in-law, unable

as I am to bend due to the breast being tense.'

4 *adj* graceful, beautiful. 5 dear, affectionate. "mādhur ben āṭī suhia."—*māla m 5 pāṭal*.

ਸੁਹੇਲੜਾ [suhelṛa], **ਸੁਹੇਲੜੀ** [suhelṛī], **ਸੁਹੇਲਾ** [suhela],

ਸੁਹੇਲੀ [suhelī] *adj* easy, simple, convenient.

"sābhe kaj suhelṛe thīe."—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

"suhela kēhīn kēhāvān, tera bīkhām bhāvān."—*sri m 5*. "coṭ suheli sel ki."—*s kēbir*.

2 happy. "tīcāru vās-hī suhelṛī."—*sri m 5*.

3 pleasing. "hārī ki kēthā suheli."—*sor m 5*.

4 *n* a friend, well wisher. "āgē sājan suhela."

—*sor kēbir*. 5 a special horse of Guru Hargobind, named Suhela. See ਗੁਰੂਬਾਗ and ਪਾਇਲ 4. 6 See ਸੁ and ਹੇਲਾ.

ਸੁਹੇਵਾ [suhēva] a village of Bikaner state, najamat Rajgarh and tehsil Rini, which is situated 25 kos from Rajgarh station in north-west direction. It is 30 kos from Sirsa in the south-west quarter. People in the vicinity call it Sahia. While going towards the south, Guru Gobind Singh graced this place with his presence. In the north-east corner of the village, there is a gurdwara on the bank of a pond. There stands a banyan tree and a peepal tree since the time of the Guru. Then a small peepal grew in the jand tree. The Guru predicted that the country would get rid of famine when the peepal would devour (wholly absorb) the jand tree. Now the peepal has swallowed up whole of the jand tree and its visible size remains only two and a half inches in width and six inches in length.

About 25 feet away from the peepal, there is a stone rock on which three-four steps of a horse are found, which are said to be those of the Guru's horse. The gurdwara has 30 bighas of land. It also receives Rs 325 annually from

¹In Pothohar. ਸੁਹੀ means to greet by bending the head by bowing down. Its derivation is also from the Sanskrit सुहृद.

the Patiala state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh. On the day of full-moon night of the month of Kattak, a festival/holy congregation is held here.

ਸੁਹੰਦਾ [suhāda] See ਸੋਹੰਦਾ.

ਸੁਹਿਦ [suhrid] See ਸੁਹਿਦ.

ਸੁਹਿਦੀ [suhridi] *n* army; a gathering of sincere friends.—*sānāma*.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* ਸੁਕ *adj* dry. "sair bhāre ke suk?"—*var majh m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਸੁਕ *n* a parrot, a fowler. 3 a minister of Ravan. "jāb suk ke vācnān hāsyō dāi vādai tahi."—*hānu*. 4 a sage, named Shukdev, who was the son of rishi Vyas. It is mentioned in the Mahabharat that Vyas was trying to produce fire by rubbing ārni wood. In the meantime a nymph named Ghritachi appeared there and looking at her the sage dropped his semen into the ārni. Ghritachi felt that the sage would curse her. On account of this awe she flew away in the garb of a female-parrot.¹ Thus Shuk was born in the ārni from the semen of Vyas. The father named him Shuk because Ghritachi had assumed the shape of a parrot. He was sent to Janak by Vyas to acquire divine knowledge. He proved to be a very renowned scholar. "suk jānak pāgi lāgi dhiavego."—*kan ā m 4*. 5 clothes. 6 a headgear, turban.

ਸੁਕਚਾ [sukacā], ਸੁਕਚਨ [sukcān] *v* to shrink/shrivel. 2 to hesitate. "pāp kārāt sukācio nāhi."—*tiā m 9*.

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukṇa] *v* to dry.

ਸੁਕਤ [sūkāt] a hissing sound. "sūkāt bāṇ mar sām jāhi"—*sāloh*. 'The arrows move like a hissing snake.'

ਸੁਕਤਾ [sukta], ਸੁਕਤਿ [sukati] See ਸੁਕ੍ਤਿ. "sukta rājāt mrigīrisna me nir jese."—*NP*.

ਸੁਕਦੀਸ [sukdis] *Skt* ਸੁਕਦੇਸਿਕ one who teaches

¹On account of this reference many writers have used word ਸੁਕੀ (she parrot) as a name of Shuk's mother.

a parrot. See ਦੀਸੀ.

ਸੁਕਦੇਵ [sukdev] See ਸੁਕ 4.

ਸੁਕਨਸ [suknas] having a nose like that of a parrot; with a nose like that of a parrot's beak.

ਸੁਕਰ [sukar] *Skt adj* a work that can be easily done. 2 *A* شكر *n* gratefulness, gratitude. "yāte sukār rabb ke ghār ko."—*GPS*. 3 See ਸੁਕ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਕਰਣੀ [sukarṇi], ਸੁਕਰਨੀ [sukarni] *n* a noble deed. "sukarṇi kamāṇi hām gurūmīlī pai."—*asa m 5*. 'a lady performing noble deeds.'

ਸੁਕਰਮ [sukarām] good work, noble work.

ਸੁਕਰਮੀ [sukarṁmī] *Skt* ਸੁਕਰਿਮ *adj* who performs noble deeds.

ਸੁਕਰਸਿਰੀ [sukrasiri] *adj* which has fire-like glitter; bright as fire. "kalu bāpura koṭvalū sukrasiri."—*māla namdev*.

ਸੁਕਰਾਣਾ [sukraṇa] *P* شكرانه *n* gratefulness, gratitude.

ਸੁਕਰਾਤ [sukrat] سقراط Socrates. a celebrated thinker of Greece and a scholar, who was born in Athens from the womb of Phinareti in the house of Sophroniscus in 469 BC. Socrates was moved to preach against evil practices and hypocrisy prevalent in Greece. He actively condemned them, fearlessly sermonised to the people about truth. His discursive method was such that the scholars of his time could not argue with him. Thus selfish persons turned hostile and they levelled against Socrates the charge that he was the enemy of ancient religion and was a preacher of new belief. So he was imprisoned and ultimately on a court order was put to death by having to drink a cup of poison.

Socrates believed that human soul was neither subject to old age nor death. The fear of death could not turn him away from his cherished principles. Therefore he remained absolutely firm. At the time of his death, whatever he discussed with his disciples, was

full of valuable teaching. This noble soul lived only for about 70 years.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀਯਹ [ʃukriyāh] *P* شكرية thankfulness, gratitude.

ਸ਼ੁਕਲ [sukal] *Skt* शुक्ल. 2 *n* silver. 3 butter.

ਸ਼ੁਕਲਾਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [suklabhisarika] See ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸ਼ੁਕਲੀਧੇ [suklidhe] *adj* white coloured; whose blackness has dried; whose wetness has evaporated. "bin jā dekhe suklidhe."—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਸ਼ੁਕਵੱਲਭ [ʃukvāllabh] *Skt* loved by a parrot; a pomegranate.

ਸ਼ੁਕਵਾਹ [ʃukvah] *Skt* Kamdev whose carrier is the parrot.

ਸ਼ੁਕੜਨਾ [sukəṇa], ਸ਼ੁਕੜਨਾ [sūkəṇa] *v* to shrink.

ਸ਼ੁਕਾਬ [sukab] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word instead of ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. See ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. "gāhī sukab ko turāt dābae."—*GPS*.

ਸ਼ੁਕਾਲ [sukal] *n* free from famine, good times; auspicious moment. "āne bina nā hoī sukal."—*g3d kabir*. 2 time of peace. 3 good time.

ਸ਼ੁਕਾਵਯ [sukavy] a metre, whose characteristic is four lines and every line contains 24 matras. There is a pause after the 13th matra and another on the subsequent 11th, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

avau vājau dūmṇi, kitti mitr kareu,
sadhān dhoi na lāhe, vādhi kiū dhireu....
—*maru m 1*.

2 *adj* sublime poetry; that poetry, which is embedded with pleasing words and meanings.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀ [ʃuki] she-parrot.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀਅ [sukia] *adj* ਸ਼ੁਕੀਯ own.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀਆ [sukia] See ਸ਼ੁਕੀਯ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੀਵ [sukiv] See ਸ਼ੁਕੀਯ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁੱਤਲਾ [sukūṭla] See ਸਕੁੱਤਲਾ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਮ [sukum] *A* سُكُوم a disease, an illness. 2 dearth, loss. 3 a vice, defect.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਮਾਰ [sukumar] *Skt adj* (child) with tender limbs. 2 *n* sugarcane. 3 sweet poetry, which does not contain rough-sounding words.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਲ [sukul] *adj* of a high-family.

ਸ਼ੁਕੁਨਤ [sukunāt] *A* سُكُونَت residence, abode.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਸ਼ੀ [sukeṣi] a nymph, who adorned Indar's court. 2 *adj* (lady) with lovely hair.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤ [suket] a hill state, which lies to the north of Satluj, ruled by the Rajputs of Suketya sub-caste. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ. 2 *Skt adj* having a noble meaning. 3 good natured. 4 benevolent.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤੀਆ [suketia] See ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤ.

ਸ਼ੁਕੇਤੁ [suketu] *Skt adj* very bright. 2 glittering, shin. 3 having beautiful hair. 4 *n* one who understands the language of the birds. 5 father of Tarika, the demoness.

ਸ਼ੁਕੋਹ [ʃukoh] *P* سُكُوه *n* authority. 2 splendour, grandeur, pomp and show.

ਸ਼ੁਕੰਠ [sukāṭh] a translation of the name of Sugreev. See ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ. 2 *adj* who has a sweet throat; a person with a melodious voice.

ਸੁੱਕਾ [sukka] *adj* ਸੁਸੁਕ dry.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿ [sukṛi], ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਕਾ [sukṛika] *Skt* ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿ, ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਕਾ *n* a small, shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਜ [sukṛij] *n* a pearl that comes out of a small shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕੁ [sukr] *Skt n* ਸੁਕੁ *n* semen. 2 fire. 3 month of Jeth. 4 Shukracharya, a preceptor of the demons. He was the son of Bhrigu and a Purohit (priest) of Bali. He is also called kavi. The name of his wife was Shushuma. His daughter Devgani was married to a Chandarvanshi king, Yyati. He also authored books on spiritualism and ethics. It is written in Harivansh that he underwent a great penance to acquire power from Shiv (so that the demons could not be defeated by the gods) i.e. he did penance for 1000 years with head downwards. When he was thus busy, the gods invaded the demons and Vishnu killed his

mother. Shukar cursed Vishnu seven times to have birth on the earth. Then he brought his mother back to life. Indar got afraid and sent his daughter Jyanti to disturb his penance. Jyanti reached there and tried her best to distract him with her charm, but Shukar fully completed his penance period and then married her. Shukra is also called Bhargava, Bhṛigu's father.

Shukar was a one-eyed demon and the reason for it is that king Bali promised to give two and a half feet land to the dwarf (Vaman) Brahmin, so Shukar made his body very small and entered into the neck of the water vessel, called gangasagar. When water did not fall into his hand, Bali moved a straw in the neck that punctured his eye.¹ "sukr bat mən mo pəhicanī."—*vamən*. 5 Friday. 6 a bright planet, which is quite close to the earth. Its distance from the sun is three crore and 35 lacs kos. It rotates round its axis in 225 days. The same Shukar is mentioned as the guru of the demons in the Purans. 7 adj bright, glittering. 8 white, glaring.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰਸਿਸ [sukrsis] Dg the followers/disciples of Shukar i.e. the demons.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰਚੱਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sukərcəkkiā di misal], **ਸ਼ੁਕਰਚੱਕੀਏ** [sukərcəkkiē] one of the twelve misls of Sikhs. It got its name from village Sukrchakk. It was organized by Sardar Charhat Singh Sanhsi of Jat sub caste and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was established in 1810 Sammat with Gujranwala its capital. The most illustrious son of this misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of Punjab. The prosperous Sandhwalias and Rasoolpurias of Amritsar are now considered offshoots of this misl. The sardars of Sikri in Kamal district the descendants of Sardar Bhag

Singh, the Jewel of Panth, also belong to this misl.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰਵਾਰ [sukravar] *n* Friday, named after Shukar. **ਸ਼ੁਕਰਵਾਰੀ** [sukravarī] on Friday. "sukvarī prabhū rəhīa səmaī."—*bīla m 3 var 7*.

ਸ਼ੁਕਰਾਚਾਰਯ [sukracaray] See ਸ਼ੁਕੁ 4.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sukrit] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ *n* a holy or sacred act. "dukrit sukrit mādhe sāsar səglaṇa."—*sri m 5*. 2 This word has also been used in place of ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ "sukrit səhare su ih brət cərhē."—*gūḍ kabir var 7*. 3 *adj* a job well done.

ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sukriti], **ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sukriti] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ *adj* virtuous. 2 pious/ righteous.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* a vow to make an offering. "sukh sukhēdi sa mē paī."—*jet chāt m 5*. 'is so called because of the desire to get worldly comforts and happiness.' 2 *Skt* pleasure. "dukh daru sukh rog bhāīa."—*var asa*. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18. 4 water.

ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [sukh asvari] *n* a palanquin. "kəri həkārən sukh asvari."... "cəḍhyo sah sukh ki asvari."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਖਈ [sukhāi] an intoxicating leafy drug. 2 whose job is to grind this intoxicating leafy drug (hemp) See ਸੁੱਖਾ.

ਸੁਖਸਹਜ [sukhsahaj] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ.

ਸੁਖਸਾਗਰ [sukhsagar] *adj* an ocean of happiness. "sukhsagar hārīnam hē."—*sri m 3*.

ਸੁਖਸਾਂਦਿ [sukhsādi] complete peace. See ਸਾਂਦਿ.

ਸੁਖਸਾਲ [sukhsal] *adj* an abode of comforts, a place of happiness. "nanak sukh sal."—*bīla m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator of the universe. 3 self-knowledge.

ਸੁਖਸੈਲ [sukhsel] *adj* ਸੈਲਸੁਖ steady comfort. "māha punit bhāe sukh sel."—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਤਾ [sukhsohila], **ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sukhsohila] *adj* a soothing song. 2 a song of bliss.

ਸੁਖਹਰਾਮੀ [sukhahgami], **ਸੁਖਹਿਰਾਮੀ** [sukh-higami] *adj* easily approachable; easily available; which can be secured without hard labour.

¹This legend is not to be found in the Purans.

"sīmari suami sukhahgami."—*sri chāt m 5*.
ਸੁਖਚੈਨ [sukhçen] the younger son of Baba Phool's son Tilok Singh. He (Sukhchain) was the ancestor of the Jind branch. He established Sukhchain village in his name. He died in 1751 AD.

ਸੁਖਚੈਨਾਣਾ [sukhçen-aṇa] See ਫਗਵਾੜਾ.

ਸੁਖਚਤ੍ਰ [sukhchatr] *adj* the saviour of happiness.
 2 a comfort giving umbrella, which protects against the heat of hardship and adversity.

ਸੁਖਦ [sukhəd] *adj* soothing.

ਸੁਖਦਰਸਨ [sukhdarsan] *adj* whose sight is soothing. "jo sukharsan pekhte piare, mukh te kahin na jai."—*asa m 5 birhara*. 2 *n* a herb from the family of lily with beautiful flowers, the juice of which is used to cure an ear-ache. *Skt* सुखर्षण L Amoryllis Zeylanicum. 3 Guru Nanak Dev, whose glimpse is very blissful.

ਸੁਖਦਾ [sukhda] *adj* soothing. 2 *n* a metre, comprising four lines with each line containing eight matras, the last two being guru and lāghu. It differs from mādhubhar in that it does not end with a jāgən foot.

Example:

rikhi vīda kin. asikha din.

duṭi ram cin. mun mən prābin.—*ramav*.

(b) The second type of Sukhda metre is characterised by 22 matras, the final one being a guru, with two pauses after the 12th and the last 10th matra respectively.

Example:

jāgijvan ko sevo, jāgijvan tēb hi....

ਸੁਖਦਾਈ [sukhdai], **ਸੁਖਦਾਤਾ** [sukhdata], **ਸੁਖਦਾਨ** [sukhdan] *adj* ਸਪਦਾਤਿ comfort giving. "sukhdai jān ko data."—*dev m 5*. "sukhdata harī eku he."—*bher m 3*.

ਸੁਖਦਾਨੀ [sukhdani] *adj* soothing, pleasing. 2 *n* See ਸਵੈਜੇ (16).

ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿੰਦੁ [sukhda bindh] a metre, also named "sāgona". It comprises 4 lines and every line

contains eight characters. Every line begins with a lāghu character, and ends with a guru character, with pauses after the 5th and the subsequent 3rd characters.

Example:

ki nagri ke, es hē,

ki mrigi ke nāres hē,

ki raja chātrdhari hē,

ki kali ke bhikhari hē.—*kalki*.

ਸੁਖਦਾਯਕ [sukhdayak] See ਸੁਖਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਖਦੇਵ [sukhdeu], **ਸੁਖਦੇਵ** [sukhdev] *n* Shukdev.

See ਸੁਕ. "ih māni lī bhāe sukhdeu."—*gāu a kabir*. 2 Sukhdev, a ruler of Jasrota, a hilly area, who helped Bhim Chand during the battle of Nadaun. "sakhādev gajī jāsarot rayā."—*VN a 9*. 3 a brahmin poet of Guru Gobind Singh's court, who wrote a unique description of the Creator's attributes using twelve adjectives, such as sāt (truth), cit (consciousness) anād (bliss), advitiy (unique), akhād (never-ending) acal (immovable, firm), ānāt (infinite), svaprakāṣ (self glittering), kuṣasth (mysterious), aj (self-existent), akriy (inactive) and brāham.

ਸੁਖਦਾਮ [sukhdham] *adj* the abode of happiness/comfort. 2 *n* a true teacher/preceptor. 3 the Creator of the universe. 4 self-realisation. 5 Vishnu's abode, the heaven.

ਸੁਖਨ [suxan] *P n* a talk, a conversation. 2 a metre, a verse-line. See ਸਖੁਨ.

ਸੁਖਨਵਰ [suxānvar] *P* **ਸੁਖਨਵਰ** *adj* committed, bound, firm in promise.

ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ [sukhnidhan] *adj* a store of happiness. "sukhnidhan harī alakh suami."—*gāu m 5*. "sukhnidhan prābhū ek he."—*gāu var 2 m 5*. 2 *n* hemp for Nihang Sikhs. 3 a book by Gopal Das Kabir Panthi, which is read by members of the community with relish.

ਸੁਖਪਾਲ [sukhpāl] *n* a palanquin. See ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ. a comfortable swing/cradle. "rani ko lino

sukhpal cārāṁke.”—*cārītr* 146.

ਸੁਖਬਾਲਾ [sukhbala] *adj* the highest pleasure.
2 *n* the pleasure of knowledge, solace of the soul.

ਸੁਖਬਿਸਮ [sukhbisram] *n* the state of peace, peace of mind.

ਸੁਖਭਾਇ [sukhbhai] *adj* comfort-giving; that has a soothing effect: “sāṁguru sukhbhai kṛipadhari.”—*savēye m* 4.

ਸੁਖਮਹਲ [sukhmahāl], **ਸੁਖਮਹਿਲ** [sukhmahīl] *adj* a temple of comfort, an abode of pleasure.
2 *n* a true preceptor. 3 the Creator. 4 self realisation.

ਸੁਖਮਣਾ [sukhmāṇa], **ਸੁਖਮਨ** [sukhmān], **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ** [sukhmāna] *Skt* **सुखमन्** It is also correct, if written as **सुखमन्**. *n* a vein supposed by the yogis, that starts from the point of the nose and passing through the inner portion of the forehead (केंद्ररेख) reaches up to the brain. Pingla is on its right side and Ira falls on the left side. This vein is like chandarma (moon) sooraj (sun) and agni (fire). When breath is circulated in it through practice or exercise, “ānhāt śābād” (divine melody produced from within) is heard which provides ecstatic pleasure. Its other names are ‘Brahm Marg’ and ‘Maha Path’ “sukhmān narisāhājsāmāni pive pivānhara.”—*ram kābir*. “sukhmāna īṛa pīgula bujhe.”—*sīdhgosaṁtī*. 2 The earlier devotees of Gurbani consider twenty four Asthpadis (a stanza of eight lines) by Guru Ramdas as ‘Sukhmāna’. There are six Asthpadis of Bilawal (Rag), six of Sarang (Rag), six of Kanra (Rag) and six of Kalyan (Rag). 3 a bani comprising 43 stanzas composed by some Sikh in a particular manuscript of Dasam Granth. A part of the text is: “sāsahar sukhmāna patīsahi 10.”

prithme nīrēkar ko pārnā.

phunī kichu bhagatī rītī rās bārnā.

dindāyalu purākh ātī svami.

bhagatvachāl hārī ātājāmi.

ghāṭī ghāṭī rāhe nā dekhe koi.

jāl thāl rāmē sārāv mē soi.

bāhu beāt āt nāhī pavē.

pārī pārī pādītī rah bāṭavē. || 1 || ...

vahguru jāpte sābhkoi.

yaka ārāth sāmīhe jān soi.

vava vahi āpār āpār.

haha hīrde hārī vicār.

gāga gobīd simrān kina.

rara rām nām mānī cina.

īn āchrān ka sāmīhānhar.

rakhe dubīdha hoi khuar. || 16 || ...

prītī kār-hu cīt layke īkmān hvekār jāp.

kārī īsnaṁ sukhmāna pāro

nīhce mān ko thap. || 38 || ...

sun-hu sāt tum sacī bānī.

guru āpne kāv hārījān jānī.

jā hārī hov-hī sādā sāhāi.

dhārām bīlas kārāmgaṭī pāi.

pakhāḍ chād brāhmāḍ mān dhāro.

an chād simrān mān kārō.

suc kīrtī ā hārī hārī bhājō.

jhuṭha peripāuṇa tājō. || 43 ||

ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ [sukh mānaūṇī] *v* to take a vow for the welfare of a near and dear one. 2 to worship the Creator. for mental peace. “sākhi, īch kārī nīt sukh mānāi, prābhū merī as pujae.”—*gāu chāt m* 5.

ਸੁਖਮਨੀ [sukhmānī] See **ਸੁਖਮਨੀ**. 2 This word has also been used for **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ ਨਾਤੀ**. See **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ**. 3 a grand army. “suṣūma valī sena.”—*sānama*.

ਸੁਖਮਨੀ [sukhmānī] a long poem, composed by Guru Arjan Dev in Gaurī Rag that provides bliss to the mind. It has 24 eight line stanzas.

jānām mānām ka dukh nīvārē,

duḷābh deh tātkaḷ udhārē,

dukh rog bīnse bhāi bhārām,

sādh nām nīrmāl take kārām,

sabh te uc taki sobha bāni,
nanak ih guṇī namu sukhmāni.

—sukhmāni.

ਸੁਖਮਾ [sukhma] *Skt* ਸੁਖਮਾ *n* glory, beauty. “kājan ki sukhma sākuci hē.”—*cāḍī I*.

ਸੁਖਰ [sukhar] See **ਸੁਖਿਰ**.

ਸੁਖਰਸ [sukhras] See **ਸੁਖਿਰ**. “tāt bīṭ ghan sukhraś sabh bajē.”—*aj*. See **ਬਾਜਾ**. 2 a feeling of pleasure.

ਸੁਖਰਾਇ [sukhrai] *adj* the king of happiness, lord of bliss/ blissful Lord. “dukhbhājān sukhrai.”—*guj m 5*.

ਸੁਖਰਾਸਿ [sukhrasi] *adj* cumulus of comfort, commune of pleasure, wealth of bliss/ecstasy. 2 *n* the Creator of the universe.

ਸੁਖਲਾ [sukhla] *adj* easy; easy to prove.

ਸੁਖਲੀਆ [sukhliā] *adj* comfortable, blissful. “sej sukhliā.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਖਵਾਸੀ [sukhvasi] *adj* who lives comfortably. 2 a house holder; one who spends his life with ease. “jac-hī jēti sēti sukhvasi.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸੁਖਵੰਤੀ [sukhvāti] *adj* (woman) leading a happy life. “sukhvāti sa nari sobha puri bāṇa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਖਾ [sukha] *Skt* the abode of god Varun. 2 See **ਸੁਖੰ** and **ਸੁਖਾ**.

ਸੁਖਾਉਣਾ [sukhauna] *v* to appear to be comfortable; to seem loving one. “ghar āgānī nā sukhai.”—*sri benī*. 2 be suitable.

ਸੁਖਾਸਨ [sukhasan] a soft seat, which is comfortable to sit at. 2 a palanquin.

ਸੁਖਾਸੁਖ [sukhasukh] *adj* the greatest pleasure, extreme happiness. “mē sārābsukha sukh para.”—*vād m 5*. 2 pleasure and pain, happiness and sorrow.

ਸੁਖਾਣਾ [sukhaṇa] seem comfortable. 2 suited; congenial.

ਸੁਖਾਂਦਾ [sukhāda], **ਸੁਖਾਂਦੀ** [sukhādi] comfort giving, soothing, appealing/ pleasing. “jitū mīlī

haribhagatī sukhādi.”—*dev m 4*.

ਸੁਖਾਨਾ [sukhana] to soothe, please. “priā ke bacān sukhane hiāre.”—*dev m 4*. “mānī tānī prem sukhanā.”—*māla m 5*.

ਸੁਖਾਰਾ [sukhara] See **ਸੁਖਾਲਾ**.

ਸੁਖਲ [sukhal] *n* ease, convenience.

ਸੁਖਾਲਾ [sukhala], **ਸੁਖਾਲੀ** [sukhali] *adj* easy. 2 comfort giving, comfortable. “dār ghar māhla sej sukhali.”—*gāu a m 1*.

ਸੁਖਾਵਨਾ [sukhavna] *v* seem comfortable. 2 appear suitable.

ਸੁਖਿ [sukhi] with comfort, with happiness. “sukhi rāṇī vihaṇī.”—*asa m 5*. 2 in pleasure/ happiness. “manu sukhī sāmaṇa.”—*bīla chāt m 4*. 3 See **ਸੁਖੀ**.

ਸੁਖਿੰਦਾ [sukhīda] *adj* soothing, comfortable. 2 drier, absorber.

ਸੁਖਿਰ [sukhir] *Skt* ਸੁਖਿਰ *adj* empty, hollow. 2 *n* a flute like musical instrument, which may be hollow from inside. “vāṣadīkātu susirā.”—*amarkoṣ*. See **ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ**. 3 fire. 4 a mouse. 5 a clove.

ਸੁਖੀ [sukhi] *adj* happy. “sukhi nanak gurī nam dīrīāio.”—*kan m 5*. 2 dry; unbuttered. “rukhi sukhī kharke thāḍa paṇī piū.”—*s farid*.

ਸੁਖੀਆ [sukhiā] *adj* happy. “so sukhia jīsu bhrām gāra.”—*bāsāt m 5*.

ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* purposeful joy coming from all the comforts. “mē sukhī hū sukh para.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See **ਸੁਖ**. “sukhu dukh rāhāt sāda nīrlepī.”—*sor m 9*.

ਸੁਖਪਤਿ [sukhupati], **ਸੁਖਪਤੀ** [sukhupati] *Skt* ਸੁਖਪਤਿ *n* dreamless but sound sleep. 2 according to Patanjali philosophy, a state of mind which experiences daily the contact of the soul with the eternal Spirit (Brahm), but in this condition it is not known whether the (soul) has united with the eternal Spirit.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See **ਸੁਖੰ**.

ਸੁਖੇਟਿਆ [sukheṭia] ਸੁਖੇ-ਅਟਾ *n* a state of being blissful. "sukh sukheṭia."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੁਖੇਣ [sukhen], ਸੁਖੇਨ [sukhen] *adj* easy, simple. 2 an abode of ease/happiness, comfortable, delightful. "sukhen bēn rāt nā." 'which has no love for delightful utterances.' 3 *Sk* ਸੁਖੇਣ *n* Vishnu. 4 a leader of Gandhāras. 5 son of Varun or Dhanvantri, father of Tara, father-in-law and minister of Sugreev, famous as Ayurvedic physician. When Ram and Lachhman became unconscious, he sent Hanuman to bring herbs. See ਸਰਬੋਜਿ ਪਰਬਤ. "jamvāt sukhen nilaru hānu āgād kesri."—*ramav*.

ਸੁਖੇ [sukhe] in comfort. 2 pertaining to ease/comfort. "sukhe ehu bībeku hē."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਸੁਖੇਨ [sukhen], ਸੁਖੇਨਾ [sukhena] *adj* easy, simple. 2 comfortable, delightful. "mīlīo mānōhar sārāb sukheṇa."—*dev m 5*. 3 comfortable. "jisu nam rīde so sāhāj sukheṇa."—*bher a m 5*. See ਸੁਖੇਣ.

ਸੁਖੇਪਤਿ [sukhopati] See ਸੁਖਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਖੰ [sukhā] *Sk* ਸੁਖਾ *n* perfect silence, complete stillness. "kāhū sāstrā sukhā."—*VN*. 2 See ਸੁਖ.

ਸੁਖੰਬਰ [sukhābār] *adj* a comfortable dress. 2 armour, shield.

ਸੁੱਖ [sukkh], ਸੁੱਖ ਸੁੱਖਣੀ [sukkh sukkhni] See ਸੁਖ 1 and ਸੁਖ ਮਨਉਣੀ.

ਸੁੱਖਣ [sukkhāṇ] a Khatri, resident of Dhamial village (three miles beyond Rawalpindi) who was a devotee of goddess Durga. After seeking Guru Amardas's blessings, he became one of the Guru's devotees. The Guru offered him a cot (seat/throne) for preaching the Sikh tenets. Bhai Sukkhan diligently preached Sikhism in Pothohar. A celebrated successor of his family, Dr Surjan Singh is still a devoted missionary of Gurmat.

ਸੁੱਖ ਮੰਨਣੀ [sukkh māṇṇi] See ਸੁਖ 1 and ਸੁਖ

ਮਨਉਣੀ.

ਸੁੱਖਾ [sukkhā] *n* a euphemism for hemp coined by its users.—*vija*.

ਸੁੱਖਾ ਸਿੰਘ [sukkhā sīgh] a devoted Sikh from Kambomari village, who was born in the Kalsi subcaste of carpenters. After adopting Sikhism, he served the faith with great vigour by participating in religious wars. Joining Sardar Matab Singh, he punished the Turks such as Massa Ranghar for sacrilegious acts of violating the sanctity of Sri Harimandir. He attained martyrdom in Sammat 1810 in Lahore at the bank of Ravi after fighting against the Durrani force. 2 a valiant man of faith, Baj Singh's brother, who won many battles along with Banda Bahadur. 3 Poet Sukkha Singh, who was born in Sammat 1825. He was a Giani of Keshgarh Sahib. He authored Guruvilas of the tenth Master in Sammat 1854. He passed away in Sammat 1895. His wife Gulab Devi died in Sammat 1935. 4 a Granthi at Harimandir of Patna Sahib, who incorporated his sukhmāna chhākey etc in Dasam Granth and brought out its new copy, which is known as "khas bīr" (special manuscript). See ਸਰਬਲੋਚ. 5 son of Sardar Basawa Singh, a rais of Badrukkhan, and father of Nabha's ruler Maharaja Heera Singh. He laid claim to the royal throne, when Raja Sangat Singh, the ruler of Jind died issueless but the government appointed Sardar Saroop Singh Bajidpuria as the legal ruler considering him to be his direct descendant on the basis of the longer genealogical line. But the Almighty ordained Sardar Sukha Singh's son to ascend the throne of Nabha state. Sardar Sukha Singh passed away in 1852 AD.

ਸੁੱਖੁ [sukkhū] See ਬਾਜਕ.

ਸੁਗ [sug] *Sk* ਸੁ-ਗਮ fine gait. See ਸੁਗਤਿ.

ਸੁਗਤ [sugat] See ਸੁਗਤ. 2 See ਸੁਗਤਿ. 3 *Skt* Lord Buddh. 4 a follower of Lord Buddh; one who adopts Buddh's religion; a Buddhist.

ਸੁਗਤਾ [sugata] *adj* who has achieved salvation. 2 fine gait.

ਸੁਗਤਿ [sugati] *adj* salvation, fine gait. 2 good condition. 3 *n* salvation through oneness with the Absolute.

ਸੁਗਮ [sugam] *adj* easy. 2 a place that can be reached easily; an easily approachable destination.

ਸੁਗਰਥ [sugrath] ਸੁ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ the best book, book of spirituality; books of Gurbani i.e. preceptor's sermons. "arath samrath sugrath samai."—BG

ਸੁਗਤ [sugat] *Skt* ਸੁਗਤੁ *adj* shapely, having a robust body, well-formed. 2 *T* سَاطِئ *n* a present, gift. "lekār bhāle sugat samaja."—GPS.

ਸੁਗਿਆਨ [sugian] *n* the best knowledge; self realisation. 2 real knowledge.

ਸੁਗਿਆਨਾ [sugiana], **ਸੁਗਿਆਨੀ** [sugiani] *adj* extremely wise, having deep self-realisation. 2 a real possessor of knowledge. "soi sugiana so pārdhana."—asa chāt m 5. "jo isu mare soi sugiani."—gāu a m 5.

ਸੁਗੀਤਾ [sugita], **ਸੁਗੀਤਿਕਾ** [sugitika] a metre, whose characteristics are: four lines and every line contains 25 matras. The first pause occurs at the 15th and the other at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being two gurus.

Example:

tu karta ap abhull he bhullān vic nahī,
tu kār-hi su saccē bhāla he, gurusābādī bujhāī.
—var gāu l m 4.

(b) second type: Every line begins with a lāghu matra. There is a pause first at the 15th matra and another at the next 10th. In the end there are one guru and one lāghu matras instead of two guru matras as in the above case.

Example:

su ritr he ih prem se nrt,
dhyārye gobīd. ...

ਸੁਗੁਣ [sugun] a good quality.

ਸੁਗੰਦ [sugāṇḍ] *P* سَکِند *n* an oath. 2 a vow, pledge, solemn promise.

ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugāṇdh] *n* fragrance, aroma, pleasant odour. 2 a lotus. 3 sandal. 4 an oath, vow, pledge, solemn promise. "parās cāḍne tīn he ek sugāṇdh."—s kabīr. It is in the nature of parās (philosopher's stone) and cāḍan (sandalwood) that whoever touches them, turns into gold and sandal respectively.

ਸੁਗੰਧਤ [sugāṇdhāt] *adj* fragrant, aromatic. "jīh prāsādī sugāṇdhāt tānī lavhī."—sukhmānī. 'applies the scented material to the body.'

ਸੁਗੰਧਾ [sugāṇdha] *Skt* *n* aniseed. 2 basil. 3 a white rose.

ਸੁਗੰਧਿ [sugāṇdhī] *Skt* सुगन्धि *n* fragrance. 2 *adj* fragrant.

ਸੁਗਤ [sugy] *Skt* सुज *adj* having excellent knowledge; knowing all. 2 which can be known easily.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰ [sugr] *adj* who receives; who collects essence. 'tāb rīh gāe kachu sugr.'—datt.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਵ [sugriv] *Skt* *adj* with an elegant neck. *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot. 3 Younger brother of Kishkindha's king Bali. Having forged friendship with him (Sugreev), Ram Chandar conquered Lanka. According to a story in the Ramayana, Sugreev was the son of Suraj (the sun). After killing Bali, Ram Chandar handed over the kingdom of Kishkindha to Sugreev. "apnarke sugriv ko kaptiraj balī sāgharke."—ramav. See ਬਾਲਿ. 4 Indar. 5 Shiv. 6 a regal swan.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਵਧੁ ਅਰਿ [sugrivbādhū arī] *n* an arrow; Sugreev's brother Bali, his rival the arrow. Bali died when hit by an arrow. 2 Ram Chandar, who killed Sugreev's brother Bali.

ਸੁਖਟ [sughat] *adj* finely chiselled, well-proportioned. 2 which can be easily done.

ਸੁੰਘਣਾ [sūghṇa] *Skt* सुघ्ण *v* to smell; to inhale fragrance.

ਸੁਖਨ [sughan] *Skt* सुघ्न *adj* deserving to be killed easily.

ਸੁਖਨਾ [sughana] *adj* extremely dense, strongly thickened. "moh bādhio sughana."—*savēye m 5 ke. 2* See **ਸੁਖਨ**.

ਸੁਖਰ [sughar] *adj* grand house; delightful abode. "nīhcal sughar paia."—*suhi chāt m 5. 2* finely-chiselled, well-proportioned. "sūdār sughar sujanu prabhū mera."—*asa chāt m 5 bīrhare. 3* competent, accomplished. See **ਸੁਖਰ**.

ਸੁਖਰਈ [sughrāi] *n* fine chiselling. 2 cleverness, wisdom. 3 a complete Indian musical 'kafi ṭhaṭ' (having seven primary notes (ਸਾਤਵ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ ਰਾਗ). It has soft notes of gādhār and nīṣad, while other notes are pure. "Sughrāi" is another type of "Kanra" Its fourth note is primary and stressed with a long pause (vadi). It is also pācam sāvadi. In the ascending scale, the sixth note is prohibited. It is sung at mid-night.

arohi (ascending scale of notes) sē rā ga mā pā na sē.

avrohi (descending scale of notes) sē na dhā pā mā ga rā sē.

In his epic Bhai Santokh Singh has thus mentioned this name: "aru sughrāi rag anurag."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਖਰਿ [sugharī] in a grand house. 2 a competent woman; an accomplished lady; a beautifully chiselled woman.

ਸੁਖਰੁ [sugharu] See **ਸੁਖਰ**.

ਸੁਖਰਾ [sughar] *Skt* सुखरित *adj* well-built, robust. "agiakari sughar sarp."—*asa m 5.*

'In ਅਰੋਹੀ there are six notes, while in ਅਵਰੋਹੀ there are seven.

2 chiselled in a standard mint; clever, intelligent. 3 *n* a devotee of the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. 4 This word has also been used for "suhar" sub-caste.

ਸੁਖਰਾ [sughra] *adj* See **ਸੁਖਰ**. 2 *n* short form for **ਸੁਖਰਤਾ** cleverness, wisdom. "ko sughra ko murta."—*akal*.

ਸੁਖਰਾਈ [sughrāi] *n* beauty, robustness, wisdom. 2 cleverness.

ਸੁਖਟ [sughat] *n* fine chiselling. 2 a superb formation. 3 *adj* well-chiselled, superbly formed.

ਸੁਚ [suc] *Skt* शुच *vr* to feel sorrow, mourn, have a bath, be purified. 2 *n* brightness. 3 grief, anger.

ਸੁਚਾ [sucā] *Skt* सुचया *n* an etiquette, nice behaviour, good conduct.

ਸੁਚਾ [sucāja], **ਸੁਚੀ** [sucāji] *adja* man/woman of good conduct. 2 Guru Nanak Dev has provided a useful sermon in Granth Sahib to women under the caption of "sucāji" in "suhi rag." See it under the heading. "ja tu ta me sabbhuko."

ਸੁਚ ਧਰਮਾ [suc dhārma] *adj* who has adopted the true faith. 2 who has accepted Sikhism.

ਸੁਚਨਾ [sucanta] *Skt* सूचना *n* to apprise. "sābhe sucanta jō karjeyē. grāth bādhān te ādhik dāreyē."—*cārītr 320*. 'if all the topics are ascertained.'

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] See **ਸੁਚਿ**.

ਸੁਚਨੰਦ [sucanād] an employee of Wazir Khan, the subedar of Sirhind. Historians have written that he was a Khatri. Actually he was a Brahmin. He had prompted the subedar to murder the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, saying that the children of a snake do not deserve any mercy. Banda Bahadur killed him too at the time of the destruction of the Sirhind. He was termed "juṭhanād" by the Sikhs.

ਸੁਚਾਰ [sucar] *Skt* ਸੁਚਾਰੀ *n* good etiquette, good conduct. "drir nam dan isnan sucari."—*suhi m 5*.

ਸੁਚਾਰੀ [sucari] See ਸੁਚਾਰ. 2 *adj* a person of good conduct. 3 a lady of noble character; a well behaved woman.

ਸੁਚਾਲਾ [sucala] *adj* a person of a good gait. 2 *xa* lame, maimed, crippled.

ਸੁਚਿ [sucī] *Skt* ਸੁਚਿ *adj* holy, pure, clean. 2 *n* holiness, cleanliness. 3 fire. 4 the sun. 5 month of Harh.

ਸੁਚਿਆਰ [suciar] *adj* who preserves purity. 2 used for ਸਚਿਆਰ.

ਸੁਚਿਤ [sucit] *adj* alert, cautious, smart. "kəb-hu sucit hve jago."—*həjare 10*. 2 *Skt* kind-hearted, noble. 3 good-hearted.

ਸੁਚੀਆ [sucia] *adj* who maintains purity/holiness. **ਸੁਚੇਉ** [suceu], **ਸੁਚੇਇ** [sucēi] *adj* clean, holy. "gur kē sēbadi sucei."—*var bīla m 3*.

ਸੁਚੇਤ [sucet] See ਸਚੇਤ. "kət-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio."—*akal*. 2 *Skt* ਸੁਚੇਤਸ਼ *adj* noble-minded, gentle. 3 alert, cautious. 4 washed, clean, pure. "hath sucet kareī."—*rəhit desa sīgh*.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾਣਾ [sucetjana] *xa v* to wash, respond to the call of nature. A person is freed from laziness and impurity through defecation, hence this term.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾ [suceta] good memory. 2 *xa n* washing of two hands, two feet, and face. It purifies and removes laziness, hence this term. 3 defecation.

ਸੁਚੰਗ [sucāg] *Dg* a horse. "sucāg nēcari pāre ri pe."—*səloh*.

ਸੁਚੰਦ [suchād] *Skt* स्वच्छन्द *adj* unfettered, self-willed, independent. "mrītu suchād tum ho sāmratth."—*GPS*. "nādan pheru suchād bulād."—*GPS*.

ਸੁੱਢ [succh] *Skt* स्वच्छ *adj* pure, clean. "succh sughar rani phir ai."—*cāritr 379*.

ਸੁਜਸ [sujas] *Skt* सुजस *n* reputation, fame. 2 *adj* reputed, famous, well known.

ਸੁੱਜਤਾ [sūjata] See ਸੰਜਤਾ.

ਸੁਜਨ [sujan] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 one's own (person).

ਸੁਜਨਤਾ [sujanta], **ਸੁਜਨਤਾਈ** [sujantai] *n* nobility, gentlemanliness..

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See ਸੋਜਨੀ. "sujni svet chadkər lōni."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਜਾ [sujā], **ਸੁਜਾਅ** [sujā-a] *A* عجب *adj* brave.

ਸੁਜਾਕ [sujak] See ਸੁਜਾਗ 4.

ਸੁਜਾਖਾ [sujakha] *adj* ਸੁਚੱਭੁ having attractive eyes, (a person) with good eye sight. "hoi sujakha nanka, so kīu ujhārī pāi?"—*var ram l m 2*. 2 learned, thoughtful, sober. "tum hohu sujakhe lehu pāchan."—*basāt a m 1*. 3 farsighted. 4 *xa* a sieve.

ਸੁਜਾਗ [sujag] *adj* who can remain wake; who has forsaken sleep. 2 cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant. 3 *n* a watchman; a guard. "pāc tākār jīt sikkh hi sujag he."—*BG 4 P* اىزى urinary inflammation (burning sensation); gonorrhea. It is a contagious disease. On account of inflammation inside the urinary tract, pus oozes out. It results from microscopic bacteria which a person gets from others through contagion. Those, who have sexual relationship with loose women, become victims of gonorrhea, and such wretched people transfer this disease to their noble wives.

A patient of gonorrhea feels pain and burning when he urinates and also suffers from a backache. He also has light fever and his appetite disappears.

The disease should be taken care of at the earliest stage, because chronic gonorrhea creates various types of problems. Its normal treatment is as follows:

¹See āpsatāb simriti Ch 10, § 11.

Five grains of calomel may be given at night and the next morning four drams of magnesia or any other purgative be administered. Ten drops of oil extracted from a fig tree's roots or the oil of white sandal mixed with milk should be administered thrice a day. If constipation results, a purgative of salt must be immediately given.

Three masas of red chalk and one tola of uncooked grams soaked in water at night, mixed with four tolas of bazoori syrup should be served to the patient.

1³/₄ tolas of crystal line saltpetre and 1³/₄ tola seeds of black cardamoms crushed to a powder mixed with six masas be taken twice a day along with the boiled rice water twice in the morning and evening.

For cleaning the urinary tract wounds, a sprinkling of a syringe of the liquids of the following medicines proves curative/effective: Take one masa of parched nilathotha (copper sulphate), six masas of murdar sāg, one tola anitnony, one tola rasūt, one tola white keth, six masas mēstāgi rumi, and grind all these in a mortar, put them in a bottle after dissolving the material in water. To this solution are put one masa of opium and one masa of bāroza. This solution is pumped thrice a day.

Spices, sour articles, exceedingly sweet things, meat, sauces, chillies, coitus, excessive walking etc. must be avoided.

Milk, boiled mixture of rice and pulse (khiṛī), custards, barley porridge, cucumber and kulfa (a leafy vegetable) etc. are useful as diet.

ਸੁਜਾਣ [sujaṇ] *Sk* ਸੁਜਾਨ profound knowledge, deep knowledge. 2 ਸੁਜਾਨਿਨ੍ 3 clever, sagacious. **ਸੁਜਾਣਿ** [sujaṇi] feminine of ਸੁਜਾਣ. 2 an intelligent woman (nominative case).

ਸੁਜਾਣੁ [sujaṇu], **ਸੁਜਾਨ** [sujaṇ] See ਸੁਜਾਣ. "apī sujaṇu nā bhulāi."—*sri m* 1. 2 also used for ਸੁਜਾਥੇ (a person having good vision of both eyes) "mān ādhā nau sujaṇu."—*var asa*.

ਸੁਜਾਨਾ [sujaṇa] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. 2 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. "muhru rādhava te sujana bir."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਜਾਨਿ [sujaṇi] See ਸੁਜਾਣਿ.

ਸੁਜਤ [sujat] *Sk* ਸੰਜੁਕਤ *adj* accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with.

ਸੁਜੁਰੀਆ [sujuria] *adj* securely joined, deeply associated.

ਸੁਜੋਗ [sujog] *adj* excellent union, sound relationship. "nāmastā sujoge."—*japu* 2 See ਯੋਗ. 3 *Sk* ਸੁਯੋਗ competent, very intelligent.

ਸੁਜੋਤਿ [sujoti] a brilliant light. 2 extremely luminous, well-lit.

ਸੁਝ [sujh] *n* perception, understanding, consciousness. 2 the sun. "ullu sujh nā sujāhi."—*BG* 3 the moon. "sujh-hu sujhān tīn lōāulāg vīckara."—*BG* 'The moon has black spots.' See ਅਉਲੰਗ.

ਸੁਝਣਾ [sujhṇa], **ਸੁਝਣੁ** [sujhṇu] *v* to understand, grasp. 2 to strike, occur. 3 to become visible. 4 to come to mind.

ਸੁੱਝ [sujjh] See ਸੁਝ.

ਸੁੰਢ [sūṇ], **ਸੁੰਢਾ** [sūṇa] *ਸੁਨਤ* *adj* uninhabited, unpopulated, barren. "vīṇ nāve sūṇiā."—*asa ram m* 5. "sūṇi deh dṛavṇi."—*sri m* 1.

ਸੁੰਢੀ ਸੁੰਢ [sūṇi sūṇ] *adj* absolutely void; all empty; fully barren. "deh mānmukh sūṇi sūṇ."—*bāsāt m* 4.

ਸੁੰਦੇ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [sūṇe ghār ka pahuṇa], **ਸੁੰਦੇ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਉ** [sūṇe ghār ka kau] the guest of an empty house. A guest and a crow get nothing from a deserted house; they return empty handed. Likewise people who hanker after leaders without virtue and noble conduct in the hope of acquiring wisdom or redemption,

get disappointed. "sūṇe ghār ka pahuṇa jiu ara tiu jai."—*sri m 3*. "bāhu joni bhauda phire jiu sūṇe ghār ka kau."—*sri m 3*.

ਸੁਟਣਾ [suṭṇa] *Skt vr* ਸਿਟ is derogatory and suṭṇa is derived from it. *v* to throw away; to discard. "hoi puraṇa suṭṇe."—*var asa*. "tini janī sabhi dār suṭṇghate."—*biha chāt m 4*.

ਸੁਟਿ [suṭi] having thrown away.

ਸੁਠ [suṭh] *Skt* सुष्ठु *adj* superb, excellent. "soi suṭh paryāk."—*NP*. 2 beautiful. 3 praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁੱਠ [sūṭh], **ਸੁੱਠੀ** [sūṭhi] *Skt* शुष्ठी *n* dry ginger, zingiber. *A* زنجبیل, *E* ginger. It is used in many medicines. The effect is hot and dry. It is used to cure various gastric disorders and ailments. It strengthens the liver as it is effective against liver ailments. It destroys phlegm, cures paralysis, kills worms, enhances appetite and sexual potency. Ancient physicians called it the supreme medicine. There is a mention in the Quran that a cup (of wine) lined with ginger juice will be served in heaven.¹

ਸੁੱਡ [sūḍ] *Skt* शुड *n* the trunk of an elephant, figuratively its hand. 2 a tube or pipe for distilling. 3 'sūḍ' is used in 'cāḍi di var' in place of sūḍi "mahikhasur sūḍ upara." 'Mahikhasur, the demon, was born as an elephant.' There is a story in Markande Puran that to kill Durga, Mahikhasur appeared as an elephant and pulled the lion from under her with his trunk. Goddess (Durga) chopped off his trunk with her sword.

ਸੁੱਡਾ [sūḍa] See ਸੁੱਡ. 2 a distillery. 3 a prostitute, harlot. 4 liquor. 5 a dissolute woman, procuress.

ਸੁੱਡਾਰ [sūḍār], **ਸੁੱਡਾਲ** [sūḍāl] *n* elephant with a trunk. 2 a distiller.

ਸੁੱਡੀ [sūḍī], **ਸੁੱਡੀ** [sūḍī] female elephant with a trunk. 2 a female distiller. 3 See ਸੁੱਡੀ. 4 an

¹See Quran, "al Insan", verse 17.

insect that does tremendous harm to crops.

ਸੁੱਢ [sūḍh] See ਸੁੱਠ.

ਸੁੱਢਰ [sūḍhār], **ਸੁੱਢਲ** [sūḍhal] *adj* well-built. "sūḍhār mahā raghunāḍan."—*ramav*.

ਸੁਣਣ [suṇṇ], **ਸੁਣਨ** [suṇṇan], **ਸੁਣਨਾ** [suṇṇa] *Skt* सुन to listen. "vekhāṇi suṇṇi nā ātu."—*japu*.

ਸੁਣਿ [suṇi] from listening, through listening. 2 having listened to. "suṇi updes sātigur pāhi ara."—*asa m 5*. 3 an ear. "cārāṇ kār dekhāt suṇi thake."—*var biha m 3*. 4 **ਸੁਣੁ** listen (imperative) "suṇi sākhi sākhi saci suheli."—*gāu chāt m 1*.

ਸੁਣਿਐ [suṇiē] listening to, having listened. "suṇiē dukh pap ka nasu."—*japu*.

ਸੁਣੀਅਰ [suṇiār] *n* an ear. "nanāk suṇiār te pāvaṇu."—*vād chāt m 5*. 2 See ਸੁਣੀਅਰ 2.

ਸੁਣੈਤ [suṇēt] listening. "suṇēt bala bāhu bīdhi prakara."—*sahas m 4*.

ਸੁਣੈਦਤਾ [suṇēdṛa], **ਸੁਣੈਦਤੀ** [suṇēdṛī] a listener.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt* सृज *adj* squeezed. 2 *n* a son. "sut kālār bhrat mit."—*ram m 5*. 3 *adj* short form for ਸੁਪੁ (sleeping).

ਸੁਤਈਸ [sut-is] *n* Ganesh, son (ਸੁਤ) of Lord Shiv (ਈਸ). "puj sut-is ko āvighān mānavai."—*NP*.

ਸੁਤਸਿੰਧੁ [sutsīdhu] the moon. See ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ. "sutsīdh ādhomukh tap tēpe."—*akal*. 'The moon keeps its face down while meditating.'

ਸੁਤ ਸੁਰਜ [sut suraj] Karan, son of the sun. 2 Yam. See ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਤਹ [sutaḥ] *Skt* स्वतः *part* spontaneous, instinctive.

ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ [sutaḥsīdh], **ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ** [sutaḥsīddh] *adj* happening by itself, requiring no proof other than itself. "sutaḥsīdh rup dhārio sāhān ke sah jiu."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੁਤਕਉਲ [sutkaul], **ਸੁਤਕਉਲਕਲੀ** [sutkaulkālī] *n* Brahma, born out of the lotus bud; son of lotus. "tīhko lakh ke upma bhāgvān kārē jīh ki sutkaulkālī."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਸੁਤਗੀਤਕਾ [sūtāgītka] *n* small round stone, so formed in the rivulet Gandka. See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

“pujē ham tume, nahī pujē sugāḍka.”
—*krisan*.

ਸੁਤਭਾਈ [sutbhai] *n* nephew. “ko beli nahi put
kuṭāb sutbhai.”—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਸੁਤਭਾਨ [sutbhan], ਸੁਤਭਾਨੁ [sutbhanu] *n* Yam;
Dharamraj, who is mentioned as the sun's son.
“nam sune sutbhanu dāryau.”—*sāveye m 4*
ke. 2 Saturn, born from the womb of Chhaya,
is the son of the sun. “yuddh same sutbhanu
mano sasi ke sab tuk jude kar dāre.”—*cāḍi l*.
‘Saturn had a fight with the moon over
Jupiter's wife Tara.’ 3 See ਕਰਣ. 4 Sugreev.

ਸੁਤਰ [sutar] *Skt* *adj* which can be swum across.
2 *P* ستر *n* a camel, dromedary. See ਉਸਟ.

ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲ [sutarnal], ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲਿਕਾ [sutarnalika] *n*
a gun carried over, and fired from, the back
of a camel; a light cannon. “sutarnal ghurnal
bhan.”—*sānama*.

ਸੁਤਰ ਮੁਰਗ [sutar murag] *P* ستر مرغ ostrich. *n* a
bird resembling a camel found mainly in
Africa. It cannot fly with its wings but can
run very fast with their help. Its feathers are
expensive and traded in Europe. The length
of an ostrich's spread wings extends from
twelve to fourteen feet. It lays six to fourteen
eggs and its offspring are hatched in forty two
days.

ਸੁਤਰੀ [sutri] *adj* relating to a camel. 2 camel
coloured. 3 a big drum carried over a camel.
“sutri nīṣan mēgaio.”—*GV 6*. 4 *n* a kettle-
drum. “sutri bājāt.”—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ, a
beautiful boat, fine boat.

ਸੁਤਲ [sutal] *Skt n* hell. See ਸਪਤ ਪਤਾਲ.

ਸੁਤੜਾ [sutṛa], ਸੁਤੜੀ [sutṛi] *adj* asleep. “sutṛi so
sahu dīṭhu.”—*var maru m 5*. 2 lost in sleep
of ignorance. “sutṛe asākh maia jhūṭhi
karne.”—*sāva m 5*.

ਸੁਤਾ [suta] *n* presence of mind, awareness. 2 *Skt*
daughter. 3 *adj* asleep. “jis te suta nanka jagae
soi.”—*asa a m l*.

ਸੁਤਾਸੁਤ [sutasut] daughter's son, grandson.

ਸੁਤਾ ਦਾਨ [sutadan] entrusting one's daughter
to the bridegroom.

ਸੁਤਾਰ [sutar] short form for ਸੁਤਾਰਾ. 2 someone
adept in swimming; a good swimmer. 3 *Skt*
one having beautiful pupils of the eyes.

ਸੁਤਾਰੀ [sutarī] *n* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ a fine boat. “gurmukhi
sac sutarī.”—*sri m l*.

ਸੁਤੀਕਣ [sutiksāṇ] very sharp, very fast. 2 See
ਸੁਤੀਖ.

ਸੁਤੀਖ [sutikh] *Skt* ਸੁਤੀਕਣ *n* a sage, brother of
hermit Agasty, who lived in the Dandak forest.
Ram Chandar visited his hermitage. “tuhi ram
rupā sutikhā udhare.”—*GV 6*. 2 See ਸੁਤੀਕਣ.

ਸੁਤੁਨ [sutun] See ਸਤੁਨ.

ਸੁਤੇ [sute], ਸੁਤੇ [sute], ਸੁਤੇਸਿਧ [sutesiddh] See
ਸੁਤਰ and ਸੁਤਰ ਸਿਧ. “sute krity ko karat nīṣāk.”
—*NP*. 2 ਸੁਤੇ also means “to sleep.” “jitū sute
tanu pirie.”—*sri m l*.

ਸੁਤੰਤਰ [sutātar], ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ [sutātr] See ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ. 2 ਸੁ-
ਤੰਤ੍ਰ a magical or mystical formula for the
worship of gods. See ਤੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਤੰਤਮ [sutātam] *adj* excellently, superbly. “anāt
gyan sutātmā.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਸਤੰਤਮ.

ਸੁਥਨੀ [suthni] See ਸੁਥਣ. 2 (one) who has beauti-
ful breasts.

ਸੁਥਰ [suthar] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent
spot. 2 ਸੁਥਿਰ stable, firm. “suthar cit bhagtan
hit.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੁਥਰਾ [suthra] *adj* ਸੁਸ਼ੁਠੁ clean, pure. “tatha
sastara suthre samudae.”—*GPS*. 2 a metre. See
ਸਰਸੀ. 3 See ਸੁਥਰੇਸਾਹ.

ਸੁਥਰੀ [suthri] See ਸੁਤਰੀ. 2 feminine of ਸੁਥਰਾ 1.
3 a female member of the Suthra faith.

ਸੁਥਰੇਸਾਹ [suthreṣah], ਸੁਥਰੇਸਾਹੀ [suthreṣahi] In
the house of Nanda Khatri, a resident of
Brampur village near Baramula, was born in
1672 a child with teeth. He was abandoned
as the astrologers declared him ill-omened.
While coming back from Kashmir, Guru

Hargobind took notice of the child. The Guru took pity on him, brought him up with care and named him Suthra, who in return became a great devotee of the Guru and served Guru Har Rai as well. He was a great merry-maker. Several of his humorous stories are world famous. He got an order from the emperors of Delhi to collect money from shops. His sect is known as Suthreshahi. Most of those belonging to this sect have now forgotten the Sikh tenets. They ask for money from shops by beating bamboo-sticks. Some times they use filthy language, while at other moments they blacken their faces in protest.

सुधल [suthal], **सुधली** [suthli], **सुधलु** [suthau], **सुधल** [suthan] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent spot. **2** *n* an association of the sages. "suthau sacu manu nirmal hoī."—*gāu m 3*.

सुधलनि [suthani] *in* the best place. "best suthani kahā gun tere."—*māla m 1*.

सुधलनु [suthanu] *See* सुधल.

सुधल [suthir] *adj* fully stable, immovable.

सुधल [suthān], **सुधल** [suthān] *n* trousers worn by women; a salwar.

सुध [sud] *P* **سُذ** occurred, happened. *See* सुधन.

सुध [sūd] *Sk* **सुध** *n* Vishnu. **2** son of Nisund, brother of Upsund, a demon. *See* अपसुध.

सुधकिट [sudkṣiṇ], **सुधकल** [sudakkhān] *See* सुधकल.

सुधकल [sudacchān] *Sk* **सुधकिट** *adj* very clever, highly intelligent. **2** *n* son of Pondrak, king of Kashi, who had a fight with Krishan. "kasi ke bhup ko put sudacchān tā mān me eti krodh badhāyo."—*krīṣṇa*.¹ *See* **भगवत सत्संग** 10, Ch 66.

सुधन [sudān] *P* **سُذ** to be.

सुधनी [sudni] *P* **سُذ** likely (event); inevitable.

सुध बुध [sud bud] *See* सुध बुध 3 and 4.

सुधर [sūdār] *Sk* *adj* beautiful, handsome. "sūdār catur tāt ka beta."—*sukhmāni*. **2** *n* Kamdev

(god of love). **3** a great grandson of Guru Amar Dev, whose composition "sādu" is in ramkālī rag. "kāhe sūdār suṇ-hu sāt-hu sabb jagat peri paī jiu."—*sādu*. "nādan mohri nam anād, tih nādan sūdār mātīvād."²—*G.P.S.* **4** a great saintly disciple of Dadu ji, born in village Dayosa (Jaipur state) in 1653 and died in 1746 at Singaner, four kilometer south of Jaipur. Sundar Vilas, Gyan Samudar and Sakhi are several of his available writings. Here is a poem of his:

kamini ki deh eti kahīye sāghān vān
uhā sūt jāi kou bhulke pārēt he,
kūjār he gātī kātī kehātī ki bhāy yame
beni kari nagānī si phān ko dhārēt he,
kuc hē pāhar jāhā kamcor bētho, tāhā-
sadh ke katch bān prān ko hārēt he,
sūdār kahāt ek or eti bhāy tame
rakhsi vādān khav khavhi kārēt he.
saco updeś det bhālī bhālī sikh det,
sāmā subuddhi det kumārī hārēt hē,
marag dīkhar det bhavhū bhagātī det,
prem ki prātī det abhā bhārēt hē,
gyan det dhyan det atāmvar det,
brāhm ko bātī det brāhm me cārēt hē,
sūdār kahāt jāg sāt kachu det nahi,
sāt jān nīsi dīn deboi kārēt hē.

5 a fisherman, and competent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. **6** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur. **7** a Chadha of Agra, devoted to Guru Hargobind Sahib. **8** *See* **सुधल** 4 (d). **9** a Brahman poet of Gwalior in the royal court of emperor Shahjahan.

सुधलसत [sudarsan] *Sk* **सुधल** *adj* having attractive, charming demeanour. **2** *n* the wheel of Vishnu.³ It is narrated in Vishnu Puran that Vishnu made this wheel from the crust of the lathed sun. In Ling Puran it is written that Vishnu

¹भगवत. भगवत.

²See, visnu puran Part 3, Ch 2.

¹See, visnu puran Part 3, Ch 2.

obtained this wheel by worshipping Shiv. 3 a brahman, who changed into a snake due to the curse of sage Atris's son. Krishan liberated him from the snake's form. "brahmān hoy gayo su valē phun nam sudarṣan he pun jako."—*krīṣan*. 4 Shiv. 5 a milter. 6 Sumer mountain.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨ ਚੂਰਣ [sudarṣan curāṇ] To make this curāṇ, the following fifty two medicines are taken in equal measure along with half the weight of carāṭa and pounded together into a very fine powder: hārāṭ, bāherā, aula, hāldi (turmeric), daruhāldi, choṭi kāteli, vādi kāteli, kəcūr, sūdh (dry ginger), kali mīrāc (pepper), māgh pīppāl, pīppālamul, murva, galoi, dhāmasa, kārū, pītpapra, nagarmotha, traymaṇ, netrābala, nīm di chill (bark of marosa tree), puhkār mul, mālāṭṭhi, kuṛa di chill, əjvāin (seeds of thyme), fīdar jī, bharāgi, suhājāne de bij, phāṭkārī (alum), bac, dalcini (seeds of moringa), pādmakh, cādān (sandal wood), ətis, khārēṭṭi, śālpārni, prīṣṭhpārni, barbarīg, tēgār, cītṭe di chill, devdarū (cīdar), cāv, pāṭolpātr, jīvāk, rīṣhāk, līg (clove), vāṣlocān, cīṭṭa kamāl, kakoli, pātrāj, javitri (nutmeg), and talispāt. If taken in the morning with cold water, disorders resulting from wind, bile, phlegm, fluctuating fever, general fever, hallucination, thirst, cough, anaemia, cardiac, joint pains (arthritis) etc. get cured.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨਾ [sudarṣana] daughter of Duryodhan. 2 beautiful, attractive.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ [sūdar ṣah] a resident of Kiratpur and follower of Guru Hargobind, and disciple/pupil of Sai Buddhan Shah and friend of Bhai Bidhi Chand. He lived in Sasranv and Deu Nagar with his disciples.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ [sūdar sohṇa] *adj* happy and beautiful. "sei sūdar sohṇe."—*mājī ə m* 5. See ਸੋਹਣਾ.

ਸੁੰਦਰਤੀ ਅਤਿ ਮਾਖਨ ਕੋ [sūdartī atī makhān ko]

—*krīṣan*. This version has been rendered corrupt by some ignorant scribe. The correct rendering is like this:—"jānu sūdarta atīmanukh ko sēb dhār dhāsi hārī ke nēg mē."—118. 'Beauty has fully entered into the invaluable body of Hari, the super human.' See ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਦਾਸ [sūdār das] See ਸੁੰਦਰ 4.

ਸੁੰਦਰਾਈ [sūdrai] *n* beauty, charm, prettiness.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sūdārī] See ਸਵੈਯੇ (24). 2 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ.

"sūdārī sarī sārūpī bīckhāṇī."—*trilāg m* 1.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sūdri] See ਸਵੈਯੇ (16). 2 According to Pingal, a poetic metre comprising twelve characters. Each line has four feet: nēgāṇ, bhāgāṇ, bhāgāṇ, and rāgāṇ. It is also known as drutvīlābīta.

Example:

dukhhārī jēg asān lyāgrī,
jēp hārī gurupadān lagrī. ...

(b) modak metre used in Ramchandarika is also named thus.

Example:

raj tājyo dhān dham tājyo sēb,
narī tājī sut śoc tājyo sēb,
apānpō ju tājyo jēgbād-hī,
saty nē ek tājyo hārīcād-hī.

This poetic form is to be seen in the second chapter of Ramavtar in Dasam Granth.

Example:

supnākha ih bhāt suni jēb,
dhay cālī əvīlāb trīya tēb,
kam sārūp kālēvār jānīy,
rūp anup trīhu pūr mānīy.

(c) There is another poetic form of this metre used in the second chapter of Ramavtar of Dasam Granth. Each line contains sixteen matras, the last three being māgāṇ.

Example:

bhāt hūke dhūke bākare,
rāṇ bājje gājje nēggare,

raṅ hūl kəlōlā hūlālā,
dhalhālā dhalā ucchālā.

3 wood, found in Sundar Ban, which is very flexible. Carriage-springs are made from it. *L. Heretiera minora*. 4 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 5 *adj* beautiful, pretty.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sūdri mata] daughter of Khatri Ram Saran Kumrav, resident of Lahore, who was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 7th of Vaisakh in 1741. Shahjada Ajit Singh was born from her womb.

After the demise of Guru Gobind Singh, her writ ran large over the Sikh community.¹ Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as Harimandir Sahib's Granthi by her and was sent to Amritsar. The last days of her life were spent in Delhi though for some time she lived in Mathura also, where her haveli can still be seen. Two villages of Jaipur state were gifted to her as fiefdom during that period. Mata ji came back to Delhi in Sammat 1804, where she breathed her last. Her haveli is one and a half mile away from Gurdwara Sisganj, outside the Turkman gate.

While departing from Abichalnagar the tenth Guru had handed over his weapons to Mata Sahib Kaur which she handed over to Mata Sundri at the time of her demise. While breathing her last, Mata Sundri handed over these weapons to her servant Jivan Singh and asked him to keep them with reverence. These weapons were reverently kept in the houses of Jivan Singh's son, Bakhtavar Singh— his son, Mitthu Singh— his son Seva Singh, his son Bhan Singh. Atma Singh the adopted son of Bhai Bhan Singh installed these weapons in gurdwara Rakabganj as per the wishes of the Sikh community. These weapons

¹In many gurdwaras in the eastern part of the country, her hukamnamas (edicts) are available.

include a sword (tālvar), a broad sword (khōḍā), a dagger (khōjār) and two dirks (kəṭār) See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸੁਦਾ [suda] See ਸੁਦਾ 4. 2 See ਸੁੱਦਾ. 3 ਸੁਦਾ, past tense of ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੁਦਾਈ [sudai] *adj* eccentric, obstinate. See ਸੁਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਦਾਗਰ [sudagar] See ਸੁਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ [sudamāni] *Sk* ਸੁਦਾਮਨੀ *n* lightning, that is believed to have originated from mountain Sudama. "sudamāni jayō durga dāmke."—*cōdi* 1. 2 related to a cloud.

ਸੁਦਾਮਾ [sudama] *Sk* सुदामन् a poor Brahman who was a school mate friend of Krishan. Egged on by his wife, he went to Dvarka to meet Krishan "daldābhāj sudame mīlō."—*maru* m 5. "bīp sudama daldi."—*BG* He is also known as Shri Dam in Bhagvat, See Sakandh 10, Ch 80, 81.² 2 a poet, resident of Bundelkhand who for some time was a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Such is his composition:

ekē sāgī pādhe hē avāṭika sādipīni ke,
soi sudh ai to bulaī bujhi bama me,
pūgiphāl hot to āsis deto nath ji ko,
tādul le dīne bādhi line phāṭe jama me,
dindyalu sunke dāyalu dārbar mīle,
eto kuch dīno pai āganīṭ sama me,
prīṭī kār jāne guru gobīd ke mane tāte
vāhi tū gobīd vāhi bāmhan sudama me.

3 a cloud. 4 an ocean. 5 Airawat, the elephant. 6 Indar. 7 a crystal-hill which according to the Purans, produced lightning. 8 *adj* generous.

ਸੁਦਾਮਪੁਰੀ [sudamapuri] See footnote to ਸੁਦਾਮਾ 1. ਸੁਦਿ [sudī] *Sk* सुदि the short for ਸੁਕਲ ਦਿਨ bright half of the lunar month.

ਸੁਦਿਨ [sudīn] *adj* good (day), auspicious, nice.

²The old name of Porbander in Kathiavar was Sudamapuri.

ਸੁਦੀ [sudi] See ਸੁਦਿ.

ਸੁਦੇਸ [sudes] *adj* excellent country. 2 relating to a fine country. "sudes kavy bhakh hē."—*brāham* 3 one's own country. "hanyo sravāṇ tāv sut su-des."—*ramav*.

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [sudesi] *adv* early in the morning. 2 *adj* pertaining to one's own country, native.

ਸੁਦੇਹ [sudeh] *n* a good body; a human body. 2 a healthy body.

ਸੁਦੇਹੀ [sudehi] See ਸੁਦੇਹ. 2 ਸੁਦੇਹਿ *adj* having a healthy body.

ਸੁੱਦਾ [sudda] *A*, *n* a blockage formed by scum in the intestine; scybalum.

ਸੁਦ੍ਰ [sudr] See ਸੁਦ੍ਰ. "chitri bhāi sudr."—*kalki*.

ਸੁਧ [sudh] *n* news, report. 2 consciousness, understanding. "sudh jāb te hām dhārī."—*cārītr* 22. 3 ਸੁਧ *adj* clean, pure. "tāb hoe mān sudh pāraṇi."—*ram* m 5. 4 innocent. "sudhu bhataru hārī choḍīa."—*var suhi* m 3. 5 genuine, unalloyed. 6 This word is also used for nectar (ਸੁਧਾ), ambrosia. See ਸੁਧਰਸ. 7 *Skt* शुद्ध *vr* to be pure; to be sacred.

ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ [sudh budh], ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧਿ [sudh budhi] consciousness. 2 refined mind, true knowledge. 3 *P* رُخ residual effect of some learning/knowledge. 4 distinction between refinement and knowledge i.e. a little knowledge of Persian.

ਸੁਧਭਤਾਰ [sudhbhatar] *adj* husband. "sudhbhatar hārī choḍīa."—*var suhi* m 3. 2 a husband, who does not covet other women; a virtuous husband.

ਸੁਧਰਸ [sudhras] *n* ambrosia. "sudhras nam māharas mīṭha."—*sar a m* 1. 2 genuine juice, pure juice.

ਸੁਧਰਸੇਨ [sudharsen] king of Bashher, who, according to Janam Sakhi, became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਧਰਮਾ [sudharma] *Skt* सुधर्मा *n* Indar's council; association of deities. "vāc sun jin-hi sudharma lajē."—*NP*. 2 *adj* religious, devout.

ਸੁਧਰਮੀ [sudharmi], ਸੁਧਰਮੀਤਾ [sudharmīra] *adj* who follows a supreme religion; follower of a sublime religion. "bol sudharmīra. mon kāt dhārī ram?"—*brha chāt* m 5.

ਸੁਧਾ [sudha] See ਸੁਧਾ. 2 *Skt* n ambrosia. 3 honey. 4 water. 5 baptism by taking ambrosia. 6 lime, quicklime. 7 See ਸੁਧਾ. "suaha sudhayā nāmo sitleyā."—*cādi* 2.

ਸੁਧਾਈ [sudhai] *n* vetting, correction. 2 wages for vetting.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sudhasar] the holy tank situated in the middle of Ramdaspur, founded by Guru Arjan Dev. "pāhuc an sudhasar sare."—*GPS*. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

hāsi gāi bhul yāmdutan udasi bhāi
pap ki kala si nā tālasi kārē dārke,
sāty ki āṭa si jāhā dhārām ki ghāṭa si
danpūn ki chāṭa si soknāsi dīn tār ke,
gvalkāvi khasi dhunī ved ki prākasi māhā
nārī kāmā si rūp vāsi mān sār' ke,
kāsi ki nā cāh āvināsi hve māvasi rāhē
dāsi kār rakhi mokh vāsi sudhasar ke.

2 poet Gopal Singh's literary composition, which contains 2616 metrical stanzas of sixty eminent poets arranged according to topic. He was a courtier of Maharaja Jasvant Singh of Nabha.

subās baso nabha nāgar ghār ghār jāhā ānād,
bādnīy sābh jāgāt ko jāyō dutīyā ko cād.
śrī mān nrip jāsvāt hārī mālvēdr māhrāj,
sukh dē sākāl prajānko jāhā kārē hē rāj.
śrī vrīdabān dham ko bāsi dīn nāvin,
tāhī ayo sunke soyāṣ dekhi sābha prābin.
pārācin kāvi yuktī ko nrip bār cītī umāh,
pārī hukām yāh tāb kīyō grāth "sudhasar" cāh.
prābhū sīdhī kāvirās tātv gān sābat sār
āvrekha,

ārjān sukla pācmi som 'sudhasar' lekh.

This book was completed in 1895, Phagun
'equal to lust.

Sudi 5, Monday.

ਸੁਧਾ ਸਰੋਵਰ [sudha saroṇar] Amritsar; the Golden Temple. See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ 1. "sudhasarōṇar kār isnan."—GPS.

ਸੁਧਾਸੁ [sudhāṣu] *Skt n* the moon whose rays carry nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਸੁਵ [sudhasrāv] *n* the moon from which oozes nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਹਰ [sudhahar] garur (Blue jay), the stealer of nectar or ambrosia. See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਸੁਧਾਕ [sudhāk] *n* pure parts.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakār] *Skt n* the moon which has nectar in its rays.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakhār], ਸੁਧਾਕਰੁ [sudhakhāru], ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakhār] *adj* pure and crystalline, dirt free and eternal. 2 *n* God, the Almighty. "eku sudhakhāru jakē hīrdē vāṣia, tīn bed-hī tātu pāchanā."—sar m 3. 3 one God ੴ, a sacred character. "bujhe nahi ek sudhakhāru."—gāu m 5. 4 after rectification, after vetting. "bed puran sīmrīti sudhakhār, kine ram nam ik akhār."—sukhmāni.

ਸੁਧਾਣ [sudhaṇ] See ਸੁਧਾਨ. "subaṇḍ sudhaṇḍ."—kalī.

ਸੁਧਾਤੁ [sudhatu] superior metal, gold. 2 *xa* iron. pure iron.

ਸੁਧਾਦਕ [sudhadak], ਸੁਧਾਦਿਕ [sudhadīk] *n* a god, who consumes nectar. "sur suradān suddh sudhadīk."—akāl.

ਸੁਧਾਦਰ [sudhadār] *n* the moon that contains nectar. 2 See ਹਾਕਲ.

ਸੁਧਾਦਾਰੀ [sudhadārī] a baptised Sikh. 2 See ਸੁਧਾਦਰ.

ਸੁਧਾਨ [sudhan] *n* a sheath, scabbard. "jīhva sudhan khag uddh soh."—datt. 'Datt's speech is as effective as an unsheathed sword' i.e. his words are trenchant. 2 ਸੁ-ਧਾਨ. fine grain, superior food.

ਸੁਧਾਨਿਧਿ [sudhanīdhi] *n* moon, the treasure-house of nectar. 2 a metre that is also known

as "manobhāv". It has thirty two characters per line, which observe the order of long, short matras. It is the opposite of anāgskhar metre.

Example:

jac jacke āhar nahī sopī svadvar
labh hot ekvar bhukh tap ko āvar.
ṣen bhumī pē bāno nē sak sen ko gāno
ṣarimatr pokhno nē jobno sphed bar,
chin cir godri ānek lir sō kārī
kārī ūjar jhōpri ādhen grāth var var,
hay hay bhogcāh nāhī me taje ājēpī
mor cītī bel ko sēvar bel ke sēvar.

—verag śatak.

(b) It becomes "kaladhār" if the last short matra is omitted.

Example:

jap tap yog dhyan karmkād yagy adī
hōy nāhī prem tuly śrī guru bakhante. ...
ਸੁਧਾਪੀ [sudhapi] *n* deities, who drink nectar.
2 a duly initiated Sikh who has taken amrit;
a baptised Sikh.
ਸੁਧਾਮ [sudham] a beautiful house; a comfortable residence. 2 the moon. 3 heaven, paradise.
ਸੁਧਾਮੀ [sudhamī] *n* deities, who live in heaven.
2 wife. "ap sāmēt sudhamīe line rup nāvīn."
—krīṣṇ. 'Along with their wives deities have assumed human form.'

ਸੁਧਾਰ [sudhar] *n* correction, improvement.
2 short form for ਸੁੱਧ ਆਚਾਰ. 3 *adj* which is sharp edged.

ਸੁਧਾ ਰਸ [sudha rās] *adj* the taste of nectar.
2 nectar-like elixir. 3 juice of the soma creeper.

ਸੁਧਾਲ [sudhal], ਸੁਧਾਲਯ [sudhalay] *n* moon, which is the abode of nectar.

ਸੁਧਿ [sudhi] See ਸੁੱਧਿ. 2 news, information.
"māne sāgal bhāṇḍ ki sudhi."—japu. 3 power of discrimination; reasoning faculty. "tīthe ghāṇīe sura sīdha ki sudhi."—japu.

ਸੁਧਿੱਠ [sudhiṭṭh], ਸੁਧਿੱਠਾ [sudhiṭṭha] *Skt* सुधृष्ट
adj very clever. 2 daring, bold, courageous,
bold, undaunting. "māne gāne vāg
sudhiṭṭha."—BG. 'He is brave who accepts
Guru's will and like sugarcane bears
suffering.' 3 शुद्धदृष्टा circumspect.

ਸੁਧੀ [sudhi] adj who has sharp intellect. "sudhin
pan ke dhare."—*kalki*. 'Fairies get attracted
to the brilliant ones.' 2 See ਚੋਰਾ and ਚਾਚਰੀ 2
(a). 3 See ਸੁੱਧੀ.

ਸੁਧੁ [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ and ਸੁੱਧ. "sudhu na hoie
kahu jeta."—*sor m* 5.

ਸੁਧੁ ਕੀਚੇ [sudhu kice] do the correction; remove
the error; Guru Arjan Dev's command to Bhai
Gurdas at the end of second Gauri Var in Guru
Granth Sahib to make the necessary
correction after observing the text minutely.

ਸੁਧੋਸੁ [sudhosu] corrected, rectified. 2 vetted/
rectified by him. "jā sudhosu tā lāhina
ṭikionu."—*var ram* 3.

ਸੁਧੰਗ [sudhāṅ] ਸੁੱਧ-ਅੰਕ (ਅੰਗ) After verification
Guru Arjan Dev certified that the total number
of shabads was correct. See Fourth Master's
hymn under Asa Rag. "hau andinu harinamu
kirtan kareu." 2 adj with a correct vowel.
"sarāg ṭodi bābhas sudhāṅ."—*sāloh*. 3 a
straight form, right manner. "kab-hū cālāt
sudhāṅ gati."—*sur sagar*.

ਸੁੱਧ [suddh] *Skt* शुद्ध adj pious, chaste, innocent.
2 n rock salt. 3 a 'rag' having no concern
with any other 'rags'; an independent 'rag'.
4 See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ [suddh sur] See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੇਖ [suddh sekh] a descendant of Hajrat
Ali, born from the womb of Bibi Phatima.
"kāhū suddh sakhā kāhū brāham dharmā."
—*akal*. See ਸੇਖ.

ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ [suddh sāvar] Pure notes are those
sounds which earliest musicians forged from
the sounds of living beings — in the sharp,

medium and descending rīkhābh, gādhār,
dhēvāt and nīkhād. These five notes were
set up to forge new forms of rags. Bilaval rag
has all pure notes. For its distinctive
formulation, See ਸੁਰ and ਠਾਟ.

ਸੁੱਧਗਾ [suddhga] See ਅਰੂਪਾ 2.

ਸੁੱਧਰ [suddhar] ਸੁ-ਅਧਰ a grand sacrificial ritual.
"tāj juddh su suddhar meghdharan."
—*ramav*. 'Meghnad abandoned the fight to
perform the sacrificial ritual.' See ਨਿਰੁੱਭਲਾ.

ਸੁੱਧਾ [suddha] adj assumed nicely; perfectly
held. 2 adv alongwith, accompanied by as
'mālai suddha duddh.'

ਸੁੱਧਿ [suddhi], ਸੁੱਧੀ [suddhi] *Skt* शुद्धि n purity,
cleanliness. 2 the act of sanctifying a fallen
man. 3 goddess; Durga.

ਸੁੱਧੂ [suddhu] See ਸੱਧੂ. 2 a Sikh potter Budhu's
father. See ਸੁੱਧੂ. 3 Some writers have written
'suddhu' for 'sadhu' who was Bhai Rup
Chand's father. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਸੁੱਧੋਦਨ [suddhodan] See ਸੁੱਧ. 2 ਸੁੱਧ-ਓਦਨ pure-food;
boiled rice.

ਸੁਨ [sun] *Skt* शृणु. listen, hear. 2 *Skt* शृणु vr to
go. 3 *Skt* सुन n a dog. 4 *Skt* सुन a sound. See
ਸੁੱਨ 9.

ਸੁੱਨ [sūn] *Skt* सुन adj uninhabited, empty.
2 numb, inane. "ditti bāg nīmaj kār sūn
sāman hoā jahana."—BG 3 n zero, cipher.
"nāu āg nīl ānīl sūn."—BG. 'A zero suggests
inexhaustible numbers when used with nine
digits.' 4 the Sky. "sūn-hī sūn mīlā."—*maru*
kābir. 'Brahma (God) encountered jivatma
(spirit). 5 Brahm transcending the universe.
"ghāṭī ghāṭī sūn ka jānē bheu."—*sīdhgosaṭī*.
6 nature; illusion, it being empty without
God's will. "sūn-hu dhārātī ākas upae."
—*maru solhe m* 1. 7 numbness, inertia. "mīṭī
sūn cetānta pai."—*sāloh*. 8 that stage of total
doom when there was absolutely no creation.
"sūne varte jāg sābae."—*maru solhe*. 9 *Skt* सुन

sound, noise, word. "sūn sāmādhī dou tēhī nahi."—*gāu kabir*. 'Neither noise nor contemplation is there.' "ānhāt sūn kaha te hoi?"—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

In Punjabi, [v] attached to a character becomes ūkə [u]. Words like ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨ, ਸੁਭਾਵ, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਨ, ਜੁਲਾ, ਤੁਰਿਤ, ਵਾਰ, ਧੁਨਿ become ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨਾ, ਸੁਭਾਉ, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਆਨ, ਜੁਆਲਾ, ਤੁਰਤ, ਵੁਆਰ, ਧੁਨਿ etc. ਸੁਨਈ [sunai] listens, hears. "nam nā sunai dora."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਨਈਆ [sunaiā] *adj* who listens. 2 See ਸੁਨੈਯਾ. ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ [sūnsāmādhī] absolute contemplation, contemplation free from idea/concept. See ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ. "sūn sāmādhī ānhāt tēh nad."—*sukhmāni*. 2 a state of nature's total absorption by the Almighty. 3 state of noise and contemplation. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧੀ [sūnsāmādhī] See ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ. 2 *adj* a contemplative in wordless state. "sārgun nīrgun nīrākār sūnsāmādhī apī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰ [sūnsarōvar] *n* the tenth opening, the highest state. 2 the state of salvation.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sūnsarōvarī] in the highest state. "sūn sarōvarī pav-hu sukh."—*gāu thīti kabir*. See ਸੁੰਨ ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸੁਨਯਸੇਪ [sunahsep], ਸੁਨਯਸੇਫ [sunahseph] one, who has penis like that of a dog; a hermit, son of Ajigarat. The tale told in Aitreybrahman is that king Harish Chandar had no issue. He vowed that if blessed with a child, he would offer him to Varun (god of water). He was blessed with a son who was named Rohit. As per the vow, the king wanted to sacrifice his son to Varun but his son did not agree and ran away. For six years, he lived in the forest where he met a poor Brahman, Ajigarat, who struck a deal with him, and purchased his son Shunehsheph by paying him hundred cows as the price to die in his place. Varun too accepted this exchange. But at the time of

sacrifice he saved his life by chanting hymns in Varun's praise and reached Vishvamitar's place.

The Ramayan narrates this story differently. Ambrish, the king of Ayodhya was about to offer for sacrifice an animal when it was stolen away by Indar. The family priest ordained at that time that a substitute human sacrifice was imperative. After a long search, a Brahman named Richik was found, whose younger son was Shunahsheph. With the willingness of his son, the seer sold off his son for one lakh cows, one crore gold coins and many more ornaments. Shunahsheph's maternal uncle gave him two hymns in Indar's praise which were to be chanted at the time of immolation. He chanted the two hymns. Indar was very much pleased and blessed him with long life. Seven couplets given in Rigved (scripture) appear under Shunahsheph's name.¹

ਸੁਨਹਿਰਾ [sunahira] *adj* golden. 2 gold coated. 3 *n* xa a mortar. 4 a vessel, usually of iron, in which nectar (amrit) is prepared.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ [sunahiri] *adj* gold coated. 2 of gold. 3 golden. 4 *n* a small mortar. 5 See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ [sunahiria] *adj* golden. 2 who has a golden mortar. 3 Those getting baptized from the same vessel are called 'sunahirīe bhāi'.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ ਭਾਈ [sunahiria bhāi] See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ 3. ਸੁੰਨ ਗੁਫਾ [sūn gupha] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 conscience without concept. "sūngupha māhī asāṇu besāṇu."—*gāu kabir*.

ਸੁਨਣ [sunāṇ], ਸੁਨਣਾ [sunṇā], ਸੁਨਣੁ [sunāṇu] *Sk* ਸੁਣਨ. "e srāvanhu meri ho ! sacē sunṇe no pāṭhae."—*ānādu*. "srāvṇi sunṇa gurnau."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "vekhāṇ sunāṇu nā hoī."—*sri var m 3*.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sūnat] *A* سُنَّة *n* a ritual, tradition. 2 According to Islam, all actions prophet

¹See, Rigved Mandal 1 manṭar 24, 25, 27 and Mandal 5 manṭar 2.

Muhammad performed to teach his followers are customary *sūnat* for Muslims. Muhammad's conduct is *sūnat* for Muslims in general. People consider Khatna as *sūnat* because it also figures in their tradition (maryada).

Although Khatna is not allowed in the Quran but Muhammad's circumcision was done according to the convention initiated by Ibrahim, See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

The convention of permission for circumcision is also mentioned in the Bible. See Genesis Ch 17 and Joshua Ch 5.

ਸੁਨਤਾ [sunta] *adj* hearer, listener. 2 listens, hears.

ਸੁੰਨਤਿ [sūnatī] See ਸੁੰਨਤ. "saram sūnatī sil roja." -*var majh m 1*. "sūnatī silbādhan bāra." -*maru solhe m 5*. 'Celibacy is a supreme circumcision.'

ਸੁਨਤੈ [sunte] listener, hearer. "sunte sunī mānī bāsara." -*ram kəbir*.

ਸੁਨਥਈ [sunthai] listens, hears. "həriḡun akəth sunthai." -*kəli m 4*.

ਸੁੰਨਮਸੁੰਨ [sūnməsūn] *adj* complete nothingness; absolute void. 2 *n* the Almighty having no desire for possession; the eternal Spirit. "ṭibhəvən sūnməsūn." -*sidhgosaṭī*.

ਸੁੰਨਮੁੰਨ [sūnmūn] *adj* inanimate, senseless. "sūnmūn nəgri bhəi." -*BG*. 2 nothingness and silence; motionless and voiceless.

ਸੁੰਨ ਮੰਡਲ [sūn mādāl] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 conscience sans concept. 3 a solitary place. "sūn mādāl iku jogi bəse." -*dhana ə m 1*.

ਸੁਨਯਨਾ [sunəyna] *Skt adj* having beautiful eyes. 2 *n* king Janak's wife who reared Sita.

ਸੁਨਰ [sunər] *adj* gentle, noble. 2 great (warrior), brave (knight). "khəl dəl dāhita sunər səhi." -*gyan*. 3 *n* Arjun

ਸੁਨਵਦ [sunvəd] *P* listens, may listen, will listen. See ਸੁਨੀਦਨ.

ਸੁਨਵਾ [sunva] *P* **سُنِّى** listener, hearer. Its root is ਸੁਨੀਦਨ.

ਸੁੰਨਾ [sūna] *adj* uninhabited, isolated, empty.

ਸੁਨਾਉਣੀ [sunauṇi] See ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ.

ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ [sunasir] *Skt* **सुनासीर** *n* two deities of farmers who lay claim on plough and ploughpin. 2 *Skt* **सुनासीर**, whose front army is superb; Indar, the supreme god. "sunasir lakh sun nisāka, mīlyo əhəlyā ko bhər āka." -*NP*.

ਸੁੰਨਾਹਰ [sūnahər] *adj* the Almighty. "vərtia sūnahər." -*var bīha m 4*.

ਸੁਨਾਗਰ [sunagər] *adj* gentle/noble (citizen). 2 shrewd. 3 Dhanvantri. "sunagər nədice nathə." -*dhana trilocən*.

ਸੁਨਾਭ [sunabh] *adj* having a beautiful navel. 2 *n* Sudarshan Chakar (Krishan's wheel). 3 Menak mountain. 4 a son of Garurh.

ਸੁਨਾਮ [sunam] an old city of Patiala state. Sunam proper is its tehsil and police station. A historic gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev is situated in the mohalla thus named. The Guru graced this place by halting outside the city. Lahre Khatri of the city waited on the Guru and brought him to their house, where at present a gurdwara stands. The place where the Guru stayed outside the city is not known. A big, beautiful gurdwara was built in Sammat 1976. Captain Ram Singh rendered most of the service. Sunam is a railway station on Dhuri Jakkhal line. 2 *adj* excellent name. 3 glory, repute.

ਸੁਨਾਰ [sunar] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ. 2 *ਸੁ* (beautiful) **ਨਾਰ** (neck); translation of 'ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ'. 3 *Skt* a bitch's milk. 4 a snake's egg.

ਸੁਨਾਰਾ [sunara] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ. 2 an attractive trouser-string.

ਸੁਨਾਰਿ [sunarī], **ਸੁਨਾਰੀ** [sunarī] *adj* superb (woman). 2 murderous (lady). "kəṭari sunarī." -*ramav*.

ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ [sunavni] *n* news, report. 2 sad news especially that of a relative's demise. "jəhɪ kəhɪ jat sunavni piɪ-hɪ mɪl nari."—GPS.

ਸੁਨਿ [suni] isolated, barren. "tuhi gau tuhi suni."—*gəu m 5*. 'village and forest.' 2 by hearing, through listening. "suni suni namu tuharo jio."—*nəɪ m 5*. 3 See ਸੁਨੀ.

ਸੁਨਿ [sūni] united with God, immersed in the Divine. "maxa phas bādh nahi phare ərumən sūni nə luke."—*asa kəbir*.

ਸੁਨਿਆਰ [suniar] *Skt* सुनईकार. *n* a goldsmith.

ਸੁਨਿਤ [sunitj] *adj* listener, hearer. 2 daily. 3 ਸੁ-ਨਿਤੜ one who controls his sensual impulses. "sunit he."—*japu*.

ਸੁਨਿੰਦਾ [sunida] *adj* who listens. "rəg rag ke sunida."—*gyan*. 2 praise showered in the guise of slander. See ਵਜਾਜ਼ ਸੁਤੁਤਿ.

ਸੁਨੀ [suni] *Skt n* a bitch.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sūni] *n* a snout. 2 *A* سُني A Sunni is he, who adopts the line of successive Caliphs. The Sunnis believe in the four Imams who appeared at successive stages, ordained by Mohammad. Hajrat Ali in their view, did not contribute anything in this regard. Their four famous Imams are:

1 Abuhnifa, son of Sabat, born in Hijri 80 in Kupha and died in Hijri 150 in Baghdad. He was a famous logician.

2 Shafi Muhammad Iban Idris Shafai, born in Askalan in 150 Hijri and died in Cairo, capital of Egypt in 205 Hijri.

3 Malik Imam Abu Abdulla Malik, a great ascetic scholar, born in Hijri 94 at Madina and died there in 179 Hijri.

4 Ahmad Iban Hambal was born in Baghdad in Hijri (era) 164 and died there in Hijri 241. A great scholar who preached Islam the most.

The four paths shown by these Imams are known as Hanfi, Shafai, Maliki, and Humbali.

They are also pronounced as hanfiyah, shafiyah, malikiyah and habliyah.

Bhai Gurdas called these sects of Muslims as four religions. "car vərən car məj-həba jəg vic hɪdu musəlməne." The Sunnis outnumber the Shias in the world. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੁਨੀਅਰ [suniar] *n* an ear, meant for hearing. See ਸੁਣੀਅਰ. 2 While travelling through Malva, after leaving Jaito, Guru Gobind Singh graced village Suniar. "suniar gram bɪlok səthan, utre hay te təhɪ gunkhan."—GPS.

ਸੁਨੀਜਾ [sunija] heard. 2 worth hearing.

ਸੁਨੀਤਿ [suniti] *adj* best policy. 2 Dhruv's mother and Uttanpad's wife.

ਸੁਨੀਦ [sunid] *P* سُنيِد heard.

ਸੁਨੀਦਨ [sunidan] *P* سُنيِدِن to hear, listen.

ਸੁਨੀਦਮ [sunidəm] *P* سُنيِدِم I heard. "sunidəm sɪphət bəɖ su didən cəha."—GPS.

ਸੁਨੀਲ [sunil] *adj* azure. "kɪ ənil-hɪ, kɪ sunil-hɪ."—*gyan*.

ਸੁੰਨੁ [sūnu] See ਸੁੰਨ.

ਸੁਨੇਹਾ [suneha] *n* an affectionate message.

ਸੁਨੇਯਾ [suneya] *adj* who listens. 2 *n* gold currency; a gold coin. "koɖa pesa rupeya suneya ko bənəj kərə."—BGK.

ਸੁਨੰਦ [sunād] *Skt n* Balbhadrā's pestle. 2 *adj* loyal (son). 3 pleasurable.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sunnət] See ਸੁੰਨਤ.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sunni] See ਸੁੰਨੀ.

ਸੁਪੱਚ [supəc] *Skt* सुपच *n* a base person (cāḍal) who cooks and eats dog's meat. "supəc tulɪ sə manɪ."—*keda rəvidas*. 2 a child born of a low caste Hindu (vēṣya) girl from an untouchable's semen.

ਸੁਪਚਾਰੇ [supəcaro] a base person who cooks dog's meat. "balmik supəcaro tərɪo."—*maru m 5*. See ਬਾਲਮੀਕਿ 2.

ਸੁਪੱਛ [supəcch] one having beautiful feathers.

2 See ਸੁਖੰ

ਸੁਪਤ [supat] *Skt* ਸੁਪ੍ਤ. *adj* asleep. "sukh sō supat sīgh cheryo tē karal ko."—*GPS*. 2 See ਸੁਪਤਿ. **ਸੁਪਤਨੀ** [supatni] *Skt* ਸੁਪਤ੍ਰੀ *adj* noble (wife), devoted (wife). See ਪਤਨੀ.

ਸੁਪਤਿ [supati] *adj* perfect (husband), devoted (husband). Except his wife, he who regards other women as his mother, sisters or daughters. 2 *Skt* ਸੁਪਤਿ *n* he, who rides ਸੁ (dog). "supati me mahes jot terie jagat he."—*krisan*. 3 *Skt* ਸੁਪ੍ਤਿ *n* sleeping. 4 slumber.

ਸੁਪਤਲ [supattal] *adj* having beautiful leaves.

ਸੁਪਤਾ [supatta] *adj* reputed, honourable, noble.

ਸੁਪਥ [supath] *adj* a right path, noble path. 3 a level road.

ਸੁਪਨ [supan], **ਸੁਪਨਾ** [supna] *Skt* ਸੁਪਨ. See *vr* ਸੁਪ *n* sleep, slumber. 2 to sleep. "jagat te supna bhala."—*bila m 5*. 3 dreaming stage, in between sound sleep and waking state in which things/objects look real as ordained by belief in old traditions. "mrigrisna aru supanmanorath."—*sor m 5*. In several faiths, good and bad rewards of dreams are mentioned but Sikhism does not believe in this; i.e., "supne seti citu murakhi laia."—*var jet*. "supan ki bat suni pekhi supna."—*kan m 5*. See ਸੁਪਨਵਲ. 4 the world. "jis ka raj tise ka supna."—*gaw m 5*.

ਸੁਪਨਿ [supani] in sleep. "supani ik partakhi iku."—*savaye m 3 ke*.

ਸੁਪਨਤਰਿ [supnatari] asleep. "tū kara rahiāhi supnatari."—*gaw m 1*. i.e. 'remained in idle sleep.' "dāia dharamu aru gur ki seva e supnatari nahi."—*ram kabir*.

ਸੁਪਨਤਰੁ [supnataru] *Skt* ਸੁਪਨਤਰ dream figuring in a dream, pervasive illusion. "supnataru sāsaro."—*vad m 1 alahania*. 2 unreal, dreamlike.

ਸੁਪਰਣ [suparan] *Skt* ਸੁਪਰਣ *adj* having beautiful feathers. 2 having lovely leaves. 3 *n* a blue

jay. 4 a mango. See ਪਰਣ.

ਸੁਪਰਧਾ [supardha] See ਸਪਰਧਾ.

ਸੁਪਰਬਾਣ [superban] *adj* nice example, superb proof. 2 See ਸੁਪਰਵਨ.

ਸੁਪਰਵਨ [suparvan] *Skt* ਸੁਪਰਵਨ *n* a deity having an elegant body. 2 one having excellent body parts. 3 an arrow. 4 a bamboo with beautiful nodes.

ਸੁਪਰਵਾਣ [suparvan] See ਸੁਪਰਵਨ. 2 an excellent example.

ਸੁਪਾਤੁ [supatr] *adj* fine pot. 2 fully deserving.

ਸੁਪਾਨ [supan] a ladder, See ਸੋਪਾਨ. "brid manin jal bani supan."—*NP*. 'ladders embedded with gems.'

ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ [suparis] See ਸਿਵਾਰਿਸ.

ਸੁਪਾਰੀ [supari] *n* beta nut, aroca nut. *L* Aroca Catechu. Its effect is dry and cold. It cures disorders of the mouth and strengthens teeth and thickens semen. The extract of its flowers, duly boiled, is very effective in curing diarrhoea of the infants. Eating beta nut along with betal-leaf is quite prevalent in India. "pan supari khatia."—*tilag m 4*.

ਸੁਪੁਤ [suput], **ਸੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [suputr] *adj* noble son, dutiful son, devoted son.

ਸੁਪੁਰਦ [supurad] See ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ.

ਸੁਪੁਤ [suput] See ਸੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਪੁਰ [supur] *Skt* *n* the 'bijora' plant and its fruit, See ਬਿਜਰਾ. 2 brimful; full to the brim; overflowing.

ਸੁਪੇਦ [suped] *P* سُدّ *adj* white, milky, fair. "koi odhe nil koi saped."—*ram m 5*. "rati hovani kalia supeda se van."—*var suhi m 1*. 'Noble persons remain so even in adverse circumstances as white objects remain the same in spite of the dark night.'

ਸੁਪੇਦਾ [supeda] *n* a white substance like orpiment (hartal) employed in vetting writings or is used by painters. 2 an oxide of lead used in paints; white lead. 3 eucalyptus, a very tall

and straight tree. It gets its name from its white bark. Beautiful eucalyptus trees are found in Kashmir, especially on both sides of the road near Srinagar; white poplar. 4 the white margin outside the inscription, around the four sides of a writing. "gəryo supeda kagəj jor." -GPS.

ਸੁਪੇਦੀ [suped] *P* سُپَدِي *n* whiteness. "rəta penənu mānu rəta, supedi sətū danu." -sri m 1. 'Wearing white garb is the symbol of truth and charity.'

ਸੁਪੁ [supt] See **ਸੁਪਤ**.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿ [supti] See **ਸੁਪਤਿ** 3 and 4.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ [suprāsīn], **ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ** [suprāsēn], **ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ** [suprāsānu] *Sk* सुप्रसन्न *adj* delighted, cheerful, very happy. "sət suprāsēn ae vasi pāca." -gəu m 5. "guru jin kau su prāsānu." -səveye m 4 ke. 2 pure, transparent. 3 *n* Kuber's son.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਭਾ [suprəbha] *n* glow, lustre. 2 glory. 3 *adj* superb, radiant.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਅਾ [supriya], **ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [supriya] a metre, also known as 'dilla', employing four lines, each line having sixteen matras, with Śīl in the end.

Example:

kəhū bhəṭ mīl mukh mar ucarət,
kəhū bhəṭ bhaj pukarət arət,
ketək jodh phirē rəṅ gahət,
ketək jujh bəṛəgan bayahət. -kalki.

2 wife. 3 *adj* very dear, darling.

ਸੁਫਤਨ [sufatən] *P* سُفَتْن *v* to thread, to pierce.

ਸੁਫਤਨੀ [sufatni] *P* سُفَتْنِي *adj* worthy of threading.

ਸੁਫਨ [sufən], **ਸੁਫਨਾ** [sufhna] See **ਸੁਪਨਾ**.

ਸੁਫਲ [sufəl], **ਸੁਫਲੁ** [sufəlu] *adj* fine result. "kavita kusum praphull hi suphal arəth smuday." -NP. 2 good result. 3 successful. "suphalu janəmu nanək təb hua." -maru m 9.

ਸੁਫਾ [sufha] *A* سُفَا neighbourhood, vicinity. 2 See **ਸਫਾ** 5.

ਸੁਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [sufharis] See **ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼**.

ਸੁਫਿਅਾ [sūphīa] *Sk* सुधी carefulness, smartness.

2 sense. "əg sāg urjhar bisrəte sūphīa." -phunhe m 5. i.e. 'The black bee loses its sense by getting entangled with the lotus flower.'

ਸੁੰਬ [sūb] See **ਸੁੰਮ**. "sūbən səbəd suna əvni tər." -caritr 405.

ਸੁਬਹ [subah] *A* سُبْح *n* morning, dawn. "subah nīvaj sərāi gujarau." -suhi kabir. 2 *A* سُبْح doubt, suspicion, fear, uncertainty.

ਸੁਬਹਦਮ [sub-hədəm] *P* سُبْحَدَم *adv* early in the morning, at dawn.

ਸੁਬਹਾ [sub-ha] See **ਸੁਬਹ** 2. "be sub-ha jo bina nāmune." -NP.

ਸੁਬਹਾਣ [sub-haṇ], **ਸੁਬਹਾਨ** [sub-han] *A* سُبْحَان the eternal Spirit, the Creator. "or jəhan nīdan kachu nəhī, e sub-han ! tuhi sirdara." -33 səveye.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੀਤਿਤਰ [sub-hanītīttar] See **ਤਿਤਰ**.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੁ [sub-hanu] See **ਸੁਬਹਾਨ**. "səb dunia subhanu." -m 1 var majh.

ਸੁਬਕ [subək] *n* sobbing; hiccup. "subkət rodət ədhīk hi." -GPS. See **ਸੁਬਕਨਾ**. 2 *P* سُبْك *adj* light, soft. 3 brisk walker. 4 disgraced.

ਸੁਬਕਤਗੀਨ [subəkətgin] سُبْكَتِغِي a king of Gazni, Alpatgin's Turkish slave, who became his general and successor. He invaded Punjab, then under King Jaipal. Many Hindu kings of the country united to confront him but were eventually defeated. He was coronated in the year 977 and died in 997. His son, Mahmud Gaznavi was a very powerful emperor. Subaktgin is also known as Nasiruddin.

ਸੁਬਕਨਾ [subəkna] *v* to sob. See **ਸੁਬਕ** 1.

ਸੁਬਕੀ [subki] *P* سُبْكِي *n* meanness, inferiority. 2 disgrace. "bhāi pərajəy subki hām ko." -GPS.

ਸੁਬਨ [subən] *n* son.

ਸੁਬਨਮੇ [subnəme] *adj* like a son, as a son. "nəməstə əjənu, nəməstə subnəme." -japu. 'God is unborn, and is son-like i.e. like the

progeny.'

ਸੁਬਰਾਉ [subraū] See ਸੋਬਰਾਉ.

ਸੁਬਲ [sūbāl] *P* سُبَل a fragrant grass; poets compare it with the beloved's hair; also tangled or matted hair. *L* Nordostachys.

ਸੁਬਾ [sūba] a spike used in cleaning and clamping a gun or cannon.

ਸੁਬਾਸ [subas] See ਸੁਵਾਸ.

ਸੁਬਾਸਕ [subasak] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "pan kapur subasak cādān."—*asa kabir*.

ਸੁਬਾਹ [subah] See ਸੁਬਹ and ਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸੁਬਾਹੁ [subahu] *adj* having robust arms. "dhae subahu yodha sākop."—*kalki*. 2 *n* a demon, brother of Marich, who was killed by Ram Chandar for spoiling Vishvamitar's oblation. "sōgharyo subahā."—*ramav*. 3 a minister of Sugreev. 4 Shatrughan's son.

ਸੁਬਿਦਿਆ [subidra], ਸੁਬਿਦਯਾ [subidya] *n* self-knowledge, noble knowledge. 2 *adj* noble teaching, which benefits people and promotes fraternity among them.

ਸੁਬੁੱਧ [subuddh] *Skt* सुबुद्ध *adj* fully awake, totally alert. 2 spiritually awake. 3 *n* a minister of king Chitar Singh who finds a mention at the beginning of Charitar 405. He read them out to protect the king from the wiles of women. 4 a minister and army-chief of demon Brijnad who finds a mention in Sarabloh.

ਸੁਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ [subeg sīgh] See ਸਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੁਬੇਲ [subel] According to Guru Partap Suray, Subel and Bel were two demons who fought Durga in Satyug and were annihilated at Hemkunt by the destroyer of demons, Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੁਬੋਧ [subodh] *adj* learned, erudite. 2 that which can easily be grasped. 3 *n* self knowledge, superb knowledge.

ਸੁੱਬੀ [subbi] *n* a cord, string.

ਸੁਬੁਚਲਾ [subracala] See ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ.

ਸੁਬੁਤ [subrāt] *n* a superior vow, good principles. 2 a sage. "tāhā subrāt nama muni rāhe."—*cāritr* 319. 3 *adj* righteous, virtuous.

ਸੁਬਿਤ [subrit] *Skt* सुवित *adj* noble, virtuous. 2 well-to-do. 3 well-done, superbly performed. "ānek kritt subritā."—*gyan*.

ਸੁਬਿਤਾ [subrita] *adj* virtuous (woman). "sunahu subrite ! im ur jan."—*GPS*. 'Listen virtuous (lady)!'

ਸੁਭ [subh] *Skt* शुभ *vr* to shine, to be beautiful, to talk nicely. 2 *adj* good, nice, fine. "subh bācān bolī guṇ amol."—*sar pāṭal* m 5. 3 light. 4 bliss. 5 comfort.

ਸੁੱਭ [sūbh] *Skt* सुभ *n* a demon, brother of Nisumbh, born from the womb of Danu and semen of Kashyap. He was killed by Durga in a battle. "sūbh nīsūbh pāṭhaya jām de dham nū."—*cāḍi* 3. See ਨਮੁਚਿ 2.

ਸੁਭ ਸਕੁਨ [subh šakun] See ਅਪ ਸਗਨ.

ਸੁਭਹਾਨ [subh-han] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ.

ਸੁਭਗ [subhag] *Skt* *adj* beautiful. 2 lucky. 3 delightful. 4 *n* borax, orris powder. 5 magnolia, champak. 6 Shiv.

ਸੁਭਗਾ [subhaga] *Skt* *adj* (woman) beautiful, pretty. 2 woman enjoying conjugal bliss. 3 *n* turmeric. 4 basil. 5 musk. 6 jasmine.

ਸੁਭਚਾਰ [subhcar] short form for ਸੁਭ ਆਚਾਰ.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਕ [subhcītāk] *adj* well wishing, sincere. ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ [subhcītān] *n* benevolence, wishing well. 2 noble feeling. "subhcītān gobīd rāmāṇ nirmāl sadhu sōg."—*asa chāt* m 5.

ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨਿ [subhcītvanī]. ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨੀ [subhcītvanī] See ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ. 2 compassion, kindness. "subhcītvanī das tumare."—*sor* m 4.

ਸੁਭਟ [subhaṭ] *n* a superb warrior, brave fighter. 2 a soldier.

ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ [subhāṭarī] *n* a spear, pike.—*sānama*. 2 a gun.—*sānama*.

ਸੁਭਟਸਹੇਟ [subhāṭsahēṭ] *n* a battle-field, where warriors encounter one another.

ਸੁਭਣੀ [subhṇi] *n* army or force comprising brave soldiers.

ਸੁਭਣੇਂਦ੍ਰ [subhṇēdr] *adj* leader of warriors. 2 *n* general, chieftain. 3 a metre containing four lines, 24 matras in each line, first pause on the 13th, second on the next 11th matra and a guru, laḡhu in the end or a couplet of four lines, all the four lines rhyming.

Example:

sarar sarar jeb cadhāt dāl saj kar sīgh subir,
bharar bharar barrat ripu bīhāl bīkāl sarir,
bharar bharar bhay bhajāt bhi bīlpāt bahu bhāt
bhir,

marar marar kali cābe arāt ju duṣṭ bāhir.

—sikkhi prabhakar.

ਸੁਭਦ੍ਰਾ [subhadra] Vasudev's daughter, Krishan's sister and Arjun's wife. Her elder brother Balram wanted her to marry Duryodhan but Arjun carried her away from Dvarika with the consent of Krishan. She was the mother of Abhimanyu and grandmother of Prikshit. Some writers mistakenly hold that her statue is in the Jagan Nath temple but actually it is that of Bhadra. See **ਭਦ੍ਰਾ**.

ਸੁਭਮਸਤ [subhmasat], **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** [subhmasatu] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** a word signifying blessings, good wishes, welfare.

ਸੁਭਰ [subhar] *adj* filled to the brim, full. "khin mēhī unē subhar bharia."—*bher m 5*. 2 bright, clear. 3 beautiful. "subhar kār."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਸੁਭਰਮ [subharām] See **ਸੁਭਮ**.

ਸੁਭਰਾਈ [subhrai] See **ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ**.

ਸੁਭਰਾਤ [subharat], **ਸੁਭਰਾਤਾ** [subhrata] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਰਿਤ**. *adj* possessing all qualities; complete with fine subjects. "grāth kara puran subhrata."—*copai*.

ਸੁਭਵੰਤੀ [subhvāti] *adj* lucky, fortunate, auspicious, delightful. "sāt sāgātī subhvāti."—*nāṭ m 4 pāṭal*. 2 **ਸੁ-ਭਵਤਿ** happens, occurs.

ਸੁਭਾ [subha] See **ਸੁਭਾ**. 2 doubt, suspicion, disbelief.

"je dīl subha tumare lāhe."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾ** grace, elegance. "bāmi nāhī jat subha he."—*krisan*. 4 desire. 5 an assembly of the deities.

ਸੁਭਾਊ [subhau] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਏ** *n* nature. 2 temperament. 3 habit, wont. 4 **ਸੁ-ਭਾਵ** noble thinking. **ਸੁਭਾਇ** [subhai] See **ਸੁਭਾਊ**. 2 *adj* good intentioned, having noble intention. "jin guru mila subhai."—*sri m 5*. 3 *adv* intentionally, determinedly. "subhai abhai ju nikāṭī ave."—*maru a m 5*. 4 spontaneous, natural, instinctive. "sātiguru mile, tā mile subhai."—*māla m 3*.

ਸੁਭਾਇਕ [subhaik] *adj* praiseworthy. "māstak dipāt jotī subhaik."—*GPS*. 2 spontaneous, natural. "jim ais kār det subhaik, manih tim basi pur tin."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਭਾਈ [subhai] *adj* good intentioned; who means well. "soi purakh subhai."—*sor m 5*. 2 gentle brother. 3 *adv* effortlessly, naturally. "nanak milan subhai jiu."—*majh m 5*. 4 spontaneously, naturally. "jese balak bhai subhai lakh apradh kāmave."—*sor m 5*. 5 *n* good luck, good fortune. "meri hār-hu bīpātī jān kār-hu subhai."—*gāu ravidas*.

ਸੁਭਾਸੀ [subhasi] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਿਨ** *adj* who is an eloquent speaker; who is a speaker of endearing words.

ਸੁਭਾਸੁਭ [subhasubh] auspicious and inauspicious; good and evil.

ਸੁਭਾਖ [subhakh], **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** [subhakha] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** *n* a noble tongue. 2 conversation easy to follow, and in which difficult words are not used. 3 according to Shakunshastar, a speech that conveys bliss. "bhakh subhakh vicar nā chikk mānāia."—*BG*.

ਸੁਭਾਖਿਆ [subhakha] See **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ**. "prabhu bānī sabād subhakha."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adj* eloquent, well-articulated.

ਸੁਭਾਖਯ [subhakhy] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਖਯ** *adj* easy to say.

2 *n* Shesh's superior explication of Ashtadhayayi. "subhakhya kōmḍi pāṛē." —*brāham*.

ਸੁਭਾਗ [subhag] *adj* lucky, fortunate. 2 *n* luck, fortune.

ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [subhagi] *adj* fortunate.

ਸੁਭਾਚਾਰ [subhacar] good conduct; noble behaviour. "subhacar jīh nam sēbāl duseṛ anumanō." —*paras*.

ਸੁਭਾਨ [subhan] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. 2 See ਸੁਭਾਨੁ. 3 *S* tomorrow, the next day.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨ [subhanan] ਸੁਭ (nice) ਆਨਨ (face), a pretty face.

ਸੁਭਾਨੀ [subhanni] *adj* (woman) having a beautiful face or pretty countenance.

ਸੁਭਾਨੁ [subhanu] *adj* sublime light. 2 *n* spiritual enlightenment. "gurmukhi sukh subhanu." —*sri m l*.

ਸੁਭਾਯਕ [subhayak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [subhav] high thinking. 2 supreme love, true love. 3 See ਸੁਭਾਉ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ [subhavak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਤ [subhavat] naturally, spontaneously. "subhavat jese besātār alipāt." —*maru m 5*.

ਸੁਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [subhav prāṇasī] See ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਸੁਭਿਖਾ [subhikha], ਸੁਭਿਖੀਆ [subhikhia] a Khatri caste.

ਸੁਭਿਖ [subhikkh] *Skt* ਸੁਭਿਖ *n* auspicious time, when alm are easily got.

ਸੁਭੇਟੀ [subhoṭi], ਸੁਭੇਟੀ [subhoṭi] *n* valour, courage, bravery. 2 glory. "man te kōn subhoṭi rāhe." —*hānu*.

ਸੁਭੇਤ [subhāt] a happy ending, good result, lucky outcome. 2 *adj* dignified, graceful.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰ [subhr] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ *adj* bright, white. 2 glittering. "sīrā set chatrā su subhrā birajā." —*VN*. 3 beautiful, attractive. 4 *n* mica. 5 silver. 6 fat, tallow. 7 alum. 8 desire for progeny.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ [subhrām] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ "uc āvas banyo atī subhrām." —*kṛisān*. See ਸੁਭ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਾਸ਼ੁ [subhrāṣu] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ (bright) are ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of whom; the moon whose rays are bright.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A* १ part again, a second time, once more. 2 *P* १ *n* a hoof of a quadruped. 3 a spring, fountain. "nādia hovhī dhenṇva sūm hovhī dudh ghīu." —*var majh m l*. 4 *Skt* ਸੁਮ a flower. 5 the moon. 6 the sky.

ਸੁੰਮ [sūm] See ਸੁਮ 2.

ਸੁਮਗ [sumag] exalted way, noble path, superior sect.

ਸੁਮਣਵਾਣੀ [sūmāṇvaṇī] spring-water; non-stop flow; continuous addition. "rāhā khalsa sūmāṇvaṇī." —*GPS*. inexhaustible Khalsa.

ਸੁਮਤ [sumat] *Skt adj* who is a learned person; wise.

ਸੁਮਤਿ [sumatī] superior sense. "das kō sumatī diti." —*sor m 5*. 2 a person of discerning sagacity.

bījān vīvidh jese bhukhbhāy bhājan he gājān vīyog vitha purī prītī pātī ki, akhād hāmāl jīyō hāreya he gāhur gād.

bhaktī bhāgvāt jīyō kārēya sādātī ki, ākur upav op pavās pāyod jese sumān suḍhar jīyō bahar rītupātī ki, kamna ko purak jīyō kālāp bākhane grāth kumātī vīdarān tyō sāgātī sumātī ki.

3 a minister of Jarasandh. "āpne mātī sumātī ko lino nīkāt bulā." —*kṛisān*. 4 wife of Vishnu Yash and mother of Kalki Avtar.

ਸੁਮੱਧਮਾ [sumāddhama], ਸੁਮਧਮਾ [sumādhyma] *adj* one having a slim waist; with a slender figure. "he sumāddhame! nāhī mē mano." —*GPS*.

ਸੁਮਨ [sumān], ਸੁਮਨਸ [sumānās] *Skt* ਸੁਮਨਸ *adj* having a noble heart; benign. 2 *n* a flower. 3 deity. "sāttasāt vīvek subh sumānās, cāhāt rāhāt bhāgāt gān sumānās." —*GPS*. 4 wheat. 5 a thorn-apple.

ਸੁਮਨਾ [sumāna] *adj* good-hearted (woman) 2 *n* malti, a flower plant of jasmine family.

ਸੁਮਾ [suma] *P* १ *pron* you, yourself. 2 I, myself,

mine, my. "ab'asadi suma gai he."—*JSBM*.

सुमार [sumar] *P* سُمار *n* number, count. "take 3t na par-hi sumar."—*gujām I*. 2 army. 3 group, assembly. 4 an incurable wound. 5 *adj* injured, wounded, hurt. "sabh uc nic kine sumar."—*ramav*. "tum ko nihar kiy mar ne sumar mo ko."—*cārītr 109*. hurt (सुमार) by lust (मार)

सुमाल [sumal] *A* سُمال *n* north. 2 left side.

सुमाली [sumali] See रावट. 2 *adj* northern.

सुमित [sumit] *adj* properly measured. 2 best friend, sincere friend. "harr lābdho mitr sumito."—*gātha*. 'best among friends.'

सुमित्र [sumitr] a noble friend. 2 *Skt* सुमित्र *n* Lachhman, who is Sumitra's son. "trh or sumitr pāthayo."—*ramav*. 3 Shatrughan, younger brother of Lachhman. 4 *Skt* सुमित्र a minister of king Dashrath who was also a skilful charioteer. "tat bāsīst sumitr bulae."—*ramav*.

सुमित्र सैन [sumitr sen], सुमित्र सैन [sumitr sen] father-in-law of king Dashrath, father of Sumitra and maternal grand father of Lachhman and Shatrughan.

सुमित्रज [sumitrāj] Lachhman, son of Sumitra. "cin sumitrāj ki chābi ko."—*ramav*. 2 Shatrughan.

सुमित्रा [sumitra] Sumitrasen's daughter who was king Dashrath's wife. She gave birth to Lachhman and Shatrughan.

सुमित्रस [sumitres] husband of Sumitra, king Dashrath. "sumitres māhip bhāyo jōb te."—*ramav*.

सुमिल [sumil], सुमिला [sumila], सुमीला [sumila] *adj* properly mixed, nicely blended. "pravesyo sabhe me ālepō sumila."—*GPS*. 'combined and blended.'

सुमुख [sumukh] *adj* having a pretty face; whose face remains cheerful. 2 *n* Ganesh. 3 Garur's son. 4 head serpent.

सुमुखी [sumukhi] (woman) having a pretty face.

2 See सदैवे 28. 3 a mirror, a looking-glass.

सुमुंड [sumūḍ] an ascetic, mentioned as Guru Teg Bahadur's predecessor in Ratanmal and Guru Partap Suray. "nam sumūḍ muni tab thīye."—*GPS*.

सुमुंद [sumūḍ] an ocean, sea. 2 See समंद.

सुमुंदा [sumūḍa] See समंद. "sumūḍe kādharā."—*paras*. 'horses of Kandhar.' 2 originated from the ocean.

सुमेर [sumer] See सुमेरु.

सुमेर सिंघ [sumer sīgh] son of Baba Sadhu Singh, resident of U.P., district Azamgarh, city Nijamabad¹ who was an excellent poet. His compositions include Khalsa Shatak, Gurupad Prem Parkash, etc. Gurupad Prem Prakash was composed in the year:

"sāmāt unnīs se ādhik tēis sal rēsal,
nāgar nājibabad me bhāyo suvcān nīhal."

For sometime he remained a priest of Takhat Patna Sahib also. See निजामाबाद.

सुमेरु [sumeru] *Skt* *n* a special mountain that, as mentioned in Bhagvat and Vishnu Puran is of gold and is the abode of gods. Its height is eighty four thousand yojan and depth sixteen thousand yojan.² There is a plain of thirty two thousand yojan on its top. Sumeru is the name of Rudrhimalaya from where river Ganga emerges, as per the geographical dictionary. It is also known as Panch Parbat (five mountains) because of its five peaks: Rudrhimalaya, Vishnupuri, Brahmupuri, Udgarikanth and Svargarohan. 2 the main bead of a rosary. 3 According to mathematics, it is the name of north-pole whereas south-pole is called Kumeru. 4 the tenth opening or the ultimate stage, according to Yog. 5 See मसनवी 2.

सुमेरुवाणी [sumovāṇi] See सुमरुवाणी. "huto khalsa

¹It is 20 koh away from Jaunpur and 30 koh from Kashi.

²See Vishnu Puran Part 2, Ch 2.

sumovaṇi."—PPP. 'The Khalsa is like spring-water ever flowing.'

ਸੁਮੰਤ [sumāt], **ਸੁਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sumātr] a sublime hymn; a noble advice. 2 a minister of king Dashrath. 3 sublime hymn for mediation. "sumātr sadhubācna."—*gatha*.

ਸੁਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ [sumrites] See **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ**. This entry in Ramavtar is due to error committed by the writer.

ਸੁਯਸ [suyas] *Skt* सुयस untainted renown. 2 adj glorious, reputed, renowned.

ਸੁਯੋਧਨ [suyodhan] adj who fights well; who is a great warrior. 2 n Duryodhan, son of Dhritrashtra, chief of the Kaurvs.

ਸੁਯੰਬਰ [suyābhar] See **ਸੁਯੰਬਰ**.

ਸੁਯੰਭਵ [suyābhav] See **ਸੁਯੰਭੂ**. "sārāb viśv rācyo suyābhav."—*japu*.

ਸੁਰ [sur] *Skt* n a deity. "sur nār tīn ki baṇi gavhi."—*sri* m 3. See **ਸੁਰਾ**. 2 *Skt* स्वर respiration. 3 that note in music which leads to the organisation of a melody. It is of seven types. "sat sura le calc."—*ram* m 5. See **ਸੁਰ**.

ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਿ [surāṣi] a demon, the enemy of gods.

ਸੁਰਸ [surās] superior pleasure. 2 bliss. "hoi niras surās pahicanā."—*gāu bavan kabir*.

ਸੁਰਸਤੀ [sursatī] See **ਸਰਸਤੀ**.

ਸੁਰਸਰਿ [sursarī], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤ** [sursarīt], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤਾ** [sursarīta], **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ** [sursarī] Ganges, the river of the gods. "sursarī sāli kṛit baruni re, sātjan kārāt nāhi panā."—*māla ravidas*.

ਸੁਰਸੁਤੀ [sursuti] See **ਸਰਸੁਤੀ**. "anāt sursuti sātī."—*gyan*.

ਸੁਰਸਾ [sursa] daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of serpents, who, in enlarged form, blocked Hanuman while he was on way to Sri Lanka. Hanuman assumed a micro form, entered her mouth and came out of her ear. See Balmik Part 5 Ch 1. 2 a goddess; Durga. 3 a heavenly fairy. 4 basil. 5 juhi, a jasmine like flower. 6 aniseed.

ਸੁਰਸਾਲ [sursal] adj one who grieves the deities. 2 n Ravan. "ram sursal pār."—*NP*.

ਸੁਰਸੁਰੀ [sursurī] See **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ**.

ਸੁਰਹ [surah], **ਸੁਰਹੀ** [surhi] *Skt* सुरभि n sweet fragrance. 2 a cow. "surah ki jesi teri cal."—*bāsāt kabir*. "vuthe ghah cār-hi nīr sur-hi."—*var māla m 1*. 3 sound in the heart. "āhīnīs akhāḍ surhi jāi."—*gāu kabir var 7*. 'Uninterrupted sound perpetually emerges from the heart.'

ਸੁਰਕਾਬ [surkab] See **ਸੁਰਕਾਬ**.

ਸੁਰਖ [surakh] *P* سُرخ adj red, crimson, scarlet.

ਸੁਰਖਰੂ [surkharū] *P* سُرخرُو adj whose face glows with joy; worry and sorrow have not dimmed the resplendence of whose face. "jīthe ohu jāi tīthe ohu surkharū."—*var sri m 4*. 2 he who attains pleasure after completing some work in faith and with sagacity. 3 one, relieved of some responsibility.

ਸੁਰਖਾ [surkha] a white horse having bluish hue.

ਸੁਰਖਾਬ [surkhab] سُرخاب n a ruddy sheldrake. Anas casarca. 2 **ਸੁਰਖ-ਆਬ** red-water. A poet wrote that during the battle with king Jai Singh the waters of Nilab (Atak river) turned red. 3 blood. 4 red sea. 5 liquor. 6 a river in Kabul. 7 Rustam's special horse. 8 Rustam's son. 9 a mountain near Tabriz.

ਸੁਰਖੀ [surkhi] *P* سُرخِي n redness, rouge. 2 a heading; a headline so called because a heading is generally written in red. 3 adj ਵਿਸੁ-ਵਿਸੀਕ who has given right directions to his senses. "surkhi pācū rakhe sābe."—*gāu kabir var 7*. 4 **ਸੁਰਕਿਤ** safe, secure.

ਸੁਰਗ [surag] *Skt* सुरग n bliss, pleasure. 2 paradise, heaven. "surag basu nā bachīe."—*gāu kabir*.

ਸੁਰਗਈਆ [surgaia] adj who is a resident of heaven. 2 deity; a euphemism for the dead. 3 a musician; a vocal singer.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ [suragduari] *n* a drain or passage kept in the basement of a building for water or air to pass. See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ [suragduaria] *xa* a disgraced person. "nakṭa suragduari vala."—*PP*.

ਸੁਰਗਲੋਕ [suraglok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ [suragvas] dwelling in heaven, the deceased; a polite word for a dead person.

ਸੁਰਗਾ [surga] in heaven. "gavhī mohṇia mānu mohānī surga."—*jəpu*. 2 plural of ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ [surgami] short form of ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ *adj* (one) who has a place in heaven. "āt hoe surgami."—*cēḍi* 3.

ਸੁਰਗਿ [suragi] in heaven. "deda narakī suragi lede dekh-hu ehu dhīṇaṇa."—*var mēla m 1*.

ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨਿ [surgiani], ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨੀ [surgiani] *adj* who is a trained singer, musician. 2 wisest of the deities. "upjyo brāhma surgiani."—*brāham*. 3 who is a profound scholar, highly learned. "tūhi surgiani."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਰਗਿੰਦੁ [surgidu] *n* the world of the moon, moon-paradise; in the scriptures the moon-world is considered higher than that of the sun. 2 Amaravati, heaven of god Indar. "koi bache bhisat koi surgidu."—*ram m 5*. The Muslims opt for Bahisht and Hindus want to go to Amravati.

ਸੁਰਗਿਰਿ [surgiri] Sumeru, the mountain of gods.

ਸੁਰਗੀ [surgi] *Skt* ਸੁਰਗੀਯ *adj* heavenly. 2 *Dg n* a deity, god.

ਸੁਰਗੁ [suragu] See ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗੁਣ [surgun], ਸੁਰਗੁਨ [surgun] *adj* divine attributes, celestial qualities. 2 (endowed with) good attributes. 3 all the qualities/attributes. "kāhū trigun etit kāhū surgun sāmēt ho."—*akal*.

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ [surguru] *Skt n* Vrihspati, chief of the deities.

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ ਵਾਰ [surguru var] Thursday.

ਸੁਰਚਾਪ [surcap] See ਚਿੰਦ੍ਰਧਨੁਖ.

ਸੁਰਜਨ [surjan] *adj* noble. 2 a kind-hearted person. "həri surjan dekha nēṇi."—*majh dinrē*. 3 *Skt* deities.

ਸੁਰਜਨ ਦਾਸ [surjan das] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਸੁਰਜੀਤ [surjit] See ਸਰਜੀਤ. 2 the conqueror of the deities.

ਸੁਰਜਨ [surjhan], ਸੁਰਜਨਾ [surajhna] *v* to be resolved; to be free. "jhajha urajh surajh nahī jana."—*gāu bavān kabir*. 2 to clear misunderstanding. 3 to settle a dispute.

ਸੁਰਤ [surat] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. 2 *adj* deeply engrossed. 3 ਸੁਤ heard. 4 *n* Ved. 5 Shastar. 6 awakening, consciousness. 7 memory, recollection.

ਸੁਰਤ ਸਬਦ [surat sabad] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਰੂ [surtaru] *n* a tree of the deities; five such trees are mentioned in Sanskrit scriptures—mādar, pariṇat, sātān, kālāpvrīkṣ, hāricādān. A tree similar to these names 'sidertul murtah' سدرتول is found in the Muslim faith which is in the garden of God in the seventh heaven. Hazrat Muhammad riding a horse, ascended to that place to find that leaves of the tree were like elephant ears and fruit were of the size of a pitcher. See ਮਿਸਕਾਤੁਲ ਮਸਬਿਹ.

ਸੁਰਤਾ [surta] *adj* conscious, alert. "jin kia besurat te surta."—*gāu m 5*. 2 a listener, one who listens to religious discourses with rapt attention and reverence. "so surta so besno."—*gāu thiti m 5*. "surte culi gian ki."—*var sar m 1*.

ਸੁਰਤਾਨ [surtan], ਸੁਰਤਾਨੁ [surtanu] *n* an emperor, monarch. "so surtanu chātru sirī dhare."—*bher kabir*. 2 a saint, pir (sakhī sārvar) "ros abe surtan baḍhehe."—*cāritr 139*. 3 one who practices yog, yogi. 4 amplification of tones, amplitude of sound. 5 See ਸਰਤਾਨ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ [surati] *n* mind, an aspect of conscience relating to memory. "gharīe surati mēti

mānī budhī.”—*jāpu*. See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ. 2 attention, care. “phahi suratī mālukī ves.”—*sri m* 1. ‘a wolf in sheep’s clothing.’ See ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ. 3 superior attachment, sublime love. “dudh karam phuni suratī samaiṇu.”—*suh* m 1. 4 scripture, Ved. 5 hearing; the auditory sense. “srāvanī nā suratī.”—*gāu* m 5. 6 an ear. “sabad suratī pāre.”—*BG* 7 music’s domain. “rag nad sabhko sunē sabad suratī samjhe virolai.” *G*. See ਸੁਤਿ 6.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਬਦ [suratī sabad] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ [suratī simratī] thought and recollection, contemplation and meditation. “suratī simratī dux kēni mūda.”—*gāu kabir*. 2 Veds and scriptures.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮਤਿ ਮਨਿ ਭੂਧਿ [suratī matī mānī budhī] See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surti] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. 2 adj what is meditated/ contemplated upon; divinity. “surti ke maragī calike.”—*prabha* m 1. 3 ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ a scholar of Veds. “sabhī surti milī suratī kamaī.”—*sodaru*. 4 Veds, scriptures. 5 spiritually enlightened. “ketia surti sevāk kete.”—*jāpu*.

ਸੁਰ ਤੇਤੀਸੁਧਿ [sur tetisau] See ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ.

ਸੁਰਥ [surath] adj a beautiful chariot. 2 a handsome charioteer. 3 one having a perfect body. 4 n a Chandarvanshi (lunar dynasty) king who is mentioned in Markandey Puran. He was a great devotee of Durga. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5, Ch 32. “nam surath munisar bekh.”—*cāḍī* 1. 5 See ਜੈਦਰਥ.

ਸੁਰਥਾਨ [surthan] *Dg* n heaven, the abode of the deities. 2 a temple of god. 3 a congregation, holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰ [surdar] n a deity’s consort, a fairy.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰੂ [surdaru] See ਦੇਵਦਾਰੂ cedar tree, deodar.

ਸੁਰਦੇਵ [surdev] n Lord of gods, Indar. “sadh ke sēgī sobha surdeva.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨਿ [surdhunī] See ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ 19.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ [surdhuni] n Ganges, the river of

deities.

ਸੁਰਧੇਨੁ [surdhenu] n Kamdhenu, the cow of the deities.

ਸੁਰਨਦੀ [surnadi] n Ganges. 2 the milky way.

ਸੁਰਨਰ [surnar] god and man. “sur nar tin ki bani gavhī.”—*sri a* m 3. 2 See ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ.

ਸੁਰਨਾਇ [surnai] See ਸਰਨਾਈ and ਸਰਨਾਈ. “bajet bāsuri surnai.”—*yudhīstār raj*.

ਸੁਰਨਾਥ [surnath], ਸੁਰਨਾਥਿਕ [surnayik], ਸੁਰਪ [surap], ਸੁਰਪਤਿ [surpatī] lord of gods, Indar; king of gods.

ਸੁਰਪਾਨ [surpan] a potable drink for deities; nectar.

ਸੁਰਪਾਲ [surpal] See ਸੁਰਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur], ਸੁਰਪੁਰਿ [surpurī] n heaven, paradise. 2 a holy congregation; a holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੀ [surbani] n Sanskrit, the language of gods. 2 saintly discourses.

ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਛ [surbrich] n a tree of deities; Kalpvriksh (a mythological tree supposed to grant all wishes) See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ [surbhanu] *Skt* ਸੁਭੰਨੁ n Rahu, a demon. “surbhanu hanyo sir bhumī paryo.”—*krisan*.

ਸੁਰਭਿ [surabhi] *Skt* n fragrance, sweet smell. 2 See ਸੁਰਭੀ.

ਸੁਰਭਿੱਖ [surbhikkh], ਸੁਰਭਿੱਚ [surbhicch] See ਸੁਭਿੱਖ. “sādgūn ko surbhikkh karyo.”—*GPS*. “rahī bhālo surbhicch hamesu.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਰਭਿਤ [surbhit] *Skt* adj perfumed, fragrant.

ਸੁਰਭੀ [surbhi] *Skt* n a cow of the deities that emerged during sea-churning. 2 gold. 3 the earth. 4 the spring season. 5 sandal wood. 6 musk. 7 musk deer. 8 nutmeg. 9 minusops elangi; ਸੁਰਭਿ is also correct in this context.

ਸੁਰਭੀਸੁਤ [surbhisut] n a bull, ox. ? especially, the one which is Shiv’s vehicle. See ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ.

ਸੁਰਭੰਗ [surbhāṅg] n a singer’s flaw, segmented intonation, incorrect modulation of voice during singing.

ਸੁਰਮਈ [surmāi] *adj* greyish, grey-coloured.

2 coloured with antimony.

ਸੁਰਮਚੂ [suramcu] *P* short form of ਸੁਰਮਚ-ਚੇਬ, a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *P* سُورَم n a material which is black and bright; collyrium.

ਸੁਰਮੇਖ ਧਰਣ [surnegh dhārāṇ] *n* Meghnad who has voice as of a cloud.—*ramav.*

ਸੁਰੱਯਾ [surayya] *A* سُورِਯਾ a cluster of six stars, constellations, Pleiades.

ਸੁਰਰਾਇ [sur-rar], **ਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [sur-raj], **ਸੁਰਰਾਯ** [sur-ray] *n* lord of gods, Indar.

ਸੁਰਰਿਦ [sur-rid] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind-hearted person; a well-wisher. “mitr putr kālātr surrid.”—*gujm* 5. 2 *adj* whose heart is godly.

ਸੁਰਲੋਕ [surlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* an intoxicant, a type of liquor that emerged during the sea-churning. It is mentioned in the 45th chapter of Bal Kand in Valmiki's Ramayan that deities were called divine after taking liquor. Liquor was highly glorified during the ancient times. There is a mention in the fifty second chapter of Ayodhya section that while crossing river Ganga during the exile, Sita alongwith Ram Chandar, vowed that after coming back from exile, if her husband obtained the Ayodhya kingdom, she would offer thousands of cows to Brahmans (priests) living along the bank, one thousand pitchers of liquor alongwith other material comprising rice, meat etc. “sura apavitr, natu avār jāl re, sursārī mīlāt nāhī hoi anā.”—*māla ravidās*. Liquor is offered to God in the Bible also. See Judges Ch 9 Verses 12, 13. Liquor is also available in abundance in the heaven glorified by Islam. See Quran Ch 51, Verse 23. There is complete renunciation of liquor in Sikhism. See ਮਦ੍ਦ. ਸਰਾ in place of ਸੁਰਾ is found in Guru Granth Sahib. “sācu sara gur bahira.”—*sri*

m 1.

In sāvrat simriti, three types of liquor find mention:

ਗੈਰੀ ਮਾਧਵੀਚ ਪੈਲੀਚ ਵਿਜੇਯਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧਾ ਸੁਰਾ

It is made from jaggery, or mahua (a tree, its flowers are used for making liquor), or honey, fermented rice and barley. Similar is Manu's contention. See a 11, § 94. Eleven types of liquor including toddy (made of palm and date trees) etc. are also mentioned in the Simritis.

ਸੁਰਾਸੁਰ [surasur] *adj* god and demon, god and devil.

ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ [suraṣṭr] *Skt* adj just government; perfect rule. 2 a region of Kathiavar in Bombay.

ਸੁਰਾਹਾ [suraha] See ਰਾਹਾ.

ਸੁਰਾਹੀ [surahi] *n* a flagon; a flask. 2 a mendicant's pot. 3 *Skt* सुराही a vessel in which liquor is put. “sul surahi khājer prala.”—*hājare* 10.

ਸੁਰਾਕ [surak] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] *P* سُورَاخ a hole, sewer, opening, aperture, cavity.

ਸੁਰਾਗ [surag] true love, chaste fondness. 2 *T* سُورَاغ a clue, hint, trace, search.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਾਉ [sura gau] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਮਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਗਨਾ [surāgna] *Skt* सुराङ्गना *n* ਸੁਰ-ਅੰਗਨਾ a fairy, a celestial beauty, a god's consort. 2 goddess.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਾਇ [sura gau] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਮਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਚੀ [suraci] *adj* given to drinking; who is a drunkard.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [suraj] *adj* good government. 2 independence, autonomy. “jimi suraj khāl udham gāru.”—*tulsi*. ‘Indian autonomy was destroyed by revolt of vile people.’

ਸੁਰਾਤ [surāt], **ਸੁਰਾਤਕ** [surātek] *adjan* annihilator of gods; an enemy of gods. 2 *n* a demon. 3 son of Ravan.

ਸੁਰਾਪਗਾ [surapaga] *n* a river of gods, Ganga. 2 the milky way.

सुरापान [surapan], **सुरापानि** [surapani] the act of drinking. "kəbir, bhāg machuli surapani."—*s kabir*.

सुरापि [surapi] *adj* who is a drinker. "tərek sudha ko hoī surapi."—*NP*.

सुरार्दन [surardən], **सुरारि** [surari], **सुरारी** [surari] *Skt* सुरार्दन *n* a demon; an enemy of gods. "sur surardən."—*əkal*.

सुरालय [suralay], **सुरालै** [suralē] *n* the abode of deities, heaven. 2 a temple. 3 a tavern; a bar. **सुरि** [suri] because of god. 2 of the god. 3 See **सुरि नर**.

सुरिजन [surijən] *Skt* सुहृज्जन *adj* kind, sympathetic, gentle. "surijən mile piare."—*foḍi m 5*.

सुरिद [surid] See **सुरिदर**. "bhai mit surid kie."—*sri m 5*.

सुरिद [surid] king of gods, Indar.

सुरिदरि ईदु [surid-hi idu] master God of gods; lord of Indar. "bālvāḍ akhāḍ surid-hi idu."—*NP*.

सुरिदा [surida] a good heart. 2 See **सुरिदर**. "sujənu surida suhela səhije."—*sar m 5*.

सुरिध [suridh] See **सुरिद**.

सुरिनर [surinər] god and man. "suri nər əsur ətu nəhi payəu, payəu nəhi ətu sure əsurəh nər."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 men of godly qualities; angelic persons. "suri nər sugħəṣ sujaṇ gavhi."—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. 3 *Skt* sovereign, independent kings exercising independent control over their states. "akh-hi danəv akh-hi dev, akh-hi suri nər muni jən sev."—*jəpu*. "suri nərdev əsur tre gunia."—*asa m 5*.

सुरिनथ [surinath] lord, yogiraj. "suṇiə sīdh pir surinath."—*jəpu*. 'by hearing Nam, one gains knowledge of all things.'

सुरी [suri] *Skt n* a goddess; wife of a deity. "suri asuri kīnṛəni rījə purnari."—*cəritr 2*.

सुरीज [surita] *Skt* स्व-हता *adj* female slave (purchased), maid servant. "tū savaṇi he ki

surita?"—*BG* Dhruv asked his mother whether she was Svakia or a maid servant. 2 See **रीज**.

सुरुचि [suruci] gentle wish, noble desire. 2 wife (queen) of king Uttanpad, She was Uttam's mother and Dhruv's stepmother.

सुरु [suru] *Ar* شروع a beginning, an origin, a start.

सुरुप [surup] a beautiful appearance, an attractive look. 2 personal appearance, one's own form.

सुरुपि [surupi] who is beautiful.

सुरुर [surur] See **सुरु**.

सुरेस [sures], **सुरेद्र** [surēdr] *n* the lord of deities, Indar.

सुरेउ [surot] See **सरेउ**.

सुरेउम [surottəm] Vishnu, supreme among deities. 2 the sun.

सुरेद [suroid] See **सरेद**. 2 *Skt n* an ocean of liquor; where it is in liquid form.

सुरेदय [suroiday], **सुरेदा** [suroida] *Skt* सुरेदय *n* a magical text Tantar Shastar that mentions good and bad signs after observing nasal tones, in different ways. Some superstitious person has composed a text in Gurmukhi in the name of Guru Nanak which is a word for word copy of Charandas's Surodaya Granth. 2 Surodaya Granth composed by Vaishnav Sadhu Charandas is read with reverence by the hermits.

सुरेग [surēg] *adj* good colour, beautiful colour. "surēg rēgile həri həri dhiaī."—*bher namdev*. 2 *n* crimson colour. "bhəṭ tən bhāg-hi, bəṛən surēg-hi."—*GPS*. 3 a grey horse. 4 *Skt* a spotted deer. "jim lag baṇ surēg."—*ramav*. 5 an old musical instrument, svarang. It was played with a bow; a sarangi is its adaptation. "mucēg upēg surēg se nad sunav-hige."—*kalki*. 6 *Skt* सुरङ्गा a mine. "uḍ-hi surēgən mar gəjab ki."—*GPS*. 7 a tunnel, underground passage.

सुरेग्रा [surēgra] *adj* having a good colour. 2 *n* a musical instrument, a harmonium. "dhənu

surag surāgre.”—var ram 2 m 5. See ਸੁਰੰਗ 5.
 ਸੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [surāgabad] It is another name for Sarangpur. This town is in Devasaraj of Central India (C.P.) Once a famous place, it is mentioned in many chronicles. “sora si surāgabad nuke rāhi jhulke.”—*akal*.

ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ [surāgiya] *n* a miner. “rani bol surāgiya lina.”—*cāritr* 347.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀ [surāgi] *adj* having a beautiful colour.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀਆ [surāgia] *adj* having a fine colour.

2 See ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ.

ਸੁਰੰਜਨ [surājān], ਸੁਰੰਜਨੇ [surājāne] *n* the act of dyeing in the best way. 2 *adj* who dyes excellently. “adī jugadī anadī sārēb surājāno.”—*BG* 3 one who can please.

ਸੁਰੰਦ [surād] lord of gods, Indar. “surād su buddhi bisarād.”—*krisān*. 2 sound producing.

ਸੁਲਸ [sulās] *A* سُلَس *n* one third.¹

ਸੁਲਹ [sulāh] *A* سُلْح *n* conciliation. 2 peace.

ਸੁਲਹਕੁਲ [sulāhkul] *A* سُلْحُكُل *adj* sociable, amiable. 2 *n* Sikh community; the community founded by Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਲਹੀ [sulhi], ਸੁਲਹੀ ਖਾਨ [sulhi xan] an Afghan who was an official of king Jahangir. Being a friend of Prithi Chand, he wanted Guru Arjan Dev to be harassed. However, he sank into a hot brick-kiln and was burnt to death while going to the Guru's abode to meet his friend Prithi Chand. “sulhi hor mua napak.”—*bīla* m 5. See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ.

ਸੁਲਕ [sulāk] *Skt* सुल्क *n* price, cost. 2 tax, toll, duty. “koṣap hor ṣah ko jese, tīs te sulāk bharī le kese?”—*NP*. 3 price of a girl.

ਸੁਲਖਣ [sulākhān] *n* fine traits, noble qualities, excellent signs. 2 *adj* with good qualities.

¹During Mughal rule, the official who did not keep his own vehicles had his emoluments reduced by one third. If he was entitled to Rs. nine hundred per month, then three hundred were deducted.

ਸੁਲਖਣਾ [sulākhāna], ਸੁਲਖਣੀ [sulākhni] *adj* having noble qualities. 2 See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sulākhni mata] born to mother Chando and Mool Chand Chone khatri whose paternal home was in village Pakhoke (district Gurdaspur). She was married on 24th Jeth, 1544 in Vatala, to Guru Nanak Dev ji. Two sons (Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das) were born to her. Mata ji breathed her last in Kartarpur near river Ravi. Matachoni is also mentioned at few places in history, because of her lineage. 2 See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਸੁਲੱਖਣੀ [sulākkhni], ਸੁਲੱਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sulākkhni mata] See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ and ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਾਗ [sulāg] *adj* a weapon that hits its target. “lābi sulāg tūphāg anek.”—*GPS*. 2 well achieved. 3 well trained horse or hawk etc.

ਸੁਲਾਗਣਾ [sulāgāna] *v* to burn slowly, smoulder.

ਸੁਲਾਜਨਾ [sulājāna] *v* to be disentangled, be settled, be unravelled.

ਸੁਲਟਾ [sulṭa] *adj* simple, straight, upright.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ [sultan] *A* سُلْطَان *n* an argument. 2 to be powerful. 3 an emperor. “sultan hova melī laskar.”—*sri* m 1. Mahmud Gaznavi was the first to assume the title of a Sultan. 4 a Muslim holyman who is famous as Sakhi Sarvar, Lakhdara, Lalanvala, Dhonkalia etc. The real name of Sultan was Saiyad Ahmad. He was the son of a Baghdadi. His father settled in Sialkot, a village 12 miles to the east of Multan in 1220 AD. The shrines of Sultan are known as pirkhanas which exist in many villages of Punjab. On Thursdays the followers of Sultan assemble in the pirkhana and make offerings. The main offering is a ‘roti’ (a big loaf). This ‘roti’ which may weigh upto one and a quarter maund is baked by heating up the earth. It is offered to the pir after covering it with jaggery. Bhiraī (priest of Sultan) after reciting prayers according to

Islamic tradition accepts a part of the 'roṭi' for himself and gives the remaining to the devotees. The grave of Sultan is in village Nagahe (district Dera Gazikhan) built in the thirteenth century. The grave of Sultan's wife Bibi Bai is also there. The progeny of Sultan's three attendants share the offerings which are further divided into 1650 parts. After Nagahe, next in importance, is pirkhana of the Sultan in village Dhonkal. Because of this only, the pir is known as Dhonkalia.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur] a town on the bank of 'safed ve' in Kapurthala state which is sixteen miles to the south of the capital. It was founded by Sultan Khan Lodhi (who was a commander of Mahmud Gaznavi) in the 11th century.¹ Bibi Nanki was married to Jairam Das at this place. At this very place, Guru Nanak Dev had ruminated, "I am yours ! I am yours !" while weighing justly on the scale. He was then working at the provision store of Daulat Khan Lodhi.² Now Sultanpur is a station of the north-western railway. The following gurdwaras are situated in this holy town.

(1) Santghat. That bathing place on the bank of sacred vein where Guru Nanak Dev disappeared after a dip and on reappearing after three days took to long travels as a hermit. Five ghumaons of land has been donated to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(2) Haṭ Sahib. Here Guru Nanak Dev

¹Remnants of the old fort are still to be seen there. The masjid where Guru Nanak Dev was taken for teaching Muslim prayer, exists even now.

²In the olden times, a portion of the grain offered as worship, was claimed by the state. Jaggery and grain thus claimed were deposited in the official store. Whatever was needed for the official langar or the army, was claimed against receipt. The rest was sold and money deposited in the exchequer.

would run the royal provision store, which benefited many people. At this place, there are eleven small and big weights of stone owned by the employer of Guru Nanak Dev. 20 ghumaons of land and Rs. 81 in cash are donated to this gurdwara by Kapurthala state.

(3) Kothri Sahib. Here the Nawab's clerks checked the accounts maintained by the Guru. Three ghumaons of land has been given to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(4) Guru ka Bagh. This place was the home of Bibi Nanki and the residence of Guru Nanak Dev. At this place Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das were born. 13 ghumaons of land from Kapurthala state has been given to this gurdwara. There is also a hermitage of Baba Sri Chand.

(5) Birth place of Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das Ji. See No. 4.

(6) Dharamsal Guru Arjan Sahib. This place is close to gurdwara Kothri Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place while on his way to Dalla village to attend the marriage of Guru Hargobind Sahib. Kapurthala state has donated 12 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

(7) Ber Sahib. About half a mile from the town towards the west is this place where the great Guru used to go daily to take bath in the sacred 'vei'. A ber tree of Guru Sahib's time is still there. This gurdwara has been sanctioned Rs. 1360 as annual Jagir by the Kapurthala state and Rs. 125 and Rs. 51 respectively by the Patiala and Nabha states. Thirty ghumaons of land stands in the name of this gurdwara in villages Manik and Machijoya.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬੇਗ [sultan beg] a military officer of Shah Jahan, killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in a battle at Amritsar.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਵਿੰਡ [sultan vīḍ] See ਅਮਿਤਸਰ and ਰੂੜ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀ [sultani] *P* سُُلْطَانِي kingship, rule, reign. 2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ [sultania] a devotee of Sultan (Sarvar). The Hindu devotees of Sultan also consider it a sin to eat jhātka meat (animal or bird slaughtered with a single stroke of sharp weapon) and pork.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੇ [sultane] Sultan (nominative case) "nama sultane badhila."—*bher namdev*.

ਸੁਲਪ [sulap] *Skt* सुलप *adj* very little. "aləp əhar sulap si nīdra."—*həjare 10*.

ਸੁਲਫਈ [sulphai] an addict of sulpha (a mixture of tobacco and cannabis smoked as intoxicant). See ਸੁਲਫਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਫਾ [sulpha] *A* سُلف what is eaten on an empty stomach. 2 an intoxicant prepared through a mixture of tobacco and cannabis. It is smoked through a pipe (bowl). Its after-effect is hot and dry. It has a very bad effect on the heart, brain and muscles.

ਸੁਲਬ [sulab] See ਸੁਲਫ.

ਸੁਲਬੀ ਖਾਨ [sulbi khan] son of Sulhi Khan's elder brother, who, on the instigation of Chandu, went ahead to torment Guru Arjan Dev. He was killed on his way to Amritsar by his Pathan servants in a dispute over their salary.

ਸੁਲਭ [sulabh] *adj* easily available, available without any difficulty.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] See ਸੁਲਹ.

ਸੁਲਾਉਣਾ [sulauna] *v* to put one to sleep.

ਸੁਲਾਸ [sulas] *Skt* सुलस in high spirits. See ਭਾਬਤਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak] See ਸੁਲਾਕ.

ਸੁਲਿਸ [sulis] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸੁਲਸ.

ਸੁਲੁਕ [suluk] *A* سُلوک to move, go. 2 to follow a virtuous path. 3 to wish to be near to God. 4 good conduct, ceremonial propriety.

ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ [suleman]. ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ [sulcman] *A* سُليمان

(Solomon) son of David born from the womb of Bathsheba; he was a very wise emperor of Israel dynasty. His proverbs are world famous. His sayings find a place in the Bible also. According to the Quran, once emperor Suleman was inspecting his horses with the result that he missed the time of Namaz. Then Suleman cut the lower part of the legs of the horses with the sword. It is mentioned that God put air, giants and demons under his command. He was equipped with the knowledge to understand the language of animals.

Once Suleman was going with his army that the ants resolved to enter holes immediately lest his army should crush them. Suleman heard this, he thanked God and saved the ants. Once on being informed by a woodpecker about a sun-worshipping queen, Suleman sent a letter through the woodpecker to the queen and brought her round to his religion. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 27.

It is written in the Bible that Suleman ruled over Jerusalem for forty years and built the world famous temple sacred both to the Jews and the Christians. Suleman's tomb is found in Jerusalem.

Suleman was born in 1033 BC and died in 975 BC approximately.

Suleman had seven hundred wives and three hundred female slaves. Rahabyam was his son who also ruled over Jerusalem.

ਸੁਲੋਕਨ [sulokan] *n* सु-अवलोकन fine to look at, good sight. 2 attractive eyes, captivating eyes. See ਜੌਰ.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨ [sulocan] *n* excellent eyes. 2 *adj* one having beautiful eyes. 3 *n* a deer. 4 Indian red legged partridge.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨਾ [sulocna], ਸੁਲੋਚਨੀ [sulocni] *adj* (lady) having beautiful eyes.

ਸੁਲੋਨਤਾ [sulonra], ਸੁਲੋਨਤੀ [sulonpi] *adj* a person

having beautiful eyes; a lady having enchanting eyes. 2 handsome, beautiful.

ਸੁਵਸਤੁ [suvasatu] *adj* something good. 2 *n* spiritual discourse. "jithe suvasatu na japai."—*var ram* 1 m 2.

ਸੁਵਨ [suvān] *Skt* ਸੁਨੁ *n* son. See ਸੁਨੁ.

ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ [suvarcala] *Skt* ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ *n* daughter of Vishavkarma, wife of the sun; her other name is Sangya. When she assumed the form of a mare, then from the sun she gave birth to Ashvini Kumar, an angel. See ਛਾਇਆ. 2 linseed. 3 a sunflower.

ਸੁਵਰਣ [suvaran], **ਸੁਵਰਨ** [suvaran] *Skt* ਸੁਵਰਣ *adj* nice colour, good creed. "suvaran ko suvaran tan duti mil."—*GPS*. 2 a noble caste. 3 a fine word. 4 *n* gold. "loha parās bhetje mili sāgatī suvaran hojāi."—*var gau* 1 m 4. 5 a dhatura (thorn-apple). 6 sixteen masa weight. 7 Harichandan. 8 a minister of king Dashrath.

ਸੁਵਰਨਗਿਰਿ [suvarangiri] *n* Sumeru, said to be made of gold. 2 a hill near Girivaru city in southern Bihar.

ਸੁਵੱਲਾ [suvalla] See ਸਵੱਲਾ.

ਸੁਵਾਉਣਾ [suvauna] *v* to put one to sleep, render sleepy. "pāti sut pritham suvaī kar."—*caritr* 259.

ਸੁਵਾਸ [suvas] *adj* incense, fragrance. 2 fine clothes, beautiful dress. 3 fine house. 4 See ਸਬਾਸ.

ਸੁਵਾਸੁ [suvasatu] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸੁਵਾਣੀ [suvaṇi] See ਸੁਆਣੀ.

ਸੁਵਾਰ [suvar] See ਸਵਾਰ. 2 *adj* auspicious.

ਸੁਵਿਨਾ [suvina] *Skt* ਸ਼ੈਵਨ *adj* of gold, made of gold, golden. "deh kācān jin suvina ram."—*vad* m 4 ghorā.

ਸੁਵੇਸ [suves], **ਸੁਵੇਖ** [suvekh] *adj* fine dress, dignified clothing. "tusi pekh suves, bhulē mudh na catur nār. sūdār kekīh pekh bācān sudha sām āsān āhī."—*tusi*

ਸੁਵੇਦ [suved] *adj* knowledgeable. 2 easily achievable.

ਸੁਵੰਨ [suvān] *adj* of noble caste. 2 *n* gold. 3 See ਸੇਵਨ.

ਸੁਵੰਨਵੀ [suvānvi], **ਸੁਵੰਨਤੀ** [suvānri], **ਸੁਵੰਨੀ** [suvāni] *adj* having a fine complexion, having a charming colour. "suvānri deh."—*var ram* 2 m 5. 2 of gold, golden.

ਸੁ [su] *pron* as suffix, it means 'his', for example "nam jāpīosu."—*JSBB*. 'He recited nam.' 2 *v* is. 3 *Skt* *vr* to conceive, give birth. 4 *P* *n* a direction "gaje sur jujhar do su."—*sāloh*. 5 profit, gain. 6 interest. 7 light, black ink.

ਸੁੰ [sū] *onom* ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ, a hissing sound. 2 *part* to, unto, towards, of. "papā de mīṭavān sū sāmrathta nāhī."—*JSBM*.

ਸੁਅ [sua] *n* son. "ju pāhyo diṭ te suā ! tāhī rāro."—*nārsīgh*. 'O, son ! learn by heart the lesson read'.

ਸੁਅਟਾ [suāṭa] *n* a parrot. "tū pījār hau suāṭa tor."—*gau kabir*.

ਸੁਅਨ [suān] *n* son. See ਸੁਅ.

ਸੁਅਰ [suār] *Skt* ਸੁਕਰ *n* a pig. "haku pāraia nanka, usu suār usu gāi."—*var majh* m 1. See ਸੁਰ 10.

ਸੁਆ [sua] *n* a parrot. "bādhīo nālni bhrām sua."—*asa* m 5. 2 a large needle. "lāu nāfi sua he āsti."—*ram* m 5. 3 in lactation. "īsgā da duja sua he."

ਸੁਅੈ [sue] on the sharp point. "sue caṛī bhāvaiāhī jāt."—*var asa*.

ਸੁਇ [sui] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਪ. See ਸੁਣਾ. 2 See ਸੁਧ. 3 *adv* after giving birth. "pākhi sui bāhīṭhu."—*s fārid*.

ਸੁਈ [sui] *Skt* a needle. *adj* *Skt* ਸੁਵਰੀ, one who has given birth (for cattle).

ਸੁਈਧਾਰ [suidhar] *Dg* one who keeps a needle; a tailor. *Skt* ਸੁਤਿਕਾਰ one who sews.

¹This word *ṣukar* is also of Sanskrit origin.

ਸੁਸੀ [susi] *n* a type of striped cloth. In old times, people used to wear underwear shorts of this cloth. Now this cloth is worn by women only. "susi ki kēccā the sīgh rākhte."—*PP*.

ਸੁੰਹ [sūh] *n* information, news. 2 the act of detecting.

ਸੁਹਊ [suhau] See **ਸੁਹੀ**. 2 See **ਸੁਹਾ**.

ਸੁਹਟ [suhəṭ], **ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhṭa], **ਸੁਹਟੁ** [suhəṭu] *n* a parrot. "suhəṭu pījērī prem ke."—*maru a m I*. Here the parrot stands for a person who has achieved salvation. 2 See **ਸੁਹਟਾ**.

ਸੁਹਣ [suhən], **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhni], **ਸੁਹਨ** [suhən], **ਸੁਹਨੀ** [suhni] *Skt* **ਸਮੁਹਨੀ** *n* a woman sweeper, scavenger "dev suhni sadhu ke."—*brīla m 5*. in Sanskrit **ਸੋਧਨੀ** (śodhni) also means 'a broom.'

ਸੁਹਬ [suhəb], **ਸੁਹਵ** [suhəv], **ਸੁਹਵੀ** [suhvi] *adj* of deep crimson colour. 2 dyed in beautiful colour. "suhəb suhəb suhvi apne pritām ke rāḡī rēti."—*suhī m 5*. "suhəb ta sohagnī ja mānī lehī sēcunau."—*var suhī m 3*. 3 coloured in the illusionary world of senses (safflower) "suhvie nimanīe ! so sahu sēda sāmali."—*var suhī m 3*.

ਸੁਹੜ [suhəṛ] a sub-caste of Khatri. See **ਸੁਹੜ**. 2 See **ਸੁਹੜਾ**.

ਸੁਹੜਾ [suhṛa] *n* bran of flour of wheat/gram. On sieving, the flour comes down from it and the bran is left in the sieve.

ਸੁਹੜੀ [suhṛī] See **ਸੁਹੜ** and **ਸੁਹੜਾ**.

ਸੁਹਾ [suha] *adj* safflower. It stands for engrossment in the illusionary world of senses or worldly wealth. "lal bhāe suha rāḡ māra."—*gāu a m I*. 'became red in the true love of God and considered the world of senses illusionary or safflower.'

ਸੁਹਾਂ [suhā] *n* a spy, informer, detective. 2 *adj* knowing secrets; knowledgeable. "sīgh sēbhē jēgāl ke suhē."—*PP*. 3 face to face.

ਸੁਹੀ [suhī] *adj* safflower-coloured "māno āḡ

suhī ki sarhī kārī hē."—*cāḡī I*. 2 a variation of a major musical 'rag' also known as Suha' It is a folk song of 'kaphi thāt' in which Dhevat is forbidden. In Suhi, Ghandhar and Nishad are soft, the rest are pure notes. Vadi is slow whereas sixth is dramatic. Singing time is two periods after sunrise.

Ascending (arohi.) ṣa, rā, ga, mā, pā, na, ṣa descending (avrohi) ṣa, na, mā, pā, ga, rā, ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib, suhi rag comes at number fifteen. 3 in Poṭhohar the act of paying respect by a woman to an elder of the family by touching his feet. See **ਸੁਹੀਆ**.

ਸੁਹੀਆ [suhīā] See **ਸੁਹਾਂ**.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* **शुष्क** *adj* parched, dry. "suk bhāi pātri si."—*krīṣṇa*. 2 *Skt* **सूक** *n* a sharp thorn on the spike of barley or wheat.

ਸੁੱਕ [sūk] *onom* a hissing sound, hissing of a snake. "tāb cālē sūk jānu nag jāi."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukṇa] *v* to get dry; be free from moisture. 2 See **ਸੁੱਕਣਾ**. 2. "tinī cārāṇ īk dubidha suki."—*maru solhe m I*. In the third era of Hindu mythology, three steps of Dharma remained and indecision (double mindedness) dominated.

ਸੁੱਕਣਾ [sūkṇa] *v* to make a hissing sound, snort or breathe with a wheezing sound. 2 to show arrogance of power.

ਸੁਕਰ [sukar] *Skt* **सुकर** *n* a hog or boar, known as such because it breathes with a wheezing noise. "sukar suan gārdhābh mājara."—*brīla a m I*.

ਸੁਕਰਖੇਤ [sukarkhet] *Skt* **सुकरखेत** a place of pilgrimage near Nemisharny, now known as Soron. There is a myth that in the incarnation of prophet Varah, Lord Vishnu killed Hirneykeshi, the demon, at this place.

ਸੁਕਰਣਾ [sukarṇa], **ਸੁੱਕਰਨਾ** [sūkarnā] *v* to snort. 2 to breathe with a wheezing noise like a pig.

¹Many musicians consider Sohni also as Suhi.

“cāli sen sūkār pāraci dīsanā.—jānmejāy.

ਸੁਕਰੀ [sukri] *n* a sow, a female swine.

ਸੁਕਾ [suka] *adj* dry. “jāl māhī keta rakhīc
ābhīātārī suka.”—asa *m* 1. 2 **ਸੁਕਾ**. a fop; a
blunt or arrogant fellow.

ਸੁਕੀ [suki] *dry*. 2 See **ਸੁਕਣਾ**.

ਸੁਕੁ [sukt] *Skt n* a fine utterance; an axiom.
2 a collection of Ved mantars. 3 a panegyric.

ਸੁਕਮ [sukṣam] *Skt adj* thin, slim. 2 small.
3 trivial. 4 a figurative expression in which a
gesture is responded with a likewise gesture
to express a delicate feeling.

Example:

meliō baba utthā multanē di jyarēt jai,
āggō pir multan de duddhākōra bhār lē ai,
baba kaḥh kār bāgal tē cābeli dudh vicc milai,
jīū sāgar vicc gāg sāmāi.—BG

With a full cup of milk the pirs of Multan
suggested that the city was already having
excess of holy men, so there was no room for
him. By putting a flower on the milk, Guru
Nanak Dev indicated that he could adjust any
where without giving trouble to anybody.

deh kācuki tāhī sāvari,
ek hath me jīhva dhari,
gāhyo līg ko dusār hatha,
ava sāmukh jāhī jagnatha.—NP

From this Kalyug suggested that those
persons who are slaves to the pleasure of sex
are actually the Kalyugi beings. Submission
to sexual desire is the real form of Kalyug
(the age of darkness).

(b) If a gesture or movement conveys the
opposite sense, then it is known as *vikṣam*
sukṣam (complex indication).

Example:

he he kārīkē ohī kārēnī,
gālā pīṭānī siru khohēnī,
nau lenī āru kārēnī sāmāi,
nanak tīn bālīhare jāi.—sava *m* 1.

While lamenting at the time of the funeral,
women beat their cheeks, head and thighs,
and cry “he ! he !” Guru Nanak conveys the
subtle meaning that women by touching parts
of their bodies show that God is present in
every part of world (omnipresent).

ਸੁਕਮਸਰੀਰ [sukṣamsarīr] *n* subtle/abstract body,
inherent in the material body. On leaving the
human body, it enters into another. Mind,
intellect, five vital airs, five organs of activity,
five sense organs all these seventeen,
constitute the abstract/subtle body.

ਸੁਕਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [sukṣamdriṣṭi] *n* a minute observation;
divine insight, subtle knowledge to see
through things.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* happiness, bliss. “mān sāgāl ko
hoa sukh.”—asa *m* 5. 2 *adj* dry. “sukh gayo
trāske hārhar.”—cāḍi 1. ‘Shiv’s garland, a
snake, went dry out of fear.’

ਸੁਖਮ [sukham] See **ਸੁਕਮ**. “sukham deh bādh-
hī bāhu jāṭua.”—sāveye sri mukhvak *m* 5.

ਸੁਖਮਸਰੀਰ [sukhamsarīr] See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**.

ਸੁਖਮਮੂਰਤਿ [sukhammūrati] *adj* with a delicate
body; handsome and tall. 2 See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**.
3 the abstract body which can’t be seen with
the eyes (sense organs) “sukham mūrati nam
nirājan.”—var asa.

ਸੁਖਾ [sukha] *adj* dry.

ਸੁਖਾਜੁਰ [sukhajur], **ਸੁਖਾਜੁਰ** [sukhajvar] See **ਤਾਪ** (d).
ਸੁਖਿ [sukhi] *in* comfort. “sukhi āradhānu
dukhī āradhānu.”—jet *m* 5.

ਸੁਖੀ [sukhi] *adj* dry. 2 See **ਸੁਖ**. “sukhi kārē
pasau.”—suhi *m* 1. ‘enlarges his comforts.’

ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* supreme bliss,
highest happiness. “sukhi hu sukh pāi, māi
nā kim gāni.”—asa *m* 5.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See **ਸੁਖ**.

ਸੁਖੇ ਸੁਖਿ [sukhe sukhi] always in bliss; in
constant happiness; in continuous bliss.
“sukhe sukhi gūdarā.”—ram *a* *m* 5.

ਸੁਗ [sug] *n* doubt, hatred, abhorrence.

ਸੁਚਕ [sucək] *Skt n* an informer, a reporter.
2 stuff for sewing, needle, thread etc.

ਸੁਚਨ [sucən], **ਸੁਚਨਾ** [sucna] *Skt n* information, memorandum.

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] *Skt* **ਸੁਚਿ** *adj* sacred, pure. "so suca jī krodh nīvare."—*maru solhe m 5*.
2 innocent. 3 whole, unhurt. "jan nā deū tume ghər suce."—*NP*.

ਸੁਚਾਚਾਰੀ [sucacari] *adj* who has a virtuous conduct; who has good manners. "səbədī mile se sucacari."—*prabha m 1*.

ਸੁਚਿ [suci] *Skt* a needle. See **ਸੁਚੀ** 3.

ਸੁਚਿਕਾ [sucika] *Skt n* a needle. "lin sucika nok cubhava."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਚੀ [suci] *adj* **ਸੁਚਿ**, pure, untouched. "suci bhāi rāsna."—*brīa m 5*. 2 *n* sacredness, purity, cleanliness. "jō dīlī suci hoī."—*s kabir*. 3 *Skt* a needle. 4 a table of contents, an index.

ਸੁਚੀ ਕਟਾਹ ਨਾਯ [suci kəṭah nyay] See **ਨਾਯ**.

ਸੁਚੀਪਤ੍ਰ [sucipātr] *n* a table of contents, an index.

ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖਾ [sucimukha], **ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖੀ** [sucimukhi] *adj* which has a sharp point like a needle. 2 *n* a wood-pecker, hoopole. 3 a male sparrow; a female sparrow.

ਸੁਚਮ [sucham] See **ਸੁਕਮ**. 2 worthless, inferior. "kya bəno sucham mātī meri."—*NP*. 'My understanding is very poor.'

ਸੁਚਾ [sucha], **ਸੁਚੀ** [suchi] *adj* sacred, pure, clean. "kim hve šrey bāne ur sucha."—*GPS*. 2 best, excellent. "suno prabhu ! kəhī hō gəth suchi."—*GV 6*.

ਸੁਜਨਾ [sujna] See **ਸੁਜਣਾ** inflammation, swelling.
2 *Pkt n* a towel, loin-cloth. *Skt* **ਸੋਜਨ**.

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See **ਸੋਜਨੀ**.

ਸੁਜਾ [suja] a devotee of Dhavan sub-caste of Guru Arjan Dev, who achieved spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੁਜੀ [sujī] granulated form of wheat flour after

rinding the grain. See **ਰਵਾ** 2.

ਸੁਝ [sujh] *n* understanding, knowledge, right intellect. 2 vision, sight.

ਸੁਝਣਾ [sujhṇa], **ਸੁਝਨਾ** [sujhna] *v* to have understanding, have intuition. 2 to be visible, be seen. "locən kəchu nā sujhe."—*sri berī*.

ਸੁਝਬੁਝ [sujhbujh] conciousness. 2 insight and knowledge. "sujh bujh nāhī kār."—*oākar*.

ਸੁਝੀ [sujhi] grasp, understanding. "maia rāg mate locən kəchu nā sujhi."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਸੁਟਾ [suṭa] *n* an ear of corn. "rəhyo nīsə səbh sabət suṭa."—*NP*. 2 a spring, fountain. 3 a sound produced while inhaling. For example "cəṛəs gāje da suta laauna."

ਸੁਣਾ [suṇa] short form of **ਸੁੱਜਣ** (swelling). "demu khəkkhər jō chuhe dīsse muh suṇe."—*BG 2* to conceive, give birth. See **ਸੁ**.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt* **ਸੁਤ੍ਰ** *n* yarn, cord. "dāia kəpah sātōkh sut."—*var asa*. 2 a sacred thread. "sut paī kəre burīai."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 3 management, arrangement. 4 mutual love, interaction. "rakh-hu sut īhī bən ave."—*GPS*. 5 rite, custom. "huto sāsar sut īhu dasa."—*NP*. 'According to the worldly custom, he was a servant.' 6 right, accurate, correct. "mādal nā baje nāṭpe suta."—*asa kabir*. 7 sweets of thread-like shape prepared with sugar, vermicelli, nugdi. "lāḍua ar sut bhāle ju bāne."—*krisən*. 8 *Skt* **सूत** a charioteer, or a chariot's driver. "parəth sut ki ḍor ləgae."—*krisən*. 'Arjun put his trust in the hands of Krishan and made him his charioteer.' 9 the sun. 10 an əkk — a wild plant of a sandy region. 11 Khatri son born to a Brahmin woman. See **ਐਸਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ**: 2 and 3. 12 a prisoner; a poet who remembers and recites the names of the ancestry of angels and royal priests. 13 mercury. 14 Lomharshan, a disciple of Vyas, who used to recite

¹See **ਸੋਮਰਗਣ**.

mythological tales to the sages. 15 *adj* who has conceived/given birth. 16 milked, dripped. 17 *Skt* सूत having been given, having been donated. See ਸਾਤ ਸੂਤ.

ਸੁਤਕ [sutak], **ਸੁਤਕੁ** [sutaku] *Skt* ਸੁਤਕ *n* bird. 2 impurity at the time of a child's birth, according to the Hindu scriptures, lasts for 11 days in case of Brahmins, 13 days for Khatri, 17 days for Vaish and 30 days for Shudras. See ਅਤਿ ਸਿਮਿਤਿ ਸ. 84. "nanak sutaku ev na utre gīan utare dhoi."—*var asa*. 3 an impurity, an error. "janme sutak mue phuni sutak."—*gaur kabir*. 'One is born impure and dies impure.'

ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਹਟਾ [sut ke hata] big sellers of yarn. silk worms etc, which bring out silk yarn from their bodies and die in the net cast by themselves. "sagāl dukh pavat jiu prem badhai sut ke hata."—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5*. 'Those who entangle themselves in the yarn of love (Maya) suffer heavily in this world.'

ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਲੱਛੂ [sut ke laddu] a type of laddu (sweet). At first the vermicelli and mātis (crisp fried bread) of fine wheat flour are fried in ghee; then these are crushed or powdered and mixed with sugar, and balls are made out of the mixture. In olden days, these sweets and sacred threads were distributed to the Brahmins on auspicious occasions, hence this name for these sweets.

ਸੁਤਨਾ [sutna] *v* to spread yarn. 2 to pull; to brandish a sword.

ਸੁਤਧਰ [sutdhar], **ਸੁਤਧਾਰ** [sutdhar] *Skt* ਸੁਤਧਾਰ *n* an actor, a player, one who has strings of the puppets in his hands. (a puppeteer); one who manages the whole show.

ਸੁਤਧਾਰੀ [sutdhari] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ. 2 yarn, rope, cord of cotton yarn. "man moti je gahina hove paun hove sutdhari."—*asa m 1*. paun means 'a breath.'

ਸੁਤਧਾਰੁ [sutdharu] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ. "ape hi sutdharu

he piara."—*sor m 4*.

ਸੁਤਰ [sutar] See ਸੂਤਰ.

ਸੁਤਰਿ [sutarī] *n* the enemy of ਸੂਤ, Balram. See ਲੇਖਕਸਣ. 2 *adj* the enemy of a charioteer. "pavan sut anuj sutar."—*sanama*. Bhim, the son of wind, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy the arrow.

ਸੁਤਲੀ [sutli] *n* the cord of cotton yarn, rope.

ਸੁਤਰਾ [sutra] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੁਤਰੀ [sutri] See ਸੁਤਲੀ. 2 *adj* (a) sleeping (woman). "ni ghari sutri, piramu jagae ram."—*bila chat m 1*.

ਸੂਤਾ [suta] *adj* sleeping. "hari dhan jagat suta."—*guj m 5*. 2 *n* the act of rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope, for example rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope with a wet cloth.

ਸੂਤਿ [suti] in a string. "sagāl samagri apne suti dhare."—*sukhmani*. 2 under proper control or management. "satokhu thapi rakhia jini suti."—*japu*. "sagāl samagri suti tumare."—*suhi m 5*. 3 *Skt* *n* birth, creation. 4 progeny.

ਸੂਤਿਹੇ [sutiho] vocative 'O, sleeping persons !' "jag-hu jag-hu sutiho."—*asa a m 1*.

ਸੂਤੀ [suti] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੂਤੁ [sutu] See ਸੂਤ.

ਸੂਤਰ [sutr] frenzy, lost in divine contemplation. e.g. "kukiā nū sutri carhna." The kukas move their head in frenzy. 2 *Skt* *n* yarn, cord. 3 rule, principle. 4 a pithy but polysemic statement. See ਖਟ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ and ਵਾਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਸੂਤਰ. 5 a motive, on behalf of.

ਸੂਤਧਾਰ [sutr dhar] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ [sutri] in a cord, in a string. "sagāl samagri tumre suti dhari."—*sukhmani*. 2 *adj* ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍ who has a string.

ਸੂਤ੍ਰੀ [sutri] See ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ 2.

ਸੁਥਨ [suthan], **ਸੁਥਨਿ** [suthani] *n* lady's trousers, trousers. "tab suthani sahu utar dai."—*caritr 39*.

ਸੁਦ [sud] a sub caste of the Vaish caste. 2 *Skt* **सू** *v* to drip, leak, purify, deposit on trust, wound, tear, promise, beat. 3 *n* a cook. 4 a sin, crime. 5 *Dg* a chef. 6 *Skt* **सू** the fourth caste. "khatrī brahmāṇ sud ves."—*suhi m* 5. 7 *P* **سود** profit, gain. 8 interest "nit sauda sud kice bahu bhātrī kār."—*gāu m* 4. According to Islam, usury is sinful. See **ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ ਬਕਰ**, ਆਯਤ 275. In Hinduism interest can be taken. According to rishi Gautam, a twentieth part of the principal amount may be charged as interest. For Manu interest should not exceed one and a quarter percent per month. See **ਵਿਆਜ**.

ਸੁਦਰ [sudāh] *P* **سودا** *adj* rubbed. *n* a rubbed (used) thing.

ਸੁਦਨ [sudān] *Skt* *n* a kitchen. 2 to throw away. 3 to kill "madhusudān damodār suamī."—*maru solhe m* 5. Used as a suffix to a word, it means a killer. 4 *P* **سودن** *v* to rub, scrub.

ਸੁਦਨਾ [sudna] *n* a sub-caste of Brahmins. 2 a towel. "din sudna bakhṣīṣ bhāi."—*GPS*. 'gave a towel as a tip.'

ਸੁਦਰ [sudār] See **ਸੂਦ**. 2 *Skt* one having a beautiful belly. **ਸ-ਉਦਰ**.

ਸੁਦੀ [sudi] *n* wife of a low caste (ṣudār) "sudi te srestai re."—*asa m* 5. See **ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ**. 2 *adj* loan on interest. "sudi rupāya."

ਸੂਦ [sudu] See **ਸੁਦ**.

ਸੂਦ [sudar] *Skt* **सू** *n* fourth caste in Hinduism, whose duty is to earn its living by serving the other three castes. jhūr, nai, chimba, tārkhān etc. are termed as ṣudārs. According to Hinduism, women and the fourth caste (ṣudārs) are not only not entitled to meditation but by doing this they render themselves depraved as well. See **ਅਤਿ ਸਿਮਰਿਤਿ** § 133. See **ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ** and **ਵਰਣ**.

ਸੂਦਾ [sudra] a woman of the fourth caste; wife of a person belonging to this caste.

ਸੂਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sudris] **ਸੂਦ੍ਰ**-ਈਸ਼ a low-caste king. "sun-

bhāyo bēṇ sudris sākruddh."—*kālki*. 'On hearing these words, the low caste king became angry.'

ਸੂਪ [sudh] *n* consciousness, sensation, sense. "bhārī jobānī bhojān sukh sudh."—*sukhmāni*. "sudh nā simrat āg."—*cāu m* 5. 2 naivety, simplicity. 3 See **ਸੂਪ** 2.

ਸੂਧਉ [sudhau], **ਸੂਧਾ** [sudha] *adj* straight, without a bend, simple. "sudhe sudhe reg cal-hu tum."—*brīla kābir*. "suan puch jīu bhāio nā sudhau."—*sor m* 9. 2 without deception, candid.

ਸੂਧੁ [sudhu] See **ਸੂਪ**. 2 *adj* pure, clean. "melu kino sabān sudhu."—*ram m* 5. See **ਈਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ**.

ਸੂਧੋ [sudho] See **ਸੂਧਉ**.

ਸੁਨ [sun] *Skt* *n* a flower 2 *Skt* **सुन** son, a male child, "īhi bic ayo mrītā sun bippā."—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* void, sky. 4 a dot, a zero. "sun sun grīh atma sābāt adī pāchan."—*GPS*. meaning thereby the beginning of 1900. 5 wilderness, a forest. 6 *adj* empty.

ਸੁਨ ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sun sīghka] *n* son of Sinhika planet. "sun sīghka sārās so dhārām bhāyo rakes."—*NP*. 'Dharam personified as moon was eclipsed by the mythological demon (Rahu).'

ਸੁਨਵਾਦ [sunvad] See **ਸੁਨਵਾਦ**.

ਸੁਨਾ [suna] *adj* deserted, empty. 2 *Skt* *n* violence. murder. 3 a slaughter-house.

ਸੁਨੁ [sunu] son. See **ਸੁਨ** 2. 2 the sun. 3 the moon.

ਸੁਨੋ [sunol], **ਸੁਨੜ** [sunny] See **ਸੁਨ** 3 and **ਸੁਨਾ** 1.

ਸੁਨਵਾਦ [sunyvad] *Skt* *n* a sect that terms 'nothing' as the cause of everything; a branch of Buddhism. There was nothing before this world came into existence. The world came into existence by chance. It will come to nothing in the end according to this doctrine.

ਸੁਨਵਾਦੀ [sunyvadi] *adj* who believes in the doctrine of 'nothingness.' See **ਸੁਨਵਾਦ**.

ਸੁਪ [sup] *Skt* *n* a kitchen. 2 cooked lentils;

soup. 3 *Skt* सूप. a winnowing tray. "paṛ sup me bārkhat salī."—*NP*. 'There is a custom among Khatri that at the time of the birth of a son, they rain grains from a winnowing tray.' 4 short form for सुपनका (सुपनका) "jāhī hutī sup."—*ramav*.

सुपकार [supkar] *n* one who prepares soup; a cook. 2 one who makes a winnowing tray.

सुपनका [supnākha] *Skt* सुपनका.² Ravan's sister who had nails like a winnowing tray. According to the Ramayan, she was charmed by the beauty of Ram Chandar. When she wanted to marry Ram Chandar, he sent her to Lachhman. Lachhman again sent her to Ram Chandar. In the end she got furious and quarrelled with Sita. Ram Chandar told Lachhman to mutilate a limb of her body. So Lachhman cut her nose and ears. To avenge his sister, Ravan stealthily took away Sita. Because of this, there was a war between Ram Chandar and Ravan. "supnākha rā bhāt suni jāb."—*ramav*.

सुफ [suph] *A* سوف *n* wool. 2 a woollen cloth, a blanket. "kān musla suph gālī."—*s farid*. 'having a strip of cloth (for a seat to perform namaz) over the shoulder, and wearing a loose sleeveless gown round the neck.'

सुफाई [suphāi] See सुफी.

सुफी [suphī] *A* سوفي This word means sacredness and wool in Arabic. One who wears a woollen blanket or a loose sleeveless gown of blanket is a Sufi. 2 One who has purity of soul, he is a Sufi. 3 Greek word 'sophia' means enlightened. One who is enlightened or learned is a Sufi. 4 a sect of Islam called sufi or sufai which is a result of the combination of Vedant and Islam. Bahauddin Sam was a preacher of this sect who lived in the early thirteenth century. Following are the

¹सूप – सुप is also a correct spelling.

²सुपनका is also correct.

principles which the Sufis profess:

- (a) God is in all and all are in God.
- (b) Religion is not the way to salvation, it is a way to life.
- (c) The whole creation is in the will of God. Man can do nothing without His consent.
- (d) The soul existed before the body and will unite with God according to one's deeds.
- (e) One can reunite with God through deep meditation with the blessing of a competent Guru.

As the Vedantists believe in seven stages, the Sufis visualise four stages to cover the journey of life for achieving unity with God. The seeker of spiritual knowledge is called 'salik'.

The first stage is 'nasut' (humanism) in which one must act according to the Shariat.

The second stage is 'malkut' (fariṣṭa khāṣṭ) in which one has to follow "fariṣṭa" i.e. guidelines given by the 'murshid' (guru).

The third stage is 'jabrut' (power) in which one achieves 'marphat' (spiritual knowledge).

The fourth stage is 'fana' (extinction) in which one achieves 'hakikat' (truth, reality stage) In this stage all worldly objects vanish and one achieves 'vāṣal' (unification with God).

सुबा [suba] *A* سوبا *n* a province of a state. 2 the ruler of a province; a governor, subedar.

सुबी [subi] an ancient caste of Arabia. Its correct pronunciation is 'sabi.' Sabians support long hair and beards. Their religious book is older than the Quran. They don't have marital relations with the Muslims. They reside in Basra and the nearby towns. Most of them work as goldsmiths.

During the World War 1914-1918 the Sabi

people showered love on those Sikhs who went to Basra. There is reference to Sabis in the Quran. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 22, ਆਯਤ 17.

ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ [subedar] See ਸੁਬਾ 2. 2 a junior commissioned officer in the army is also known as subedar.

ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰੀ [subedari] *n* the rank of a provincial governor. 2 the ruler of a province.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A* سُوم *adj* inauspicious. 2 miserly "sum-hi dhenu rakhən kau dia."—*asa kabir*.

See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. 3 *Skt n* water. 4 milk. 5 the sky.

ਸੁਮਸੋਫੀ [sumsophi] a miser and teetotaler. "gæ sum sophi nāgi dhar mūḍi."—*GV 10*.

ਸੁਯ [suy] *A* سُو *n* towards, direction. 2 See ਸੁਇ.

ਸੁਰ [sur] *Skt* सुल *n* a convulsive stomach ache.

"bhāyo sur raja ju māryo.—*cārītr 218*. See ਸੁਲ

ਰੋਗ. 2 a thorn, enemy "sur suran ke han kare."

—*GPS*. 3 a trident, a javelin, a spear. "hate säturu

gān gāhi kār sur."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* सूर the sun.

"nam jəpət koṭi sur ujāra."—*jet m 5*. "kete

īd cād sur kete."—*jəpu*. 5 spiritual en-

lightenment, spiritual insight. "ugve sur əsur

sāghar."—*oākar*. Here əsur means depravity.

6 As per the practice of yoga, this word signifies

respiration through the right nostril, whose

diety is supposed to be the sun. "sur sət khōsa

dət kia."—*maru jēdev*. 7 a scholar, a learned

man. 8 *Skt* सूर warrior, hero. "əsākh sur muh

bhākh sar."—*jəpu*. 9 *Skt* सौर्ज courage, bravery.

"khātri sēbdā sur sēbdā."—*var asa*. 10 *Skt* सुकर

a pig; a swine. "sur tām vīd pār, sur rān dūd

pār, sur dītinād pār."—*GPS*.

Pork is prohibited in Quran. See ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 71. Jews consider pig unholy as Moses has included it among unclean animals.² Sikhs

¹Shukar dominates Hiranayakship or Harnakash, son of the prophet Diiti.

²Those animals which do not ruminate and have cloven hoofs are termed impious by prophet Musa. See The Bible's Dictionary by Sir W. Smith for 'unclean meats.'

consider pig as eatable but there is no hard and fast rule. 11 *A* سُر, a trumpet, a bugle.

12 a war-trumpet clarion of prophet Israphel which will be sounded at the time of

Doomsday and the dead will rise in their graves. See. ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 39, ਆਯਤ 68. 13 *P* سُر

a tribe of Pathans of Lodhi dynasty. Sher Shah who defeated Humanyun belonged to this

tribe. 14 a congregation for marriage. 15 red colour. 16 a wall for protection of the city,

rampart.

ਸੁਰਹੀ [surāu] *n* a hero, a warrior. "səti surāu sil bəlvāt."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸੁਰ ਸਤ [sur sət] *n* a breath through the right nostril; a cripple. "sur sət khōsa dətū kia."

—*maru jēdev*. 'recitation of Om mantr for

sixteen times by breathing out through the

right nostril.'

ਸੁਰ ਸਰ [sur sər], ਸੁਰ ਸਰੂ [sur sərū] *n* a vowel sound uttered through the right-nostril; a

leper. "sur sərū sōsi lē."—*maru m 1*. by

'breathing through the right nostril end your

breath', which means to breathe one's last.

ਸੁਰਸਾਗਰ [sursagar] *n* a book of poetry written by Bhagat Surdas. See ਸੁਰਦਾਸ.

ਸੁਰਸੁਤ [sursut], ਸੁਰ ਕੇ ਬਾਲਕ [sur ko balək] *n* Yam, the god of death. 2 Karan, who was the

son of the sun born from the womb of Kunti.

"pāḍu put sursut adī jē sātōkh sīgh, dīno jīn

dan pun chīnta udōt hē."—*GPS*. "kīy sur ko

balək kebe ko dan."—*kīrīson*. 3 See ਸੁਰਜ ਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਰਜ [surāj] *Skt* सूर्य *n* the sun. "surāj kīrāṇī mīle."—*bīla chēt m 5*. 2 an indicator of

numeral 12 as the Purans believe that there

are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੁਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤ [surājsut] son of the sun, Yam. 2 Saturn, the planet. 3 Karan. 4 Sugreev. 5 Vaivsvat Manu.

ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤਾ [surājsuta] *n* daughter of the sun, Yamuna, Jamna.

ਸੁਰਜਕੁੰਡ [surājkuṇḍ] *n* There are many tanks in

the name of the sun god, but two are very famous. One is near Buria in Ambala district, the other is near Mathura on the bank of the Jamuna. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at both the places on way to Punjab from Patna. See **ਬੁਝੀਆ**.

ਸੂਰਜ [surjə] *n* son of the sun, Yam. 2 Karan. 3 a horse—*sānama*. known as Ashwini Kumar because of such a birth.

ਸੂਰਜਾਰਿ [surəjārī] *n* born of the sun, Karan, his enemy Arjun.—*sānama*.

ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੀਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ [surəj nū diva dikhauṇa] to pretend to educate a great scholar.

ਸੂਰਜ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [surəj putrikā] See **ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤਾ**.

ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [surəj prakaś] *n* history of Marvar written by Karan, a poet resident of Jodhpur, mentioned by Col Tod in 'Rajasthan.' 2 See **ਗੁਰਪੁਤਾਖ ਸੂਰਜ**.

ਸੂਰਜਮੱਲ [surəjmāl] son of Guru Hargobind and mother Maha Devi who was born in Sammat 1674 in Amritsar. Surajmal was married to Khem Kaur daughter of Prem Chand Sili, a resident of Kartarpur. She gave birth to her son Dip Chand in Sammat 1690.

Gulab Rai was born in Sammat 1717 and Shyam Chand in Sammat 1719 in the house of Deep Chand, who took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh and turned Singhs. Gulab Singh died intestate. Sodhi Sahib of Anandpur is the lineal decendent of Shyam Singh. He is revered a lot. See **ਸੋਢੀ**.

The *khāḍa* (double edged sword) with which amrit was prepared by the great Guru and the Sri Sahib (sword) given by Guru Gobind Singh to be worn by Shyam Singh are in the possession of 'Tikka Sahib' (eldest Sodhi son) of Anandpur.

ਸੂਰਜਮੁਖੀ [surəjmukhi] *n* a type of light yellow flower which resembles the sun; sun flower. *L* Helianthus annuus. 2 a lotus, which comes

to bloom in the sun light. 3 a round fan, on which the shape of the sun is embroidered with the golden thread.

ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ [surəjvāṣ] *n* the sun dynasty. See **ਰਾਮ**.
ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸੀ [surəjvāsi] *adj* belonging to the sun dynasty.

ਸੂਰਜਾਣੀ [surəjaṇi] *n* power of the sun. 2 the grandeur of the sun. 3 *adj* of the sun. "lakh ləjji sobha surjaṇi." —*datt*.

ਸੂਰਣ [surəṇ], **ਸੂਰਣੁ** [surəṇu] *Sk* **ਸੂਰਣ** *n* an edible tuberous root. The form **ਸੂਰਣ** also conveys the same meaning. *L* Arum Campanulatum.

ਸੂਰਤ [surət] *A* سُورَت *n* a picture, a portrait. 2 a face. 3 *A* سُورَة a section of the Quran, a chapter. 4 *Sk* **ਸੂਰਤ** a city near Bombay in Gujarat province which once was an important town of Surashtar. "sukrit sīgh suro bəḍo surət ko nərpal." —*cəritr* 166. 5 *Sk* **ਸੂਰਤ** *adj* kind, merciful.

ਸੂਰਤਣ [surətəṇ], **ਸੂਰਤਣੁ** [surətəṇu] *n* handsomeness; bravery. "mānu jite hət mīle tih surətəṇ ves." —*bavān*. "khətri kərəm kərə surətəṇu pavē." —*gəu m* 4.

ਸੂਰਤ ਬੰਦਰ [surət bādər] *n* a sea-port near the city of Surat.

ਸੂਰਤਵੀ [surətvi] *adj* kind, merciful. See **ਸੂਰਤ** 5. "mrīṭa marjaṇi surətvi moh karta." —*cādi* 2.

ਸੂਰਤਾ [surta], **ਸੂਰਤਾਈ** [surtaī] *n* bravery.

ਸੂਰਤਿ [surəti] a face, a figure. See **ਸੂਰਤ**. "surəti dekhi nā bhul gəvara." —*maru solhe m* 5. 2 because of the comely face, from appearance.

ਸੂਰਤਿ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਆਇ [surəti murəti adi] the root of face and body from which all faces and bodies emerge. "surəti murəti adi ənup." —*dhāna ə m* 1.

ਸੂਰਤੀ [surti] *adj* a resident of Surat. 2 having a figure, like for example ਰੋਣ ਸੂਰਤੀ.

ਸੂਰਤੁ [surətv] See **ਸੂਰਤਾ**.

ਸੂਰ ਦਾਸ [sur das] a resident of Braj, son of

Baba Ramdas Brahman, born in Sammat 1540. He became a desciple of Vallabhacharya and was devoted to Krishan worship throughout his life. This highly pious poet has written a holy book 'Sur Sagar'. Its melodious songs are sung by Vaishnavs in many rags. Surdas is considered among the eight great poets of Braj alongwith Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chaturbhuj, Chheet Swami, Nand Das, Gobind Das, and Surdas.

2 Madan Mohan Brahmin whose other name was Surdas. He was born in Sammat 1586 and was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persian. To begin with, he was a courtier of Akbar and was an administrator of the Sandila area of Avadh, but in the end he became a recluse and renounced all worldly attachments. He spent the rest of his life in meditating upon God.

The shrine of Surdas stands near Kashi. His verses have been included in Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

3 eyeless, blind. As Surdas was blind, a blind person is addressed as Surdas out of respect.

ਸੁਰਪ [surap] *Skt* ਸੁਰਪ *n* a winnowing tray with which grains are winnowed/cleaned. 2 with which grain is measured. 3 a measure of sixty four seers in weight.

ਸੁਰਪਨਖਾ [surapnakha] See ਸੁਪਨਖਾ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur] a village in the princely state of Bikaner, Najamat Rajgarh in tehsil and thana Nauhar Singh. It is five koh from Nauhar. While going from Nauhar to Suhave, Guru Gobind Singh stayed in this village. But no gurdwara has been built there.

ਸੁਰਬੀਰ [surbir] *adj* brave, valiant. "surbir dhīrāj matī pura."—*ram m 5*.

ਸੁਰਮਤਾ [suramta], ਸੁਰਮਤਾਈ [suramtai] *n* bravery,

courage.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *n* brave, valiant. 2 *xa* blind, sightless.

ਸੁਰਯ [suray] See ਸੂਰਜ. 2 indicative of numeral twelve because it is believed that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਯਕਾਂਤ [suraykāt] *Skt* ਸੂਰਯਕਾਂਤ *n* a jewel or gem; a magnifying glass, which may cause fire after the rays of the sun pass through it.

ਸੁਰਯਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ [surayprakas] See ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ and ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ.

ਸੁਰਯਵੰਸ [surayvās] See ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ and ਰਾਮ.

ਸੁਰਯਾਵਰਤ [suryavarat] See ਅਰਪਸਿਰਾ.

ਸੁਰਯੋਦਯ [suryoday] *Skt* ਸੂਰਯੋਦਯ *n* the time of sunrise. 2 the sunrise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* ਸੂਰ brave, valiant. "tadhū jēvaḍu avāru nā sura jīu."—*majh m 5*. 2 *A* سور, a face, an appearance, a chapter of Quran. See ਮਸ਼ੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

ਸੁਰਾਨੁਜ [suranuj] brave younger brother. "suranujō an pekha."—*ramav*. 'Ram came and saw brave Lachhman, his younger brother.'

ਸੁਰਾਰਿ [surarī] See ਸੁਰਾਰਿ. 2 Saturn, the enemy of the sun.

ਸੁਰਾਲਾ [surala] See ਸਰਾਲਾ. 2 *adj* prickly kind of grass. 3 *n* celestial home of the sun; the sky.

ਸੁਰਿ [surī] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a wild plant of a sandy region, colotropis procera. 3 a caste of the Yadavs. 4 a scholar, learned person.

ਸੁਰੀ [suri] *n* a sow, female pig. 2 a cross, crucifix. "suri uparī khelna."—*s kabir*. 3 a Khatri sub-caste of Khukhranas. "suri caudhri rahēda."—*BG 4 P* سور, a red rose. 5 *adj* happy, cheerful. 6 belonging to the Sur sub-caste. See ਸੁਰ 13. 7 a lineage of Pathans which is found in Quella and Pishin in large numbers.

ਸੁਰੀਜੇ [surije] to the sun, towards the sun. "jīu cakvi dekhī surije."—*kāli m 4*.

ਸੁਰੁਟਾ [suruṭa] *n* an embrasure; a hole in the wall of the fort through which weapons are

hurled on the enemy. "bikhām than bāhūt bāhu dhāria ānik rakh suruṭa."—*sar m 5*. 2 *Skt* सुचट्टा a pathway for the soldiers to move about inside the fort.

सुर्य [sury] See सुरज.

सुर्य वैश [sury vāṣ] See राभ.

सुल [sul] *Skt* सुल; a triṣul, trident. 2 a javelin, spear "tuhi sul sethi tābār, tū nikhāg āru ban."—*sānāma*. 3 a convulsive stomach ache. غاस्त्रالج, Gastralgia. "dusāṭ brahmaṇu mua hoike sul."—*bher m 5*.

This disease is caused by excessive eating of dry, unripe, stale, heavy viscous food, blocking excretory and urinary system while doing horse riding, taking excessive tea and smoking. Gastralgia is of many forms and is caused by a number of factors. It should be treated under the supervision and guidance of a competent doctor. But for ordinary gastralgia, the following treatment is the best:

After grinding ginger officinate, parched borax and asafoetida in the juice of ginger, make small tablets of the size of a big gram grain. One to four tablets may be taken with hot water.

Aniseed water and menthol should be taken at intervals.

Foment the abdomen. Persley seed treated with colocynth should be taken.¹ Pump hot water in to the stomach. Castor oil mixed with hot milk may be taken to get rid of constipation.

Ginger, black salt, parched asafoetida in

¹A hole is driven into a ripe colocynth through which all its seeds are removed and it is filled with persley seed and sealed. It is placed in a pitcher which is then covered with a lid. After forty days the persley seed is removed and dried under shade. This persley is taken to cure stomachache, if taken in 2-4 masa measure with luke warm water.

equal quantity may be mixed in the juice of long beans. Tablets of the size of berry may be made and taken with hot water. Serve one tablet with hot water. 4 thorn. "sul ne sākaṭ diyo sul jāyō cubhe hē tēn."—*GPS*.

सुलटी [sulṭi] *Skt* सुलति *adj* (a lady) who bears a trident.

सुलपार [suldhār] *n* Shiv, who carries the trident. "tāb lāg bājri suldhār ko hē?"—*krisān*.

सुलदाधता [sulphakhta] It is the name of a rhythm of three beats. "ni di dhīna, ni di dhīna, na ti tīna, na di dhīna."

सुलर [sulār] See सुलु. 2 short form for सुलपार.

सुला [sula] *n* a base, root. It can also be a short form for the Arabic word *جذر* meaning base (root) "tāle rebesa upārī sula." See पल्लि पुड and रेवैया. 2 *Skt* सुला a prostitute, a dancing girl.

सुलाक [sulak], सुलाकु [sulaku] See सुराध. 2 *Skt* सलक, a thin rod. "pārkhe pārkhanhāre bāhūrī sulak na hoi."—*bher a m 1*. 'Testing the purity can not be done with a rod; a hole is required to be made with a sharp point of the needle.'

सुलि [sulī], सुली [suli] *n* a cross, thorn. "jru taskār upārī sulī."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 2 a worry, concern. "khavāṇ sādre sulī."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 3 suffering, pain. "pār-hī dojak ke sulī."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 4 *Skt* शूलिन् *adj* who bears a trident. 5 *n* Shiv.

सुलीसर [sulisar] There is a village Dharmu da Koṭ or Kot Dharmu in tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur three fourths of a mile away from this village. The thief who stole Guru Sahib's horse felt sorry for his misdeed at this place and killed himself by ripping his stomach with a dry branch of jāḍ; therefore this came to be known as Sulisar. 125 ghumanons of land has been given by the state to the gurdwara. This place is about six miles

away towards the south from Mansa railway station.

ਸੁਲੁਹ [sulhər] It is a village in district, tehsil and police-station Ambala. Less than a furlong away towards the north of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Coming from Lakhnaur the Guru stayed at this place to oblige the Sangat (religious congregation). There is an unpaved path five miles long connecting the gurdwara with Ambala city railway station.

ਸੁਰੀ [surī] See ਸੁਹਰ.

ਸੁਫਾ [surha] See ਸੁਹਾ.

ਸੇ [se] *pron* he, they, that, those. "bāde se jī pavhī vicī bādi."—*var asa*. 2 *v* past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; were. "itne jēnām bhul pāre se."—*gāu m 3*. 3 indicative of the ablative; from, out of. "bikh se āmrīt bhāe."—*vād ā m 3*. 4 *adj* similar to, short form for ਜੈਸੇ "nē ādhulē tēn bhāsām se."—*tukha chāt m 1*. 5 *P* — three. See ਸਿਹ. 6 See ਸੇਅੰਤ.

ਸੇਉ [seu] *Skt* शैव *adj* Shiv's devotee, i.e. an ascetic "na ihu jēti kahavē seu."—*gāḍ kēbir*. 'An individual soul is neither celibate nor ascetic.' 2 *n* Shiv, Shankar "sākātī nā seu hē."—*BGK*. 3 service. "kār-hī kis ki seu?"—*asa kēbir*. "cārān kāmāl sādā seu."—*savēye m 4 ke*. 4 *adj* who has been served, worthy to be served. 5 *P* سیب *n* an apple. In India, Kashmiri apple is very delicious. In Sanskrit it is called 'māha bādār.' *E* Apple. *L* Pyrusmarus. Its after-effect is cool and wet. It strengthens the heart and mind. It removes bad smell from the mouth.

ਸੇਅਰ [sēar] *A* شعر a couplet, a poetic form in accordance with specified vowel quantity (matra) or number of characters (ਅੱਖਰ).

ਸੇਅੰਤ [seāt] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own heart, one's own mind. 2 one's own theory. "tīnār seāt nā lāhiē."—*savēye m 3 ke*. 3 one's end (death

time).

ਸੇਇ [seī] *pron* he, they, that one. "seī mukāt jī mānu jīn-hī."—*guj m 3*. 2 *adv* having served.

ਸੇਈ [seī] *pron* he, she, they, that one, those ones. "seī sah bhāgvāt se."—*bavān*. 2 served. 3 he serves. "kām dām cīt pārvāsī seī."—*gāu ā m 1*.

ਸੇਈਕੋਇ [seikeī] those very people "cāge seikeī."—*var asa*.

ਸੇਸ [ses] *Skt* शेष *adj* remainder, residual. 2 *n* leftovers. 3 destruction, end. 4 Sheshnag (name of a mythical snake) "ses nam sāhsrāphānī nāhī net purān hot."—*ākal*. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ. 5 God. 6 result, consequence, outcome. **ਸੇਸਸਾਈ** [sessai], ਸੇਸਸਾਈ [sessayī] *Skt* शेषशायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps on Sheshnag.

ਸੇਸਨਾਗ [sesnag] *Skt* शेषनाग *n* king of the snake dynasty and the nether world. There is a story in the Purans that it has 1000 heads to shade Lord Vishnu. Some people say that it bears seven netherworlds on its head. Vishnu Puran mentions that whenever it yawns, there occurs an earthquake. In every kālāp (i.e. 4,320,000,000 years) it throws up fire from its mouth and all mankind are reduced to ashes. Its shape is described like this: "Violet colour, string of white beads in its neck, a plough in one hand and a mortar in the other." It is called Anant also. Anant Shirsha is the name of its wife. Some people regard it as Vasuki but others consider it to be different from it. In the Purans it is believed to be the son of Kashyap and Kadru, and Balram is said to be its incarnation. Its slough is called 'mānīdvip' and its abode is called 'mānībhītī' or 'mānīmēdāp'.

ਸੇਸੁ [sesu] See ਸੇਸ.

ਸੇਹ [seh] *Skt* शेष *n* a porcupine. "tīr sārīrān bīr lāge bhāt mān-hu seh sārūp dhārē hē."

—*krisən*. 2 *pron* he, she, that.

ਸੇਹਰ ਤੀਰ [sehəj tɪr] *n* an arrow made of porcupine's quill, a porcupine's thorn. "rom bure janu sehəj tira."—*GV 10*.

ਸੇਹਰ [sehər] See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸੇਹਰਾ [sehra] *n* a chaplet; a garland; a chaplet of flowers tied around the head of a bridegroom on the day of marriage. *P ੧੧੯* Many people make a chaplet of brocade thread.

ਸੇਹਵਾਨ [sehvan] a town in district Larkana of Hyderabad Sindh about 142 miles from Rohari junction. In an old fort, there is a holy seat "Nanak Bara", which is worshipped by Hindus and Muslims. While paying a visit to Sindh, Guru Nanak Dev came to this place. Colonel Tod has referred to this gurdwara in 'Rajasthan'.

ਸੇਹੁੰਡ [sehūḍḍ], ਸੇਹੁੰਡ [sehūḍḍ] *Skt* सेहुण्ड or सिंहतुण्ड *n* cactus, the thorns of which are like a lion's teeth. "gat dhatu godudh te sehūḍḍ ke te ghat."—*vrīd*. See ਬੋਹਰ.

ਸੇਕ [sek] *n* heat, fire. "lāgən det nā sek."—*maru m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਸੇਕਨ to sprinkle.

ਸੇਕਣਾ [sekṇa], ਸੇਕਨਾ [sekna] *v* to heat, to warm. "tɪh thər jərə kəhu sekən ayo."—*krisən*. 2 to roast, parch.

ਸੇਖ [sekh] 1 *ਇੱ* *n* an old man. 2 an old man worthy of respect. 3 a scholar. 4 a particular caste of Muslims. "kəhū sekh brāhəm surup."—*akal*. 5 *Skt* ਸੇਸ਼. Sheshnag. "munī jən sekh nā lāh-hī bhev."—*bāsāt m 5*. 6 *Skt* ਸੈਖ an offspring of a Brahmin fallen from his caste. 7 (also used for) hilltop or peak. See ਪੁਆਰੇ.

ਸੇਖ ਬਰਛ [sex šəɾəf] شيخ شرف. Abu Ali Kalandar was known as Shiekh Sharf. He was born in Iran and lived in India at Panipat. This holyman died at Panipat on August 30, 1332

¹He who converts from Hinduism to Islam is also called a Sheikh.

AD. His masoleum is a well known place in Panipat. Guru Nanak Dev met his successor pir ²there.

ਸੇਖਸਾਇ [sekhσαι] See ਸੇਸਸਾਯੀ. "sesnag pər soɪbo kərə. jəg tɪh sekhsai ucce."—*VN*.

ਸੇਖ ਕਾਲੀ [sekh kalā] ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ-ਅਲੰ. the whole of Vaisheshik Shastar written by Kaṇad Muni. "kəhū bed patājālā sekhkalā."—*gyan*.

ਸੇਖ ਚਿਲੀ [sekh cɪhli], ਸੇਖ ਚਿੱਲੀ [sex cilli] Many Muslim fakirs having kept fast for 40 days are known by this name. One was a holyman from district Aṭak. The other was Abdul Kadir, a great saint who lived at Banur. His tomb at Thanesar was built in 1271 AD. He was carefree and pleasure-loving. He used to concoct many stories which made people laugh but the moral of each story was full of meaningful teaching. 2 Now-a-days, a day dreamer, or he who builds castles in the air, is called a Sheikh Chilli.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗ [sekhmag] See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗਿ [sekhmagɪ] Sheshnag (nominative case). "sekhmagɪ tero mərəm nā jana."—*dhāna kabir*.

ਸੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ [sekh fərid] See ਫਰੀਦ.

ਸੇਖ ਬੁਹਮ [sekh brāhəm] شيخ براهيم Sheikh Ibrahim. See ਫਰੀਦ. "sekh fərid pəṭən hē jəhīva. sekh brāhəm tēb bās hī tēhīva."—*NP*.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਮੋਹਸਨ [sekh muhāmad mohsən] See ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜਾਹਿਦ.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਬਾਰਕ [sekh mubarak] See ਅੰਬੁਲਫਜਲ.

ਸੇਖਰ [sekhər] *Skt* शेखर *n* pertaining to the top, crown, coronet. "sekhər sohrɪ lɪlār udar ke."—*NP*. 2 a knot of hair, tuft of hair left unshorn on the top of the head. 3 a poet, named Chandar Shekhar, who added glory to the

¹Disciples and successors of celebrated pirs were called by the names of their murshids (spiritual teachers). This is why in some legends the Guru is described as having discourse with Sheikh Sharf.

ਸੇਜ [sej] *Skt* शय्या *n* a bed for sleeping, bedstead, bed. "sej sohni cādan cā."—*sor a m 5*.

ਸੇਜਬੰਦ [sejbānd] *n* a string for fastening beddings; a small rope of cotton or silk to tie bed sheets to the tops of bedstead's legs. "sej bānd gūphe bād jari."—*GPS*.

ਸੇਜਰੀ [sejri], ਸੇਜਰੀਆ [sejria] See ਸੇਜ and ਸੇਜਾ. "tāu meri sukh sejria."—*sar m 5*.

ਸੇਜ ਵਾਲੂਆ [sej valua] *n* See ਸੇਜਬੰਦ. a bed string. "basaku sej valua."—*māla namdev*. 'Snake Vasuki is string-like.'

ਸੇਜਰੀ [sejri], ਸੇਜਾ [seja] *Skt* a bedstead. "seja suhavi sāgī prabh kē."—*biha chāt m 5*. "na māne sukh sejri, binu pīr bad sigaru."—*sri a m 1*.

ਸੇਠ [seṭh] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ *adj* supreme. 2 wealthy. 3 *n* a money lender. 4 a title for rich Marvārī and Parsi merchants.

ਸੇਠਾ [seṭha] an Aorā, resident of Chuhnian, who by becoming a devotee of Guru Arjun Dev attained spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੇਠੀ [seṭhi] a sub-caste of Khukhran business community. "lala seṭhi jāne."—*BG*. 2 a sub-caste of Aorās. 3 a rich man's business of money lending. See ਸੇਠ.

ਸੇਣਿ [seṇi] *Skt* श्रेणि *n* a row, queue.

ਸੇਣੁ [seṇu] See ਸੈਣ 7.

ਸੇਤ [set] *Skt* श्वेत *adj* white. "sīahau hoa set."—*barahmaha majh*. i.e. 'has become old.' See ਸਿਤ. 2 with, alongside, along with. "prabh ki dargah sobha set."—*gāu m 5*. 3 *Skt* शैत *n* coolness. 4 calmness. "gar den hari bolhari dāri set ko."—*BGK*. 'One who speaks abusive words is devoid of calmness.' 5 See ਸੇਤੁ. 6 short form for ਸੇਤਜ (ਸ਼ੇਤਜ) "utbhuj set binadha."—*sar m 5*.

ਸੇਤ ਅਸੇਤ ਅਜਿਨਾ [set aṣet ajina] *n* a deer with dappled skin; a black deer—*sānama*.

ਸੇਤ ਕੁਸ਼ [set kuṣṭ] See ਸ਼ੇਤ ਕੁਸ਼.

ਸੇਤਜ [setaj] *Skt* शैतज *adj* pests like lice born

from perspiration. 2 *n* a kind of very small creatures which are born from moisture of the earth and from perspiration; spontaneous generation. "ādaj jeraj setaj utbhuj tere kine jōta."—*sor m 1*.

ਸੇਤਤਾ [set-ta] *Skt* श्वेतता *n* whiteness.

ਸੇਤਦੁਤ [setdūt] *Dg* *n* the moon, whose shine is white. *Skt* श्वेतदुति.

ਸੇਤਬਰਣ [setbārṇ] white colour. 2 frightened; with face turned white. "set bārṇ sabb dūta."—*gūj a chāt m 1*. 'All perversions are fear-stricken.'

ਸੇਤਬੰਧ [setbādh] See ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ.

ਸੇਤੀ [seti] with, alongside, alongwith. "seti khaṣam sāmāi."—*var asa m 2*. "mānu mera dialu seti thiru nā rāhe."—*asa m 1*. 2 from, out of.

ਸੇਤੁ [setu] *Skt* *n* a bridge. "bādhio setu bidhate."—*sīdhgosaṭi*.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ [setubādh] See ਆਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ. 2 a book, in which details are given of the construction of the boat-bridge over Jehlum by Pravarsen, king of Kashmir.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ [setubādh rameshvar] See ਆਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧੀ [setubādhī] *adj* resident of Setubandh (Rameshvar)

ਸੇਤਬਰ [setābar] *Skt* श्वेत-अंबर white sky. 2 characterized by a virtuous trait; dominated by knowledge. "sam kahe setābar suami."—*var asa*. 3 in white dress; incarnation of the swan. See ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ. 4 a sect of Jainis. See ਜੈਨ.

ਸੇਦੁਰ [sēdur] *Skt* शिंदूर *n* vermilion. "nā sēdur māg sāvāri."—*cārītr 367*.

ਸੇਧ [sedh] *n* straightness. "kāru sedh is tare dīsi ko hām ko khoj lehu tīt jāi."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* *adj* frightened, timid. 3 *n* an obstruction, ban.

ਸੇਧਖਾਨਾ [sedhkhana] *P* سِدْخَانَة alavatory, stools.

ਸੇਧਰ [sēdhār] See ਸੇਦੁਰ.

ਸੋਧਵ [sēdhav] See ਸੈਧਵ.

ਸੋਧੁਰ [sēdhur] See ਸੋਂਦੁਰ. "tin sēdhur māg dai sir pe."—*krīṣaṇ* 'put a line of vermilion on the head.' 2 See ਸਿੰਧੁਰ.

ਸੋਨ [sen] *Skt* स्निग्ध *adj* with pity; melted. "jinṛ mīlra pathar sen."—*kan m* 4. 'Even stone like hearts melt.' 2 *Skt* शयन *n* sleep. 3 rest; quiet resulting from self-realisation. "ābinasi sukh sen."—*rātānmalā*. 4 wise. See *E* sane. *adj* intelligent learned. 5 *Skt* सेन dependent.

ਸੋਨਾ [sena] *Skt* न *n* Indar's queen. 2 army. In Sanskrit documents different names have been given to army on the basis of its numerical strength. For example an army with one chariot, one elephant, three horses and five unmounted troops, is called 'pātti'. Three pāttis make one senamukh. Three senamukhs constitute a 'gulām'; three gulāms form a 'gāṇ'; three 'gāṇs' comprise a 'vāhīni'; three vāhīnis are a 'prīṭna'; three prīṭnas make a 'cāmu'; three cāmus form an 'ānikīni'; ten ānikīnis constitute an ākṣhīni and a group of ten ākṣhīnis constitute a bāl. The commander-in-chief of a bāl is called master rāthi.

ਸੋਨਾਨਾਥ [senanath], ਸੋਨਾਨੀ [senani], ਸੋਨਾਪਤਿ [senapāti] *n* a commander of the armed forces; a general; an army commander. 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv.

ਸੋਨਾਮੁਖ [senamukh] See ਸੋਨਾ.

ਸੋਬ [seb] See ਸੇਵ. 2 *Skt* सेव्य *adj* venerable, worthy of worship. "pavhi nāhī seb."—*akal*. 3 *P* سیب *n* an apple. See ਸੇਉ 5.

ਸੋਬਰ [sebar], ਸੋਬਰਿ [sebari] See ਸਾਲਮਲੀ and ਸਿੰਮਲ. "nalier phal sebar paka."—*ram kabir*. See ਨਾਲੀਏਰ.

ਸੋਬਾਲ [sebal] See ਸਿਬਾਲ. "tū ape vici sebal."—*var sri m* 4.

ਸੋਬਤ [seby] See ਸੇਵਤ.

ਸੋਭਿ [sebhī], ਸੋਭੀ [sebhī] ਸ-ਅਪਿ he too; that

also.

ਸੋਮ [sem] *P* ۛ *adj* own self; third. "dom na sem ek so ahi."—*gāu ravidas*. 'There is no friend like the Creator. It is not a question of the Trinity.' "āval dom na sem kharaba."—*BG* 'There is no fight among Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.' 2 *Skt* सिम्बी a type of bean—grain which is small or big in size and is of various colours and is cooked as a vegetable.

ਸੋਮਰ [semār] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. "semār phal jiu tahi banau."—*NP*.

ਸੋਮੁਖਿ [semukhi] See ਸੋਮੁਖੀ. "semukhi jin kar dīy mām puta."—*NP*. 'Wisdom has purified my mind.'

ਸੋਮੁਖਿਨੀ [semukhīni] *n* a prudent army. 2 a group of intellectuals comprising such an army—*śanama*.

ਸੋਮੁਖੀ [semukhi] *Skt* सेमूखी *n* intelligence, intellect, wisdom, sagacity. "semukhi visekha jane lekha."—*NP*.

ਸੋਰ [ser] *Skt* सेर *n* fortieth part of a maund; a measure of four pau weight. "dūi ser magāu cuna."—*sor kabir*. 2 *P* ۛ a lion. 3 *adj* courageous, brave. "burīāiā hūi ser."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਸੋਰ ਅੰਦਾਮ [ser ādam] *P* ۛ *adj* having a leonine body.

ਸੋਰਸਾਹ [serṣah] ۛ son of Hasan Khan, landlord of Sehasram and grandson of Ibrahim Khan who was a Pathan of the Sur dynasty. Earlier he was named Farid Khan. While serving king Lohani of Bihar, Farid killed a lion and was given the title of Sher Khan. He defeated Hymayun on 17th May, 1540 AD in the battle of Kanauj and drove him out of

'Seer and maund as measures have been changing with the passage of time. In the time of Kabir, a seer was not equal to eighty tolas. At this juncture in the Punjab, a kacha seer is equal to thirty four and a half tolas and one masa.

India. On January 25, 1542 AD he ascended the throne of Delhi with great pomp and show and acquired the status of a fair-minded sovereign. He died on 24 May, 1545 AD. In Sahasram, the tomb of Shershah is a beautiful building, worthy of a visit. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ʃer sɪŋh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was posted at Lohgarh fort of Anandpur. He faced the enemies with great courage.

2 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Matab Kaur, born in 1807 AD, who ascended the throne of Lahore on January 18, 1841 AD after Prince Naunihal Singh, and on September 15, 1843 AD, he was treacherously shot dead by Ajit Singh Sandhawalia near Shah Bilaval in the Barandari area.

ਸ਼ੇਰਖਾਨ [ʃerkhan] See ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ and ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ [ʃergarh] See ਗੜ੍ਹ ਸ਼ੇਰ. 2 a village in tehsil thana Jalalabad of district Ferozepur. It is about five to six miles to the north from Jalalabad railway station. At a very short distance to the east of this village is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near Tahlian Phattu Sammu Kian. When the Guru arrived here, Dogar, Phattu and Sammu, presented a covering for the waist and a cotton-blanket to him, which were the gift-items of this area. The building of Manji Sahib is complete which had 85 ghumaons of land but now only 30 ghumaons are left. A baptised Sikh looks after the gurdwara.

ਸ਼ੇਰਗਿੱਲ [ʃergɪll] a subcaste of Jats to which belong the landlords of Majitha and Naushehra villages (Amritsar).

ਸ਼ੇਰਦਿਲ [ʃerdɪl] P شيردل adj having a lion-hearted, brave.

ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [ʃerdriʃtɪ] n a lion's vision. "kukərdriʃtɪ nə kəbɪ mən dhəni. ʃerdriʃtɪ gurmukh hve kəni."—NP. A dog bites a stick and a brick.

A lion, on the other hand, does not care for the weapon but keeps an eye on the killer. Similarly, ignorant people indulge in fighting considering others as givers of joy and sorrow but Guru-oriented people keep an eye on actions which control everything.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਨਰ [ʃer nər] P شير نر adj (a man) brave as a lion. 2 a heroic person. 3 a powerful lion. 4 a lion-like man.

ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ [ʃerəni], **ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ** [ʃerni] a tigress, a lioness; a Sikh woman. "mrīgən vikar brīd ko serənɪ."—GPS.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ [ʃer pəjab] a title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਸ਼ੇਰਬਾਦ [ʃərbacə] n a type of small gun having the figure of lion on its mouth. It is called 'baghbacə' (lion's cub) also. 2 son of the Khalsa, a warrior.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਖਾਨ [ʃer muhəməd khan] This Maleria Pathan sided with Vazir Khan during the battle of Chamkaur to fight against Guru Gobind Singh. His real brother Khijar Khan whom the Guru mentions as Khwaja Mardud in Jafarnama, saved himself from an arrow of the Guru by hiding behind a wall. Sher Muhammad was killed by a Sikh in Sammat 1767 during the battle of Sirhind.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ [ʃer muchh], **ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਛ** [ʃer much] a lion's whisker. In olden days jealousy-ridden people used to mix a hair cut from lion's whisker in the meal served to an enemy. It was thought that once it went into the stomach it caused such injuries as became the reason for his death. Once, Aurangzeb served lion's whisker mixed in rice to Dara Shikoh. "ʃer much katraykə cavər məhɪ pai."—GPS. The life of Dara Shikoh was spared with the grace of Guru Har Rai's kindness.

ਸ਼ੇਰਵਾ [serva] ਸ਼ਿਰ-ਪਾਦ shorter arm, head or foot bar of a cot.

ਸੇਰੀਣ [seriṇ] See ਸਰੀਣ. "ketarīa seriṇ vilahi."
-BG.

ਸੇਰੁ [seru] See ਸੇਰ.

ਸੇਰੇ ਜਯਾ [sere jāyā] *P* adjan angry lion, furious lion. See ਜਿਆ 2.

ਸੇਲ [sel] *n* information about one's well-being. See ਸੇਲੁ. 2 See ਸੇਲਾ. a spear, javelin. "coṭ suheli sel ki."-s kabir.

ਸੇਲਮਸੇਲ [selmsel] *A* سِلْم to tie. *P* نعل a hoof. "nama prāṇve selāmsel. gāu duhai bāchra mel."-bher. having tied (the hind legs) with a rope.¹

ਸੇਲਾ [sela] *n* a lance, spear, pike, javeline.

ਸੇਲਾਬ [selab] *P* سيلاب flood of water. 2 moisture, wetness.

ਸੇਲੀ [seli] *n* a plaid rope of black wool or silk which is tied on a turban or cap, or is worn around the neck by monks. Among Guru Nanak Dev's disciples this tradition of wearing continued up to Guru Arjan Dev. While ascending the throne, Guru Hargobind kept this rope in the treasure house and wore a sword instead.² 2 a whirl, spin.

ਸੇਲੁ [selu] *adj* one who keeps a spear. 2 an informer, tattler. "dusar selu dāi sel pahucāi."-PPP. 3 *Dg* lasura, a deciduous tree and its glutinous fruit. See ਲਸੁਰਾ.

ਸੇਲੰਕੀ [selākhī] In Panth Prakash this word has been used in place of ਸੇਲੰਕੀ. See ਸੇਲੰਕੀ.

ਸੇਵ [sev] See ਸੇਵੁ and ਸੇਵ. 2 *Skt* श्रेय dear. "hārī sev sevāk sevki."-vaḍ *m* 4 ghorīā. 'service of the dear disciple of God.' 3 wealth, treasury. 4 In Nirukt 'šev' means comfort. 5 *Skt* सेव adj worthy of service, deserving worship. "akh-hi surī nār muni jān sev."-jāpu 6 See ਸੇਵ. 7 short form of ਸੇਵਕ. 8 *Skt* सेव् *vr* to serve, work as an employee, to trust, worship.

¹Many scholars confuse selmasel with Salim Shah. But this is wrong as Namdev lived much earlier.

²seli is a symbol of asceticism and renunciation.

ਸੇਵਕ [sevak] a servant, slave, attendant. "sevak sevhi gurmukhi hārī jata."-majh *a* *m* 3.

ਸੇਵਕਭਾਇ [sevakbhāi], ਸੇਵਕਭਾਵ [sevakbhav] *n* slavery, service. 2 spirit of service. "sevakbhāi mile bād bhagi."-vaḍ chāt *m* 4.

ਸੇਵਕਾ [sevka] a maidservant; a slave girl. "māra jake sevkaī."-bher *a* *m* 5. 2 *n* army containing a group of maid servants-sānāma.

ਸੇਵਕਾਈ [sevkai] *n* service; slavery.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevki] *adj* maid servant, slave girl. "so sevākī ram pīari."-ram *m* 1. "kāvla sevākī tisu."-var bīla *m* 3.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevki] *n* service, slavery. 2 service. "kāre sevki sabb hi gramu."-GPS. 3 vermicelli, an item made of fine wheat flour which is eaten after it is cooked like rice. 4 a sweetmeat, which is made of fine wheat flour and of gramflour, and soaked in sugar-syrup. "sevkīā cirve laḍua."-krīṣaṇ.

ਸੇਵਕੁ [sevaku] See ਸੇਵਕ. "sevakū kino sāda ṇīhalu."-sukhmāni.

ਸੇਵਤ [sevat] *adj* served; what has been served. "sevat sevi sevi sadh sevau."-bīla *m* 5. 'By people are served kings, by whom are served deities, on whose account are served sadhus (mendicants), (you) had better serve them.' 2 *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਵਹ. Arjun. In Sastarnammala 'sevat' has been used in place of 'śvetvah'. See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਵਹ.

ਸੇਵਤੀ [sevti] *Skt* सेमन्ती *n* a white rose, which is generally found in the jungle. Its medicinal paste is very useful. *L* Rosa glandulifera.

ਸੇਵਦਾਰ [sevdar], ਸੇਵਦਾਰੁ [sevdaru] a servant, attendant, disciple. "puja sātī sātī sevdar."-sukhmāni.

ਸੇਵਧਿ [sevadhī] *Skt* *n* a treasury of Kubera.

ਸੇਵਨ [sevan] *n* sewing. 2 serving.

ਸੇਵਨੀ [sevanī] (women) serve. "sevanī sai apṇa."-var suhi *m* 3. 2 (men) serve.

ਸੇਵਨੀਯ [sevaniy] *Skt* *adj* worthy of service. 2 worthy of sewing.

ਸੇਵਾ [sevri] service. 2 a maidservant, slave girl. "me jugi jugi daye sevri."—*sri m 5 pepa*.

ਸੇਵਾ [seva] *n* service, attendance, worship. "name ki sabh seva kare."—*asa m 3. 2 P* **سے** a manner, method, regulation. "gurmāṭi pae sakhāṭi seva."—*asa m 1. 3* a habit, nature. 4 In Sindhi, 'seva' is pronounced as 'seva' and means worship or offering.

ਸੇਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ [seva sīgh] He came with Masand Duni Chand from Amritsar to support Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur but as a coward he too fled with Duni Chand.

ਸੇਵਾ ਜੀ [seva ji] See ਸਿਵਾ ਜੀ.

ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ [sevasas] a Brahman Sikh resident of Kashmir, who was the son of Mai Bhagbhari. He became Guru Sahib's disciple in the company of Madho Sodhi. "seva das laṭ nīj sev."—*GPS*. See ਭਾਗਭਰੀ. 2 Many writers have mentioned Seva Ram as Seva Das. See ਅਭਨਸਾਹ. 3 a person, resident of Poṭhohar who wrote a Janamsakhi of Guru Nanak Dev in 1588 AD.

ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾਸੀਆ [seva dasia], ਸੇਵਾ ਪੰਥੀ [seva pāthi] See ਅਭਨਸਾਹ.

ਸੇਵਿ [sevi] See ਸੇਵਾ. 2 having served "sevi sari samāra."—*maru m 1. 1* 'merged into truth.'

ਸੇਵਿਕਾ [sevika] *Skt* ਸੇਵੀ. vermicelli, a hand made eatable item of wheat flour looking like cotton-yarn. 2 a slave girl, female attendant.

ਸੇਵੀ [sevi] See ਸੇਵਿਕਾ. 2 *adj* one who serves, a servant. 3 able to be served, worthy of service.

ਸੇਵੀਅਲੇ [seviale], ਸੇਵੀਲੇ [seville] it is worth while to perform service; let us serve. "seville gopal raṭ."—*māla namdev*.

ਸੇਵੇਯਾ [seveya] *adj* who worships.

ਸੇਵੰਨ [sevan] See ਸੇਵਨ. 2 See ਸੇ and ਵੰਨ.

ਸੇਵਾ [sevy] *Skt adj* worthy of service, worthy of worship. 2 dear, lovable.

ਸੇਵਾਮਾਨ [sevyman] *adj* worshipped.

ਸੈ [se] *n* one hundred. "se nāge nāh nāg."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "sat se ki katha yāh puri bhāi he."—*cādi 1. 2* part of, to, for, towards.

"sabhse de dataru."—*var guj 2 m 5. 3* *v* present tense of ਹੋਣਾ (to be), "nanak jāl ko min se."—*prabha m 1. 4* part from, out of. "nār se nārī hoṭi aṭre."—*gūḍ namdev. 5 Skt* ਸ੍ਵ. own self. "hās uḍi to tēn gāḍi to sojhai se nah."—*s kabir*.

'There was no self-understanding.' 6 *A* **ਜੇ** *n* an article, a thing "tu jānoi sabh se."—*var asa*.

ਸੈਆਨ [sean] *adj* hundreds i.e. infinite "nanak laḥiri lakh seān."—*var guj 2 m 5. 2 n* wisdom, prudence intelligence. 3 See ਸਯਾਨ. 4 *S* *adv* properly, accurately, correctly. 5 on the right path.

ਸੈਆਨਾ [seana], ਸੈਆਨੀ [seani] *adj* wise, prudent, intelligent. "me baura sabh khālāk seani."—*bīla kabir*.

ਸੈਇ [sei] *n* one hundred "sātari sei sālār he jāke."—*bher kabir. 2* See ਸਯ.

ਸੈਸਾਰ [sesar], ਸੈਸਾਰ [sēsar], ਸੈਸਾਰਾ [sesarā] *Skt* ਸੰਸਾਰ *n* which keeps on sliding, never in one particular state; the world. "laha bhagatī sesare."—*vād chāt m 3*. "esa baji sesar."—*tiṭh m 4*. "sabh mukat hoā sesarā."—*sri m 5 pepa*. "bhāram bhula sēsara."—*sor m 3*.

ਸੈਸਾਰਿ [sesari] in the world "kitu aia sesari."—*var vād m 3*.

ਸੈਸਾਰੀ [sesari] *adj* worldly, earthly. "bhagta te sesaria jorū kāde nā aia."—*var majh m 1. 2* attached to worldly possessions.

ਸੈਠੀ [sehathi] *Skt* ਸ਼ਠਿ *n* spear. "seph saroḥi sehathi."—*sānama*.

ਸੈਠੀਆਰਾ [sehathiara] *adj* one having a spear. ਸੈਹਰ [sehār] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸੈਹਲ [sehāl] See ਸਹਲ.

ਸੈਕ [sek], ਸੈਕਤਾ [sēkṭa], ਸੈਕਿਕ [sekik] about one hundred, a hundred only. 2 a century.

ਸੈਖ [sex] See ਸੇਖ.

ਸੋਚੀ [sēci] *n* a file of papers, a collection of a large number of papers; volume.

ਸੋਡਲੀ [sēdali] *adj* hundreds of branches, having innumerable offshoots. "mālī tākhat bēṭha sēdali."—*var ram 3*.

ਸੋਣ [sēṇ] He was a barber of Bandhavgarh (Riva) king Raja Ram. Becoming a follower of Ramanand, he served saints with devotion and was counted among worshippers of high status. These days, Sen's descendants live in Riva. A hymn by this holyman is in Guru Granth Sahib. "sēṇ bhēṇ bhāj pərmanāde."—*dhāna. 2 Dg* husband, master, owner. "hārī mel-hu sējān sēṇ."—*majh m 5 dīnreṇ. 3 Skt* सन to steep. "sūdār mēdār sēṇah jēṇ mādhy hārīkirtānāh."—*gāthā. 4 Skt* armed forces, army. "gahat sēṇ."—*cāḍī 2. 5 Skt* सैन्य *adj* connected with the army. *6 n* a soldier, warrior. *7 S* सैह. father of the bride or the groom. i.e. relatives; relation. "se sēṇ se sējna."—*var sor m 3*.

ਸੋਣਪਾਲ [sēṇpal] *adj* a commander, a general, an army-commander.

ਸੋਣਾ [sēṇa] a devoted Jat who was a writer in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. The poet Senapati is different from him. Once he committed some crime and fearing the Guru's wrath, he ran away, and on reaching home he composed a rhymed couplet:

jāb te prābhū te bichurē karyo krīkhi ko ṭhāṭ,
brīkhhān sāgēṭī hām kārī bhāe jāṭ ke jāṭ.

The tenth Guru called him back to his duties.

ਸੋਣੀ [sēṇī] *n* a caste, equal to Kambo and Malia. *2* an acquaintance. "hārī prābhū sējān sēṇī jiu."—*gāu m 4. 3* an army commander. *4* a soldier.

ਸੋਣੁ [sēṇu] See ਸੋਣ 2. "sējāṇu tu he sēṇu tu mē."—*suhi 3 m 5*.

ਸੋਣਨਾ [sēṇa] *v* to expand wealth; collect,

accumulate. See ਸੋਣ 4.

ਸੈਤਨ [setan] *A* شيطان Satan *n* In the Bible and Quran, he is termed an angel who instigates man towards evil. It was only he who deceitfully made Adam eat the prohibited fruit. According to Quran, Satan is made of fire element only. God created Adam from clay and ordered the angels to bow before him. All except Satan obeyed the order. When God asked Satan to explain the reason, Satan replied that he himself was made of fire while Adam was made of clay and hence Adam was inferior to him. On this God reproached Satan and asked him to quit heaven. In anger Satan said to God, "OK ! I have been meted this treatment and I will not allow Adam's offspring to come to you and men will not be grateful to you." See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ ਅਬਾਦ, ਅਯਤ 11 to 17. *2 adj* mean, sinful, riotous, rowdy. *3 Skt* शितगण Kamdev, whose arrows are sharp. "āgādū pāṭe setan ve lalo."—*tīlāg m 1*. 'Cupid is performing the duties of Kaji and Purohit.' See ਅਗਦ.

ਸੈਤਨਿਆ [setania] *adj* influenced by Satan. "bin pure gurudev phīre setania."—*var jet*.

ਸੈਤਨੀ [setani] *n* mischievousness, mischief. "choḍī kateb kārē setani."—*bher kabir. 2 adj* who is a pupil of Satan; devilish. "nanāk sīrkhuṭhe setani."—*var majh m 1*. See ਸੈਤਨ.

ਸੈਤਲੀ [sētali] forty seven, 47.

ਸੈਤੀ [sēti] thirty seven, 37.

ਸੈਥੀ [sethi] See ਸੈਥੀ. "tuhi sul sethi tābār."—*sānama*.

ਸੈਦ [sed] *A* سید *n* prey, a forest animal. *2* the animal to be killed and hunted. *3 A* سيد chief; rich. *4* elderly. *5* See ਸਈਅਦ. *6* See ਸਾਯਦ.

'Guru Nanak Dev refers to illegitimate nikah under which helpless maidens were forced into submission, which neither the faith of Kazis nor of Brahmins could approve of.

ਸਿੱਖ [sēdāk] *adv* before the eyes; real and evident.

ਸੈਦਖਾਨ [sedkhan] سیدخان a commander of Aurangzeb's army, who came to capture Anandpur on 17 Phagun Sammat 1759. While fighting in the battle field, he came in front of the Guru whose glimpse impressed him so much that he renounced the royal army and became a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Having imbibed the Guru's teachings, he attained the highest spiritual status.

ਸੈਦਪੁਰ [sedpur] See ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ.

ਸੈਦ ਬੇਗ [sed beg] See ਸੈਦਾ ਬੇਗ.

ਸੈਦਬੀਖ [sedbhikh] See ਸਾਹੀਬੀਖ.

ਸੈਦਾ [šeda] P سیدا *adj* lazy, enamoured. 2 insane; possessed; ecstatic.

ਸੈਦਾਬੇਗ [sedabeg] Motivated by the hill-kings, he accompanied sardar Alifkhan to fight against Guru Gobind Singh when an attack was launched on Anandpur. Getting a glimpse of the Guru, he became his disciple and joined the Sikh army. Fighting against the Turkish army and the hill-kings, he attained martyrdom. He is different from Saidkhan.

ਸੈਦੋ [sedo] a khatri of Gheji sub-caste who was a worshipper of Varun (khvaja). Becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev he turned a votary of only one God. During the Guru's sojourn in the South, he was with the Satguru to serve him.

ਸੈਧਵ [sēdhav] *Skt* सैधव *n* salt from Sindh; Sindhi salt. 2 a Sindhi horse. 3 a horse. 4 *adj* pertaining to the sea.

ਸੈਨ [sen] an army, See ਸੈਨ. "asur sen bin cen hui kino haḥakar."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 *adj* acquaintance. "sak sen."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *n* progeny, offspring. "həri ka sāt mārē haṭēbe tā sāgli sen tarai."—*asa kabir*. 4 *Skt* सैन to sleep "sahaj sen."—*sor m* 5. 5 a soft bed "həri soi rāhe saj sen tāhā."—*cāḍi* 1. 6 See ਸੈਣ. "sen nai

butkaria."—*asa dhāna*. 7 a hint, indication. *Skt* सैन्य.

ਸੈਨ ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ [sen sumitr] See ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ.

ਸੈਨਪ [senap], **ਸੈਨਪਾਲ** [senpal] chief of the army. a commander. See ਸੈਨਪਤਿ. "sām senap ke subhāt māhan."—*GPS*.

ਸੈਨਬਿਡਾਰ [senbīḍar] *n* Guru Gobind Singh's favourite horse that could rout the enemy army.

ਸੈਨਾ [sena] a army. See ਸੈਨਾ. "or sakal sena jārī bācyo su eke pret."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 *adj* acquainted, familiar "nam jāp-hu mere sajan sena."—*asa m* 4.

ਸੈਨਾਈ [senai] See ਸਰਨਾਈ.

ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪ [senadhīp], **ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [senadhīpātī], **ਸੈਨਾਨੀ** [senani] See ਸੈਨਾਨੀ and ਸੈਨਪਤਿ.

ਸੈਨਪਤਿ [senapātī] See ਸੈਨਪਤਿ. 2 a writer and poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who translated 'Chanikya Niti'— "guru gobīd ki sabha me lekhaḥk pāram sujan. caṇake bhakha kārī kavī senapātī nam." He wrote a book also entitled "Gurusobha". See ਗੁਰੁਸੋਬਾ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਸੈਨਿਕ [senīk] *adj* pertaining to the army; a soldier.

ਸੈਨੀ [seni] See ਸੈਣੀ. 2 *adj* a soldier; a commander. "kruddh ke dhumr cāḥe ut senī."—*cāḍi* 1.

ਸੈਨੁ [senu] See ਸੈਨ. "sākha senu prem gobīd."—*asa m* 1.

ਸੈਫ [sef] A سيف *n* a straight sword. "seph sārōhi sehthi."—*sānama*.

ਸੈਫਖਾਨ [sephkhan] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਫਨੀ [sephni] *n* an army which carries straight swords—*sānama*. 2 a gun—*sānama*.

ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ [sephabad] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਫੀ [sefi] A سفي *n* a string of beads; a rosary. 2 a chant of a holy hymn to bring the enemy 'Akali Kaur Singh has got published the whole of Gurushobha.

under subjection. "kalam sephi parh muhre turē."—*PPP*.

ਸੇਫ਼ੀਨ [sephuddin] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੇਭੀ [sebhā] *Skī* ਸੁਭੰਭਵ, ਸੁਭੰਭੁ *adj* which comes into existence on one's own; not created by any one else. "akal muratī ajunī sebhā."—*japu*. 2 In *Guru Granth Pradip*, Pandit Sadhu Singh has given the meaning of sebhā as - 'which is like a beam of light in the inner-self.'

ਸੈਯਦ [seyad] 1 a master. 2 a king. 3 a leader, guide. 4 In many books on Islam, this term has been used for the lineal descendants of Bibi Fatima and Hazrat Ali. Sayyads are respected by Muslims and they are addressed as Shah, Badshah, Pir, Sharif, etc.

During the Mughal rule only a Sayyad used to goad the elephant of the king because no one else could sit with his back facing the king.

ਸੈਯਦ ਅਹਮਦ [seyad ahmad] See ਅਹਮਦ ਸੈਯਦ. 2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਸੈਯਦ ਭੀਖ [seyad bhikh] See ਜਾਹ ਭੀਖ.

ਸੈਯਾ [seya] See ਸੱਯਾ.

ਸੈਯਾ [sēyā] a lord, a master. "cārcā jāb jā un sēyān ki."—*krīṣṇan*. 2 a girl's female companion or female friend.

ਸੈਰ [ser] 1 *ṣ* *n* a walk. See ਸਿ 2 a journey. 3 *P* *ṣ* ਸੇਰ *adj* satisfied, satiated.

ਸੈਰੰਧੁ [serādhru] *Skī* ਸੀਰੰ-ਧਰ. having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a peasant farmer.

ਸੈਰੰਧੀ [serādhri] *Skī* ਸੈਰੰਧੀ *n* a woman having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a female farmer. 2 a handicrafts woman. 3 This term can also be used for a slave girl. Draupadi was called Sairandhri when she went into hiding along with Pandavs in the house of Virat.

ਸੈਲ [sel] See ਸੈਰ. "tīu tīu sel kār-hī jīu bhavē."—*gāu ravidas*. 2 *Skī* ਸੈਲ *adj* made of

ਸੈਲੇ ਬਾਲਨਾ ਧੜਿਓਂ ਸ ਜਾਏ. - ਅਨੰਤ: ਕਰਣਾਯ, ਗਯਥ.

stone. 3 *n* a mountain, having lots of stones. "kār-hī sel māg selān kerī."—*GPS*. 4 petrified, stone-like. "sel loā jīn udhriā."—*sāveye m 3 ke*. "athī sel nic ghār hoī."—*oākar*. 'if there is wealth in the house of a foolish and mean person.' 5 rock pitch, rock secretion. 6 hard-hearted, unfeeling. "tīrāth nār kaha sucī sel?"—*bhāe m 5*. 7 *adj* immovable "bhāe sukḥ sel."—*gāu m 5*. 8 *A* *ṣ* *n* flow of water. "mānmukḥ pāthar sel he dhrig jīvān phika."—*asa a m 1*. 'remains dry even in a water-current.'

ਸੈਲ ਸੁਤਾ [sel suta], **ਸੈਲ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [sel kumari], **ਸੈਲ ਕੰਨਯਾ** [sel kanyā], **ਸੈਲਜਾ** [selja], **ਸੈਲ ਤਨਯਾ** [sel tanyā] *n* daughter of the Himalayas; Parvati; Girija.

ਸੈਲਨਿਪਤੀ [selānīpati] *Skī* ਸੈਲਨਿਪਤਿਨ੍ *adj* a destroyer of mountains; one who breaks hills and stones with a thunderbolt; Indar. "selānīpati śridīh sur sasi udū ātāk."—*NP*.

ਸੈਲਪਥਰ [selpāthar] *adja* hill stone. "sel pāthar māhī jēt upar."—*sodaru*. 2 See ਸੈਲ 8.

ਸੈਲਰਾਜ [selraj] *n* Himalaya, the king of mountains. 2 Sumeru.

ਸੈਲ ਲੋਅ [sel loā] hard-hearted people. See ਸੈਲ 4.

ਸੈਲਾਨੀ [selānī] *adj* who is a tourist. 2 having a tendency for roving.

ਸੈਲੀ [selī] *adj* who is a tourist. 2 *Skī* ਸੈਲੀ *n* custom, tradition. 3 a poetic style; usage of words and phrases in a particular way. See *E* style.

ਸੈਲੁਖ [selukh] *Skī* ਸੈਲੁਖ *n* an acrobat; a stage artist. 2 a wood apple tree.

ਸੈਵ [sev] *Skī* ਸੈਵ *pron* he, that. 2 *Skī* ਸੈਵ *adj* Shiv's; who has a connection with Shiv. 3 *n* a votary of Shiv. 4 thorn-apple.

ਸੈਵਲ [seval] See ਸਿਬਾਲ.

ਸੈਵਰ [sevy] *adj* who has connection with Shiv. 2 *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot.

ਸੋ [so] *pron* his. "so dia nā jai khara."—*sor kəbir*. 'We cannot eat (exhaust) what has been given by Him.' 2 *that*. "so guru kər-hu ji sacu dṛiṛave."—*dhana a m 1*. 3 *past tense of the verb ਹੈ*; was. "jəb iḥu nā so, tēb kinəhi upara?"—*bher m 5*. 4 *adj* similar, alike, resembling. "həri so hira chaḍke."—*s kəbir*. "jo jən nirdave rāhe so gāne idr so rāk."—*s kəbir*. 'one who likens a poor man to Indar.' 5 *n* fame, short form of ਸੋਇ.

ਸੋਊ [sou] *pron* he, that one. 2 *to sleep*. "sukh sou hor aḥta."—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੋਊ [sou] *pron* he, that. "sou gānie sabb te uca."—*sukhmāni*. 2 *See* ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਆ [soa] *adj* asleep. 2 *n* a green leafy vegetable like aniseed which is cooked with spinach. Its after-effect is hot-wet. *L* Anethum Sowa. 3 *fame, praise*. "nigura mənukh sunē nā soa."—*BG*. 4 *discussion*.

ਸੋਆ ਚੁਕ [soa cuk], ਸੋਆ ਪਲਕ [soa palək] *soa* and spinach. *See* ਚੁਕ.

ਸੋਇ [soi] *pron* that one, he, that. "catur siaṇa sugħar soi."—*gəu thiti m 5*. 2 *n* fame, gossip. "ki nā sunēhi gorie apān kēni soi."—*sri m 1*. "tin ki nirmal soi."—*barāhmahā majh*. 3 *fragrance, pleasing smell, redolence*. "is man ko bāsāt ki ləgē nā soi."—*bāsāt m 3*. 4 *fame, praise*. "tis ki soi suni mānu hāria."—*asa m 5*. 5 *See* ਸਉਣਾ. "bavər soi rāhe."—*asa m 5*. 6 *adv* sleeping "soi aḥta jagi aḥta."—*bher m 5*.

ਸੋਇਆ [soia] *adj* asleep. 2 *sat, settled*. "ghəṭi ghəṭi soia."—*ram chāt m 5*. 3 *looked beautiful*.

ਸੋਇਨ [soin] *n* gold. "soin lēka soin māri."—*gəu m 1*. "se aṣṭhāl soin caubare."—*majh m 5*. 2 *See* ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਇਨਾ [soina] *n* gold. 2 *to sleep*. "nənək sukhi sukhi soina."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੋਇਰੀ [soiri] *Skt* शिवरी *adj* a follower of Shiv.

2 *proficient in the lore of Tantar*. 3 *n* a sub-caste of Bahujai Khatris. "pārtha kheda soiri."—*BG*.

ਸੋਈ [soi] *pron* he, himself, that, that very. "soi soi sādā sacu."—*jəpu*. 2 *adj* asleep (woman). "soi soi jagi."—*sor kəbir*. 'Only she is half asleep.' 3 *n* a caste of Jats which is said to belong to the dynasty of king Kang. Its members are found in the districts of Sialkot and Gujranwala in a large number. It is called "sohi" also "hemu soi guruməti pai."—*BG*.

ਸੋਈਜੇ [soije] *please sleep*. 2 *is sleeping*. "jih prasadi sukhaṭi soije."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੋਸ [sos], ਸੋਸਣ [sosən] *Skt* शेष and ਸੋਸਣ. *n* to dry; dehydrate. *See* ਸੁਰ ਸਰ.

ਸੋਸਨ [sosən] *See* ਸੋਸਣ. 2 *P* شوش *n* a lily. This flower is of many colours. Of them white, yellow and blue are well known. Many think it to be narcissus, but that is not a fact. This flower belongs to the Amaryllis grandiflora genus.

ਸੋਸਨੀ [sosni] *adj* of lily colour.

ਸੋਸਾ [soṣa] *P* شوش *a heap*. 2 *a thread made of silver and gold*. 3 *a fragment, small piece*. 4 *a spark of fire, scintilla*.

ਸੋਹ [soh] *n* fame. "gurumukh sei sohde."—*sri a m 3*. 2 *befitting, beautiful*.

ਸੋਹਜ [sohəj] *n* aesthetics, beauty. 2 *decoration*.

ਸੋਹਣਾ [sohṇa] *adj* befitting, beautiful. "sohṇe nək jini ləmrē vala."—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. 2 *Skt* मुनर happy, delighted. *See* ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ. 3 *Nand Lal*, a devotee of Guru Hargobind and a follower of Khwaja, who served the Guru and attained self-realisation. The Guru named him Sohna. "nam sohṇa jis kis kəhia."—*GPS*. Bhai Sohna died in Sammat 1732; his memorial is at Guralah (district Hoshiarpur).

ਸੋਹਣੀ [sohṇi] *adj* a beautiful (woman). 2 *See* ਸੋਹਨੀ.

ਸੋਹਨਾ [sohna] *See* ਸੋਹਣਾ.

ਸੋਹਨੀ [sohni] See ਸੋਹਣੀ. beautiful. "sohni sərupɪ sujan bickhənɪ."—*asa m 5*. 2 *n* a maiden who loved Mehiwal. "ravi tir jaɪ ɪk rəhe. mehival nam jag kəhe. nɪrəkh sohni vəstɪ hvəgəi."—*cərrɪtr 101*. Sohni used to swim across the river daily over a pitcher to keep her tryst with Mehiwal. On her return, she would hide the pitcher under the bushes. On finding out this secret, her kin replaced the baked pitcher with an unbaked one. When she entered the river the unbaked pitcher got dissolved and she was drowned. On hearing this, Mehiwal died by drowning himself. See ਸੋਹਣੀ.

ਸੋਹਬਤ [sohbət] See ਸੁਹਬਤ.

ਸੋਹਰਤ [sohrət] See ਸੁਹਰਤ.

ਸੋਹਲ [sohal] *Skt* सुमिदुल *adj* delicate.

ਸੋਹਲੜਾ [sohalɾa], **ਸੋਹਲਾ** [sohla] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਹਾ [soha], **ਸੋਹਾਇਆ** [sohaɪa] *adj* looking befitting, elegant. "name karəj soha he."—*maru solhe m 3*. "mɪɪɪ sadhsəg soha."—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

ਸੋਹਾਗ [sohag] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thɪru sohag vər əgam əgocar."—*majh m 5*.

ਸੋਹਾਗਣਿ [sohagənɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਣੀ** [sohagəni], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨਿ** [sohagənɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨੀ** [sohagəni] See ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ. "putrvāɪɪ silvāɪɪ sohagənɪ."—*majh m 5*. "sobhavāɪɪ sohagənɪ."—*sri m 3*. "dhənɪ sohagənɪ jo prəbhū janɪ."—*suhi m 5*. 2 wealth. "sohagənɪ kɪrpən ki puti."—*gūḍ kəbir*.

ਸੋਹਾਗਾ [sohaga] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ. "jɪru kəcən sohaga d̥hale."—*oəkar*.

ਸੋਹਾਗੁ [sohagu] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thɪru sətən sohagu mərə na javəe."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਹਿਅੜਾ [sohiɾa] *adj* becoming elegant, going about gracefully. "sohiɾe mere bək duare."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਹਿਲੜਾ [sohilɾa], **ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sohila] *n* a paean, panegyric. "mægəl gavhu ta prəbhū bhavhu sohilaɾa jug care."—*suhi chāt m 1*. "kəhe nanək

səbəd sohila sətiguru sunaɪa."—*ənədu 2* *m* (best)–ਹੋਲਾ (game) a poem of praise, or victory. 3 a particular bāni entitled sohila in Guru Granth Sahib which is traditionally recited/read at bedtime. "tɪtu ghərɪ gavhu sohila." For that reason, it is named so.

ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ [sohila pəɾhna] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਸੋਹੀ [sohi] See ਸੋਈ. 2 looking graceful.

ਸੋਹੀਆ [sohia] See ਸੁਹੀ (a).

ਸੋਹੀਵਾਲ [sohival] a village between Dhillon and Dhaule in district Phul of Nabha state where the ninth Guru rested at noon time. There is no gurdwara at this place, but there is one in the jurisdiction of Dhaule village. See ਧੌਲਾ.

ਸੋਹੇਲਾ [sohela] See ਸੁਹੇਲਾ. "səraŋɪ pəɪa nanək sohela."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੋਹੇੜਾ [soheɾa] *n* a sentinel, watchman; one who guards very carefully, meaning: one who has lust for wealth. "soheɾa ghəɾɪal jɪru d̥ukhi rənɪ vɪhaɪ."—*s fərid*. 'The watchman (of wealth) leads a painful life like a gong that gets strokes all the time.' 2 greedy of wealth; one who always keeps an eye on wealth. 3 a pick-pocket; a thug.

ਸੋਹੈ [sohə] *Skt* सोहम् That I am. "sohə apu pəchanɪe."—*sri a m 1*. "tətu nɪrəjən jotɪ səbai sohə bhedu nə koi jɪu."—*sor m 1*.

ਸੋਹੈਸੋ [sohəso], **ਸੋਹੈਸਾ** [sohəhəsa] सोहसोहसः He is I, I am He. "sohə so ja kəu he japu."—*bher ə kəbir*. "sohəhəsa japu jap-hu."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸੋਹੈਦੜਾ [sohəɖɾa], **ਸੋਹੈਦਾ** [sohəda] *adj* splendid, looking dignified. "sohəɖɾo həbh ɬhaɪ."—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਕ [sok] *Skt* शोक *n* heat, warmth. "kɪ adɪtt sɔk."—*japu*. 'gives heat to the sun.' "nə sit he nə sok he."—*əkal*. 2 grief, sorrow. 3 adversity, calamity.

ਸੋਕਹਰ [sok-hər] *adj* who brings an end to grief. 2 *n* See ਸੌਤ ਦੁਰਮਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਕਾਕੁਲ [sokakul], ਸੋਕਾਤੁਰ [sokatur], ਸੋਕਾਰਤ [sokarat] *adj* upset because of grief.

ਸੋਖ [sokh] See ਸੋਸ. "jese sur sārāb kəu sokh." -*sukhmāni*. See ਸੋਮਸਰ. 2 *P* سُخ fast, clever. 3 bright, gaudy. 4 shrewd.

ਸੋਖਕ [sokhak] *Skt* ਸੋਸਕ *adj* dehydrater, drier. 2 *n* the wind. 3 the sun.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhan] *Skt* ਸੋਸਣ *n* to dry, dehydrate. "bhar bhagatī ja hāume sokhe." -*majh ə m* 3.

ਸੋਖਤ [sokhat] ਸੋਸਿਤ *adj* dried, dry. "sokhat kər turən dhrig laie." -*NP*. 'Get the garment dried and bring it immediately.' 2 *P* سُوخ lustrous. "te devi sokhat kərə būd tava ki nyar." -*cādi* 2.

ਸੋਖਤਨ [soxtan] *P* سُوخَن *v* to burn, brighten.

ਸੋਖਨ [sokhan] See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਖਿਲਾਇਓ [sokhilaio] got dehydrated, got dried. See ਭੁਜਿਓ.

ਸੋਖੀ [sokhi] *P* سُخِي *n* quickness. 2 immodesty, shamelessness. 3 See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਗ [sog] *P* سُوغ *n* trouble, grief, mourning. *Skt* ਸੋਕ. "sog agani tisu jan na biapē." -*dhana m* 5.

ਸੋਗ ਅਗਨਿ [sog agani] fire of mourning, blaze of regret, dolorous suffering. See ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਸੋਗ [sogsog] woe-eradicator, destroyer of sufferings. "namo sogsoge." -*japu*.

ਸੋਗ ਹਰਖ [sog harakh] See ਹਰਖ ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਨ [sogan] plural of ਸੋਗ (ਸੋਕ). "rogan te əru sogan te." -*akal*. 2 *Dg* *n* vow, oath. 3 *Skt* शूङ्गा *n* a scabbard; a sheath. "ek kripan ke sogan sōg unhe bin pran kārē nā dārēge." -*krisan*. 'will be killed with a sabre's sheath only.'

ਸੋਗਾ [soga] See ਸੋਕ and ਸੋਗ. 2 *adj* grief-stricken, sorrowful.

ਸੋਗਾਨੰਦ [soganand] sorrow and pleasure.

ਸੋਗੀ [sogi] *adj* aggrieved, sad.

ਸੋਗੁ [sogu] See ਸੋਗ. "sogu vijogu tisu kade nā viapē." -*mala m* 1.

ਸੋਗੰਧ [sogādh], ਸੋਗੰਧਤਾ [sogādhita], ਸੋਗੰਧਿ [sogādhi]

fragrance, pleasant smell. "sogādhita kapār bhogadi." -*brla m* 5.

ਸੋਘਾ [sogha] *S* ਸੋਘੇ *adj* safe, secure. "jio dhan sogha rakhda ghar ādār sahu." -*BG* 2 See ਸੋਘਾ.

ਸੋਘਾ [sōgha] *adj* who is a sniffer; particularly one who after smelling the soil can find out whether under ground water is sweet or saline.

ਸੋਚ [soc] *Skt* ਸੁਚ *n* worry, sorrow. "katik hove sadhusōgu binas-hi sabhe soc." -*majh barahmaha*. See ਸੁਚ *vr*. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਚ. sacredness, cleanliness. "kara soc nā paie." -*sri ə m* 1.

3 *Skt* ਸੰਕੋਚ to shrink. "nā sit he nā soc he nā gham he nā gham he." -*akal*. 'It is neither coldness nor worry, nor heat nor sweat'.

ਸੋਚਕ [socak] *adj* thoughtful; given to pondering.

ਸੋਚ ਚਾਰ [soc car] thought process. See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੋਚਣਾ [socna] *Skt* ਸੋਚਨ *n* the act of feeling concerned. 2 ruminating. 3 pondering. 4 thinking.

ਸੋਚਤ ਸਾਚਤ [socat sacat] thinking, while feeling concerned. See ਸਾਚਤ.

ਸੋਚਨ [socan] See ਸੋਚਣਾ.

ਸੋਚਨੀਯ [socniy] *adj* worrisome. 2 deplorable, regrettable. "taje su pāth kumarag cala. se socan ke jog visala." -*GPS*.

ਸੋਚਿ [soci] *n* contemplation, meditation. "socc soci nā hovai je soci lakhvar." -*japu*. 2 See ਸੁਚਿ. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਚਿ *n* heat, sweat.

ਸੋਚੀ [soci] (you should) think; (if) I think; contemplate. See ਸੋਚਿ 1.

ਸੋਚੈ [soce] See ਸੋਚਣਾ and ਸੋਚਿ. 2 *Skt* शौचੈ: from cleanliness.

ਸੋਜ [soj] *n* *Skt* शोय a swelling; an ant-hill. 2 *P* سُوژ burning sensation, burning, swelling. "visphoṭ saghan te soj gat." -*GPS*. 3 used as a suffix to give the meaning of 'to cause burning' as in ਦਿਲਸੋਜ.

ਸੋਜਸ [sozās] *P* سُوژش See ਸੋਜ 2.

ਸੋਜਨ [sozən] *P* سوزن *n* a pin; a needle.

ਸੋਜਨੀ [sozni] *P* سوزنی *n* a garment, which has been embroidered. 2 a special kind of cloth spread under a wealthy person, embroidered with long stitches of many kinds.

ਸੋਜਾ [soja] See ਸੋਜ 1.

ਸੋਜਾਣ [sojaṇ] See ਸੁਜਾਣ. "ravidasu bhāṇe jo jāṇe, sojaṇ."—asa.

ਸੋਜੇ ਗੁਦਾਜ [sozo gudaz] *P* سوزد سوز سوز (burning) and ਗੁਦਾਜ (melting)

ਸੋਝ [sojh] *n* understanding; comprehension. "tṛn kau sāgli sojh pāi."—*brīla m* 5.

ਸੋਝਾਈ [sojhai] ਸੁਝ-ਆਈ. See ਸੋ.

ਸੋਝਾਦੇਣਾ [sojhadeṇa] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸੋਝੀ [sojhi] *n* comprehension, knowledge, wisdom.

ਸੋਟਾ [soṭa], ਸੋਟੀ [soṭi] *n* ਯਸ਼ਿ a baton, stick, cane, heavy club.

ਸੋਡੀ [soḍi] See ਸਭਿਡੀ. "māhā juddh soḍi."—*cārītr* 123. 'who bears sufferings caused by war (ਸੋਢਿਓ).'

ਸੋਧਨ [soḍhan] a woman belonging to the Sodh dynasty. 2 *Skt n* to bear, tolerate, endure.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍhi] See ਸਨਧਿਓ and ਸਨਧਿਓਈ. According to Vachitar Natak, Sodhis are offsprings of Lav (Lau) and Bedis of Kush. See ਕੁਸੀ and ਵੇਈ. "tāte putr pōtr hve ae. te soḍhi sabb jagat kahaē."—*VN*. Now, Sodhi sub-caste is counted among lower Sarins. Guru Ramdas was born in this caste. See ਖੜੀ.

Among the Khatri of Sodhi sub-caste, Sahibzade Sodhis are descendants of Guru Ram Das. Among them those belonging to Prithi Chand's clan are called Sodhis of lower order. The seat of authority of Anandpur belongs to Sodhis of the upper branch. Its lineage is as under :

Guru Hargobind

|

Surajmāl

|

Deepchand

|

Shyam Singh

|

Nahar Singh

|

Surjan Singh

|

Diwan Singh

|

Brijinder Singh

|

Tikka Ram Narayan Singh

|

Jagtar Singh

Amrit was administered to Shyam Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. The double-edged sword with which baptism was prepared and the sword which was given to Shyam Singh to wear are lying with Tikka Ram Narayan Singh, a rich man of Anandpur. 2 *adj* ਸੋਢਿਓ - who tolerates. "māhā sāstrā soḍhi māhā loh purā."—*ramav*.

ਸੋਢੀ ਰਾਇ [soḍhi rai] head of Sodh dynasty with whom this sub-caste came into being. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ 2. "tis te putr bhāyo jo dhama. soḍhi rai dhara tih nama."

ਸੋਣ [soṇ] *Skt* शोण् *vr* to be red with anger; to go; to depart. 2 *adj* red, crimson. 3 *n* blood, gore. 4 a river - Shon Nad, Son. Its names in Sanskrit are Swaran and Hirnyvah, and is mentioned at many places in Ramayan and Bhagwat. After emerging from Amarkantak near Narmada it flows 487 miles and merges into Ganga ten miles before Dinapur. 5 vermillion. 6 a gem, ruby.

ਸੋਣਿਤ [soṇit] *Skt* शैटिज *adj* red. 2 *n* blood. 3 saffron. 4 cinnabar. 5 copper.

ਸੋਣਿਤਪੁਰ [soṇitpur] See ਵਾਣ 5.

ਸੋਢਾ [soṇha] *adj* beautiful, praiseworthy.

ਸੋਢੀ [soṇhi] praiseworthy (woman), beautiful (woman). 2 See ਸੋਹਣੀ 2. "soṇhi māhival nū ne tārī rati."—BG

ਸੋਤ [sot] *n* night clothes. 2 *Skt* a source; flow, a spring, fountain. "tāhā prāgṛat jīū sot su jāl hē."—NP. 3 sense organs, new slit. "nave sot sabbhī dhīla."—var *gāu* / *m* 4. 4 short form for ਸੋਤਰ. "de gāyo prītām sot dīkhai."—krīṣṇ in the sleeping condition.

ਸੋਤਸਾਹ [sotsah] with zeal, longingly, courageously.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotar] *n* a source, flow. 2 a fountain. 3 an opening in the body "māl mutr sotār vic aya."—BG.

ਸੋਤਾ [sota] See ਸੋਤ.

ਸੋਤ੍ਰ [sotr] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Nawanshahir, which is a koh to the north from Banga. It has a gurdwara named Gurplah. See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਤ੍ਰ an ear. "jīhva netr sotr sacc rate."—sor *a* *m* 1.

ਸੋਦਰ [sodar] *Skt* *n* ਸ-ਉਦਰ. uterine siblings; real brother. "tat sut mat hitu sodar sēhodri hē."—NP. 2 See ਸੋਦਰੁ.

ਸੋਦਰੀ [sodri] *Skt* *n* uterine sisters, real sister. "mīli sodri hit sō."—NP.

ਸੋਦਰੁ [sodarū] a particular *bāṇī* which is recited/read in the evening as a prayer. It got this name from its opening words "sodarū keha so ghārū keha." as like *upniṣad* are given the name *iṣvāsy* and *ken upniṣad* because of the opening words in them being *iṣ* and *kenēṣit* respectively.

This *bāṇī*, refuting some ignorant people's belief in so-called door to God shows the real threshold of God's door.¹

ਸੋਦਮਾ [sodama] See ਸੁਦਮਾ. "sodama apda te

¹Some ignorant writers have written that when Guru Nanak Dev reached God's court, he recited this hymn. Had it been so, its wordings would have been "ih dār keha ih ghārū keha...."

akhīa."—sāvayē *m* 4 *ke*.

ਸੋਧ [sodh] *n* news; information about well-being.

"dōgar sodh ek dīn lāhyo."—cārītr 36. 2 *Skt*

ਸੋਧ. research, exploration, search. "ram nam atām māhī sodhē."—sukhmānī. 3 purity, cleanliness. 4 a test, an examination. 5 *Skt* ਸੋਧ a stately temple, a palace. "khan pan sodhē sukh bhūcat."—sāvayē *m* 4 *ke*. 6 See ਸੋਧਣਾ.

ਸੋਧ [sōdh] *n* a sweet smell, fragrance.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhi] that, he. "sodhi mukatī kēhā deu kesi."—maru *kābir*. 2 please correct; rectify. See ਸੋਧਨ.

ਸੋਧਕ [sodhak] *adj* who makes corrections, or rectifies, or reforms.

ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhana] *v* See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *xa* giving religious punishment to remove sin; an act of penitence.

ਸੋਧਨ [sodhan] *Skt* ਸੋਧਨ. *n* purity, cleanliness. 2 the process of removing impurity. 3 removing guilt. 4 an examination.

ਸੋਧਨਾ [sodhana] See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *v* to give religious punishment for purification. See ਸੋਧਣਾ. 3 investigate; to set right. "dharam rai ka dāphtārū sodhiā."—suhi *kābir*. 4 *n* an idea; insight; power of discrimination. "sodhi sāgar sodhana sukh nanka bhājī nau."—kan *m* 5.

ਸੋਧਾ [sōdha] *adj* fragrant sweet smelling. "jese bān vīkhe māīragār karpur sōdha."—BGK.

ਸੋਧਿ [sodhi] after refining. "nīdaku sodhi sadh bicarīa."—gōḍ ravidās. "sastrā simrit sodhi dekh-hu koi."—gāu *a* *m* 3. 2 after rectifying the error. 3 after testing.

ਸੋਧਿਤ [sodhit] *adj* refined, purified. 2 considered.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhi] *n* news; information about wellbeing. "nāhi jan-hī sri nanak sodhi."—NP. 2 *adj* who keeps a watch. 3 refined.

ਸੋਧੀਆ [sodhiā] *adj* (one) observing purity. 2 *n* a baptised Sikh of Jhivar (sub-caste) working

as a cook.

ਸੋਧੇ [sodhe] See ਸੋਧ.

ਸੋਨ [son] See ਸੋਣ. 2 *n* gold. "je he aṭa lon jru son sāmānī sārīru."—*s kabir*. 'The human body valuable as gold will go cheap like flour and salt' i.e. a gem will be sold at a price of cowrie. 3 wealth, riches, matter. "lāpāṭī rāhio tih sāgī mīṭhe bhog son."—*asa chāt m 5*. 4 See ਸੋਨ.

ਸੋਨਜੁਹੀ [sonjuhi] *Dg* a light-yellow jasmine; a jasmine with golden coloured flowers.

ਸੋਨਾ [sona] *n* gold. 2 going to bed, sleeping.

ਸੋਨੀ [soni] See ਸਿਉਨੀ. 2 *Dg* goldsmith.

ਸੋਪਨ [sopan] *Skt n* a ladder; steps.

ਸੋਪਿ [sopi] *Skt* ਸੋਪਿ. *pron* he also, that also. "mīlīo tīs sukhi sopi bhāvāta."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਪੁਰਖੁ [sopurakhu] *pron* that man. 2 He, the perfect Being. 3 *n* a composition from Guru Granth Sahib which is recited as evening prayer. The opening words of "sopurakhu nīrājānu." give the composition its name.

ਸੋਧੇ [sope] See ਸੋਧਿ. "sāt lage sope tārē."—*savēye m 2 ke*.

ਸੋਧਤੀ [sophti] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. 2 *n* a Khatri caste in Hindu society to which Bhai Daya Singh belonged.

ਸੋਧਿ [sophi] See ਸੋਧੀ. "bahān sophi sitla ki gāṭi."—*cāṭīr 245*. 'Sophi is like a donkey.'

ਸੋਫਿਆਈ [sofiāi] *G* This sect was very powerful in Greece during the times of Socrates the philosopher. By installing new deities against the old ones and by staging dramas it misled the country men. Socrates refuted this cult with force and showed the true way of life to the people.

ਸੋਫੀ [sophi] This word is derived from Sufi meaning abstainer, especially, renouncer of drugs; teetotaler. "sācu mīlīa tīn sophiā."—

'This sentence from a drug addict is condemnatory of sophi.

—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸੁਫੀ.

ਸੋਬ [sob] *P* شوب *n* a turban. 2 a handkerchief. 3 *vr* ਸੁਸੁਨ to wash.

ਸੋਬਰਾਉ [sobraū] a village in tehsil Kusur of district Lahore where on Feb. 10, 1846 the British fought against the Sikhs.

ਸੋਬਿਤ [sobrit] *Skt* सुबुति *n* ideal propensity. 2 a decent livelihood. "sobrit britt ko kārē."—*surāj*.

ਸੋਭ [sobh] *Skt* ਸੋਭਾ *n* beauty. "acārāj sobh bāṇai."—*sor m 5*. 2 eminence, greatness. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਭ *adj* praiseworthy, handsome, beautiful.

ਸੋਭਨ [sobhan] *Skt* ਸੋਭਨ *adj* praiseworthy. 2 charming, good-looking. 3 superb, best. 4 *n* a poetic metre, also called sīhka; its characteristics are : four lines, 24 matras per line; the first pause after the 14th and second one after the next 10th matra, ending as līl.

Example :

nāṭh adbhut gāṭi āpārmī, cārī kōṭh bāṇē nā.
—*gurupād prem prakāś*.

5 fire. 6 Shiv. 7 a lotus. 8 jewellery, ornament. 9 religion. 10 vermilion.

ਸੋਭਨੀ [sobhni] *n* army, the dignified one. —*sānāma*. 2 See ਸੋਭਨੀਆ.

ਸੋਭਨੀਆ [sobhniā], ਸੋਭਨੀਕ [sobhnik], ਸੋਭਨੀਯ [sobhniy] *adj* dignified, praiseworthy. "te sraṇṇ bhālē sobhnik hē, meri jīduṇē."—*bīṭhā chāt m 4*.

ਸੋਭਾ [sobha] *Skt* ਸੋਭਾ *n* glitter, light. 2 beauty.

ਸੋਭਾਇਕ [sobhāik] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "hō sobhāik bujhio."—*NP*. 2 *adj* glorious, elegant.

ਸੋਭਾਸੁਰ [sobhasur] *Skt* सुभासुर *adj* very much luminous.

ਸੋਭਾਜਨ [sobhājan] See ਸੁਹਾਜਣਾ.

ਸੋਭਾਦੂ [sobhadu] *Skt* सुभादू *adj* superb, best. "hāume ānī sīu lārī māre so sobhadu hōi."—*bavān*. 'with the army of the ego' i.e. with an army of demons.

ਸੋਭਾਮਤ [sobhamāt], **ਸੋਭਾਵਤੀ** [sobhavāti] *adj* dignified. "sobhavāti nari he gurmukhi gun gata."—*gāu m 3*.

ਸੋਭਿਤ [sobhita] *Skt* **ਸੋਭਿਤ** *adj* with glory, dignified.

ਸੋਮ [som] *Skt n* According to Rigved, it is the name of an intoxicating juice, which is extracted by squeezing somvalli (cocculus cordifolius) and then after boiling, it is offered to the deities. It gives out a pleasing smell; priests and deities like it. In Rigved many details are given. The Vedic sages used to consider it invigorating, curative, wealth giving and a guide for the deities. As a deity, it is one that possesses all the powers of somras. See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**. 2 Later the moon was named 'som' and he was regarded as a deity of all medicinal plants. It is written in Purans that Som, son of sage Atri was from the womb of Anusuya, but, in this regard, everybody is not of the same opinion. At places, he is considered to be the son of Dharm and elsewhere of Prabhakar of Atri lineage. But, in Vrihdarnyak, he is shown as belonging to the Kshatri caste. He married 27 daughters of Daksh, but loved Rohini the most. As a result the others angrily complained to their father. Daksh wanted to mediate for a compromise between them but Som did not agree. Then Daksh cursed his son-in-law that he would remain childless and become a patient of tuberculosis. On hearing this his wives took pity on him and they asked their father to pardon him. Daksh could not undo his curse but said that would, get feeble gradually. Because of this the moon waxes and wanes.

Once Som performed Rajsuy yag and in arrogance he took away Tara the wife of Vrihspati. Not to talk of her husband, Som did not return her even on Brahma's asking. Thus there was a fight in which Saturn (who had an

enmity with Vrihspati) helped Som and other demons also sided with him. Indar and the deities were with Vrihspati. So horrible was the battle that the whole earth shook. With his trident Shiv cut Som into two pieces. Because of this he is also called 'Bhagnatma'. At the end, Brahma mediated and restored Tara to Vrihspati. From the semen of the moon a male child was born to Tara who was named Budh, from whom started the Chandarvansh (moon dynasty) It is written in the Purans that Som's chariot has three wheels and is pulled by ten jasmine-like white horses with five of them on one side and the other five on the other side. 3 nectar. 4 camphor. 5 heaven. 6 Shiv. 7 Kuber. 8 Yam. 9 the air. 10 water. 11 left-nostril whose deity is moon. "som saru pokhile."—*maru m 1*. 'Nourish your breath with left nostril.' See **ਸੂਰਸਰ**.

ਸੋਮਸਰੁ [somsaru] See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਸਿੰਧਾਂਤ [somsiddhāt] a sacred book on astrology uttered by the moon. 2 a branch of Tantar Shastar, Shaivite theory. See **ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੇਖਾ** 3. 3 a sacred book of Buddhism.

ਸੋਮਸਰ [somsur] *n* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਸਰ; is 1ra, the left most of three vessels running from the loins to the head. See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਤੀਰਥ [samtirath] See **ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸ** 3.

ਸੋਮਨਾਥ [sornath] a town and wharf on sea side in the state of Junagarh in Kathiavar province in the presidency of Bombay which is called 'Prabhas' and 'Veraval wharf' also. There is a Shivling by the name of Somnath. A five feet tall statue of Shiv was also there which was broken into four pieces by Mahmud Gaznavi in 1024 AD. Two pieces were sent to Gazni of which one piece was inlaid in stairs of a mosque and the other one in the stairs of the court. And two pieces were sent to Mecca and Madina for embedding in the

stairs. The temple of Somnath was unique in India. It had 56 pillars embedded with jewels and a golden chain weighing two hundred maunds hung from ceiling with which a gong was tied.

ਸੋਮਪ [soməp], **ਸੋਮਪਾ** [sompā] *Skt* adj one who drinks somras. 2 *n* a deity. See **ਸੋਮ**.

ਸੋਮਪਾਕ [sompak], **ਸੋਮਪਾਕੀ** [sompaki] *Skt* स्वयंपाकिन् adj one who cooks for himself; one who does not eat bread cooked by some one else. "sompak apras udrani."—*bavān*.

ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somraji] a poetic metre, also named as 'utbhuj', 'ardhbhujāg', 'śākhnari' and 'jhula'. Its features are four lines, two yagān 155, 155 per line.

Example:

guru ko mānao. sābe 1cch pao.

gāho ek pasa. tajo or asa.

(b) At many places in Dasam Granth the bhujāg prayat is also termed as 'somraji' as —
sune des desā munā pap kārma.

cunē juṭh kuṭhā śrutā chor dhārma.

taje dharmnari take papnarā.

māhā rup papi kuvrittadhikarā.—*kālki*.

ਸੋਮਲਤਾ [somalta] See **ਸੋਮਾ** and **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲਰੀ [somvalari] See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** and **ਚਮਰ**.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ [somvalli] a creeper plant (*L Cocculus Cordifolius*) from which somras was prepared. In Sanskrit sacred books it is mentioned that its leaves emerge as the moon waxes and fall off as it wanes. In other words, on the first day of bright half of the month, one leaf emerges and on the full moon day the leaves grow to be 15. Similarly on the first day of dark half, one leaf falls off and on the moonless day all the 15 leaves fall off. In this way this plant gets 15 leaves only.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰ [somvar] moon's day, Monday.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰੀ [somvari] during Monday, on Monday.

"somvari saci rahia samai."—*bilā var 7 m 3*.

ਸੋਮਵੰਸ [somvāns] *n* The moon-dynasty that started with Buddh, the son of moon. All the Pandavs and Yadavs are from the moon-dynasty. See **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

ਸੋਮਵੰਸੀ [somvāsi] *adj* belonging to the moon dynasty. See **ਸੋਮਵੰਸ** and **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

ਸੋਮਾ [soma] *n* a fountain, a source of water. 2 Bhai Soma a faithful disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was a resident of the Jhang area. One day, while performing his service on the sacred pond when Amritsar was being raised, Bhai Soma was sitting in the presence of Guru Arjan Dev. A fakir begged something from the Guru. At that moment there were no offerings (made by his devotees) before the Guru. The Guru asked if any devotee had got something with him. Bhai Soma had two pice with him, which he offered and they were given to the fakir. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that Soma was his moneylender. Since then Bhai Soma acquired the status of 'Shah' and on account of the Guru's blessing he earned a lot in his business. People of Bhai Soma's lineage now live at places as wide apart as Sahiwal, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakkhar, Bannu and Mianwali etc. Of them many are unbaptised Sikhs and some are baptised also. Every one's name carries the status of 'Shah' as Arjan Shah Singh, Karam Chand Shah, etc.

ਸੋਮਵੱਤੀ [somavati] *adj* happening on Monday as somavati amavasya.

ਸੋਰ [sor] or **ਸੋਰੁ** [soru] *P* سور noise, uproar, shouting. "chuṭi gāto jām ka sēb sor."—*mālā pāṭal m 4*. 2 salt. 3 mania, excitement. "raji māli māni soru."—*jāpu*. 'maniac feelings for power and pelf.' 4 *Skt* सौर *adj* of wine. "raci rāhe bānita binod kusum rāg bikh sor."—*bavān*. 'absorbed in enjoying women and poison of wine of the colour of safflower'.

5 *n* a zig zag walk.

ਸੋਰਸ [sorəs] *P* شورش *n* shouting, uproar, noise.

2 *Skr* षोडਸ sixteen. "kər sorəsvō rīkhi tas gurā."—*datt*. 'Dutt made him sixteenth spiritual guide'.

ਸੋਰ ਸਰਾਬਾ [sor šərabā] *n* shouting, noise. "səbh khəḍ pakhəḍən sor šərabā."—*NP*.

ਸੋਰਸਵੇ [sorəsvō] sixteenth. See ਸੋਰਸ 2.

ਸੋਰਹ [sorəh], ਸੋਰਹਿ [sorəhi] *n* sixteen. "sorəh mādhe pəvən jhəkorīa."—*ram kabir*. 'caused the wind to rise by reciting the holy hymn Om for sixteen times'.

ਸੋਰਹਿ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [sorəhi sīgar] See ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸੋਰਠ [sorəṭh] or ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhi] It is a major musical measure of kāmāc (ṭhaṭ) using only six notes. There are five rising notes and seven falling notes. Gandhar is a feeble one. Rishabh is Vadi and Dhaivat is Sanvadi. Gandhar and Dhaivat are prohibited in the ascending scale. Both pure and soft Nishad are applied. Nishad is pure in rising tone and soft in falling one. The time for its performance is second quarter of the night :

rising note— sa, rā, mā, pā, nā, sā,

falling note— sā, nā, dhā, pā, mā, gā, rā, sā.

Sorath is at ninth number in Guru Granth Sahib. 2 See ਸੋਰਠਿ 2.

ਸੋਰਠਾ [sorəṭhā] a matrīk metre featuring two lines, each line having two parts, eleven matras in the first part, pause on the short vowel, 13 matras in the second part and pause on the long vowel. This metre is reverse of 'doha'.

Example:

salahi salahī, eti surəṭi nā paia,
nādia ēṭe vah, pəvhi sāmūdi nā janīahī.

—*jəpu*.

In Guru Granth Sahib, this metre is called a slok also. That is,
nər cahət kəcu əur, əure ki əure bhāi. ...—*slok m* 9. See ਡਬਠਾ.

ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhi] See ਸੋਰਠ. 2 a maiden of Rajput caste and a resident of Surashtar (Kathiawar), who was in love with a handsome man named Bija. In spite of many sufferings and obstacles, they lived as true lovers till the end. "sorəṭhi bija gavie jās sughṛā bati."—*BG*¹

ਸੋਰਬਾ [šorba] *P* شورپا *n* meat-curry gravy.

ਸੋਰਾ [šora] *P* , شور *n* salinity; saltpetre. In olden days water was cooled with it. "sītāl jāl kije sām ora. tər upər dekər bəhu sora."—*GPS*. Saltpetre is also a major component of gunpowder and is used in many medicines.

ਸੋਰੀ [sori] *adj* one who makes a noise; a shouter. 2 a mystical practitioner of charm. 3 who with the right or the left vessel, foretells about auspicious and in auspicious rewards. "ai nā puch kəhyo kəchu sori."—*krisən*. 4 *P* سوری *a* kind of arrow. "hath nā sath ləgə subh sori."—*krisən*.

ਸੋਰੀਦਾ [šoridā] *P* شوریدہ *adj* astonished, perplexed. 2 insane, crazy. 3 a lover. It is derived from ਸੋਰ.

ਸੋਰੂ [soru] See ਸੋਰ.

ਸੋਲਹ [soləh] sixteen.

ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [soləh sīgar], ਸੋਲਹ ਸੀਗਾਰ [soləh sigar] sixteen methods of beautifying the body as mentioned in poetical works.

pratham səkāl suṭi majjān əməlvās
javək sudes kes paṣ ko sudharbo,
əgrag bhuṣəṇ vīvidh mukhvas rāg
kəjjāl kəlit lol locən nīharbo,
bolən hāsən mriducələn citən caru
pəl pəl pəṭivṛət priti prəṭiparbo,
keṣodas sāvīlas kərho kūvəri radhe!
ih vidhi sor-hi sīgarān sīgarbo.

—*rasik priya*.

śucita śil sənēh gəṭi citvən bolən has,

¹Gyani Gyan Singh writes in "Tavarikh Khalsa" that old palaces of 'Sorath Bija' can yet be seen near Girinar hills.

kac gūṭhān simāt śubh bhal tīlāk sukhras,
bhal tīlāk sukh ras drīgān ājan eti sohe,
bīrī bādān sudeś cibuk māsi kēn mēn mohe,
javāk mīhādi rāg rag 'bhāgvāt' nīṭucita,
ye sor-hī sīgar mukkh tā me vēr śucita.
“solāh kie sīgar.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਸੋਲਹ ਕਲਾ [solāh kālā] sixteen units, sixteen parts. On the assumption of a rupee having sixteen annas, we indicate something as complete by saying that it is (like) sixteen annas. Similarly it is believed that the God has sixteen skills. In Brahamvaivarat these sixteen skills are –

“gyan, dhyān, śubh kārām, hāṭh, sājām,
dharmarudan.

vidyā, bhājān, suprem, yāt, adhyatām, sātman.
daya, nem āru caturta buddh suddh īh jan.”

According to Hindus a prophet is rated according to the number of skills he possesses. He who has all these skills, is a perfect prophet.

Moon too is considered to have sixteen phases –

amrita, manda, puṣa, puṣṭī, tuṣṭī, rati,
dhriti, śaṣni, cādrīka, kātī, jyotsnā, śrī,
priti, āgda, purānta and purnamītar.

In the teaching of Sikh religion, Vahguru is said to have infinite skills. “solāh kālā sūpurān phāīa. anāt kālā hui ṭhakur cārīa.”
—*maru solhe m 5*. See **ਚੰਦ ਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਹਾ [solha] *adj* group of sixteen, a poetic metre of sixteen lines. There are many poetic writings of sixteen lines in Guru Granth Sahib. For information about this poetic metre, see **ਘਨ ਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਹਿ [solāhi] See **ਸੋਲਹ**.

ਸੋਲਹੇ [solhe] plural of **ਸੋਲਹਾ**.

ਸੋਲ ਪਗੋ [sol pāgo] *Dg* an aquatic animal resembling a scorpion, which has sixteen feet; a crab.

ਸੋਲਾ [sola] *A* ਸੁਅਲਾ *n* the glitter of a falling star which appears as a display of fire works; a

meteor. 2 an ember. 3 a flame.

ਸੋਲਾਂ [solā] See **ਸੋਲਹ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਆਨੇ [solā ane] *part* complete, perfect; as complete as sixteen annas which make full worth of a rupee.

ਸੋਲਾਂਸਾਯਾ [solāsāya] *n* a type of clothing having sixteen hundred woofs in its warp. “bāhu sukhām jīh sut suhāvī, se me solāsāya kāhāvī.”—*NP*.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [solā sīgar] See **ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂਸਿੰਘੀ [solāsīghī] See **ਚਿੰਤਪੁਰਨੀ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਕਲਾ [solā kālā] See **ਸੋਲਹਕਲਾ** and **ਚੰਦਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂਕੀ [solāki] a sub-caste of Rajputs (Chalukya). The warriors belonging to the moon-dynasty were worshippers of Varah Bhagwan. Pulkeshi, a great king of this dynasty established a state in Badami (District Bijapur) in 550 AD.

ਸੋਵਨ [sovān], **ਸੋਵਨੁ** [sovānu] to sleep, to rest. “Ik dīnusovānu hoigo lābe goḍ pāsārī.”—*s kabir*.
ਸੋਵਰਣ [sovarāṇ], **ਸੋਵਰਨ** [sovarān] *n* aurum, a gold nugget. 2 *adj* ਸੁ-ਵਣੈ good colour, high caste.

ਸੋਵਿਨਾ [sovīna] *adj* of gold, golden. 2 well coloured, having attractive colour. 3 of good colour. “mānu ramkāsavāṭi lāīa kōcan sovīna.”—*asa chāt m 4*. meaning extremely pure and clean.

ਸੋਵੰਨ [sovān] See **ਸੋਵਨ**. 2 aurum, gold. “sovān qhala kīrīśān mala jāp-hu tūsi sāheli ho. —*vād chāt m 4*.

ਸੋੜਸ [soṛas] *Skṛ* ਸੋੜਸ. sixteen. See **ਖੇੜਸ**.

ਸੋੜ ਸੋਪਚਾਰ [soṛ sopcar], **ਸੋੜ ਸੰਭਾਰ** [soṛ sābhar] *Skṛ* ਥੋੜਥ-ਸਾਧਾਰ sixteen articles for worship. See **ਖੇੜਸੋਪਚਾਰ**. “sāḍar soṛ sābhartīyātī māṭī manvī.”—*GPS*. that is, “sāḍar soṛas sābhar āṭī yātī māṭī manvī.”

ਸੋ [so] See **ਸਉ**. 2 *part* along with. “jō tum āpne jān so kam.”—*gāu kabir*. 3 *P* **ਜ** to be. Its root is **ਸੁਦਨ**.

ਸੋ ਸਾਖੀ [sə sakhi] It is a famous book having one hundred tales, but now some more seem to have been interpolated therein.¹ And its hand-written copies do not have the same text. Some persons are of the view that this book of tales is a composition of Kalgidhar but the poor quality of its poetry shows that it is from the pen of a Sikh with little education and understanding.

It can be observed from this book that the tales Guru Gobind Singh narrated to Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh were also got written by him from the calligraphist Sahib Singh. Bhai Santokh Singh has also written the story of Guru Pratap Suray based on it and Bhai Sahib has transformed a large number of references drawn from 'sə sakhi' by adapting them to his pen.

Kuka Sikhs accord the same status to 'sə sakhi' which, in Hindu society, is accorded to Bhavishyat Puran, and they take pleasure in giving different meanings, according to their wisdom, to the puzzling sentences of this book.

The poetical composition of 'sə sakhi' is not in accordance with the rules of prosody, as—

“guru hāri rai sāhai kār kṛisən
sevie guru teg bahadur dhīr.

guru gobind sīgh ari mṛig turkān ko suṭh bir.”

The year and century mentioned herein go a long way to clarify whether it was written by Guru Gobind Singh or not:

“sāmāt bīkrām bhupātī sātārā sāt nō ek (1791)
mahīne sakhi var guru māliki dutīya bhek.”

Further, it is added — “sātārā sō īkasi me sakhiā īkhiā.” A large number of expressions in this book are historically contradictory, as—
(a) “Sayyads originated during the time of the Pandavs.”—*Sakhi 1*.

¹We have seen an old book also having five hundred anecdotes relating to all the ten gurus.

(b) “Having come into being from derm. (the community) got the name Khalsa.”—*Sakhi 13*.

(c) “Christ was born before Moses.”—*Sakhi 14*.

(d) The story of Hari Chand was written to refute Vachitar Natak—*Sakhi 20*.

(e) We shall get the wealth of Saluj in 1899 Bikrami Sammat—*Sakhi 37*.... etc.

In the opinion of Sardar Atar Singh Rais Bhadaur, this book was written at the time when the British government gave Kashmir to the Raja of Jammu in exchange for money. It is because of this that it contains the following sentences :

“des becker jāhi phirāgi. gājēge tab mor bhujāgi.”—*Sakhi 85*.

ਸੋਹ [sōh] *n* a pledge, vow, oath.

ਸੋਹਰ [sōhar] *P* شوهر *n* husband, lord. 2 bride-groom.

ਸੋਹੇ [sōhē] *adv* in front, face-to-face.

ਸੋਕ [sōk] *A* شوق *n* a desire, an inclination. 2 love. “bhāyo śah ko śok visal.”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਕਣ [sōkan] See ਸੁਕਣ.

ਸੋਕਤ [sōkat] *A* شوك *n* a thorn; a barb. 2 pressure. 3 haste.

ਸੋਕਨਾਮਾ [sōknama] *P* شوق نامه *n* a love-letter. “īkhyo śoknama, dīje dārās ai.”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਕੀਨ [sōkin] *P* شوقين *adj* amateur; who is fond of (something).

ਸੋਖ [sōkh] *n* ease, convenience, facility. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਖ comfort, relief.

ਸੋਖਾ [sōkha], **ਸੋਖੀ** [sōkhi] *adj* comfortable, convenient. 2 contented.

ਸੋਖਣ [sōkhy] See ਸੋਖ 2.

ਸੋਗਤ [sōgat] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸੋਗਤੀ [sōgati] *adj* who offers a gift. “trītye nār sōgati jan.”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਗੰਦ [sōgōd] See ਸੁਗੰਦ.

ਸੋਗੰਧ [sōgōdh] *Skt* सौगन्ध *n* a pleasant smell; fragrance.

ਸੋਚ [sōc] *Skt* सोच *n* a feeling of cleanliness,

sacredness.

ਸੋਚਰ [sɔːtər], ਸੋਚਲ [sɔːl] *Skt* सौचरत a kind of salt; Sochal salt.

ਸੋਚਾ ਚਾਰ [sɔːca car] *n* pious behaviour, good moral character, refined conduct.

ਸੋਚੀ [sɔːci] Like Kabaddi it is also a rural game. Young boys assemble at one place and divide themselves into two teams. A line is drawn between the two teams. From one side of the line, a boy goes to the other side and tries to give three quick beats of his palm on the chest of a player of that side. If his hand is caught during the beats he is considered defeated. In case he returns to his side after giving the three beats without his hand having been caught, he is declared a winner.

ਸੋਜ [sɔːj] *n* material, equipment. "dhari sɔːj sabbh an."—*saloh*.

ਸੋਜਨਾ [sɔːjə] *Skt* *n* gentlemanliness; nobility.

ਸੋਟੀ [sɔːti] a village of district Amloh in Nabha state, about four miles to the north-east of Gobindgarh railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the east of this village. At this place, the Guru's dog fought against a pig and died after killing it.¹ From Nabha state 280 bighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara and rupees 48 in cash are given annually to it. A fair is held on the birthday of Guru Hargobind Sahib. See ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ.

ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ [sɔːti de sardar] They are feudal sardars belonging to the misl of Nishan. In 1763 AD sardar Sangat Singh, Dasaundha Singh, Jai Singh, Mohar Singh and others forcibly captured Ambala, Sarai Lashkar Khan, Shahbad, Doraha, Ladhran, Saunti etc. and established their rule over there. Now,

¹A Sikh has raised a shrine near the gurdwara in memory of both the animals.

Ladhran is in Ludhiana district and Saunti is under the government of Nabha state.

ਸੋਡਕ [sɔːdək], ਸੋਡਿਕ [sɔːdik] *Skt* शौडिक *adj* having a trunk. 2 *n* an elephant. 3 a distiller whose pipe has the shape of a trunk. "bujhyo sɔːdək sādən vīsala."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਡੀ [sɔːdi] See ਸਹੁਡੀ.

ਸੋਡੀ [sɔːdi] *n* one who has a trunk; elephant. "janu sɔːdi bəd sūd prācɔːde."—*GPS*. 2 a distiller. See ਸੋਡਕ.

ਸੋਡਰਿ [sɔːdyərɪ], ਸੋਡਰਤਕ [sɔːdyātək] *n* a lion, the enemy of the elephant. 2 a gun that kills an elephant—*sənama*.

ਸੋਡਰਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sɔːdyātək dhunini] a gun roaring like a lion, who is the killer of an elephant.

ਸੋਣ [sɔːn] See ਸਹੁਣ. 2 an omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

ਸੋਤ [sɔːt] See ਸਹੁਤ.

ਸੋਂਦਰਯ [sɔːdərəy] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty, prettiness. "səhɪnsil sɔːdərəy surta."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਦਾ [sɔːda] See ਸਹੁਦਾ.

ਸੋਦਾਈ [sɔːdai] See ਸਹੁਦਾਈ.

ਸੋਦਗਰ [sɔːdagər] See ਸਹੁਦਗਰ.

ਸੋਦਮਨੀ [sɔːdaməni], ਸੋਦਮਿਨੀ [sɔːdamini] See ਸੁਦਮਨਿ.

ਸੋਦ੍ਰਜ [sɔːdrəj] See ਸੋਂਦਰਯ.

ਸੋਧ [sɔːdh] *Skt* *n* a place plastered with lime; a royal palace; a state temple. "sūdər sɔːdh ucera."—*GPS*. 2 a deity's temple.

ਸੋਧ [sɔːdh], ਸੋਧਾ [sɔːdha] *n* a perfume, scent etc. "kəb-hu nā sɔːdha laɪ rag mən bhaɪo."—*caritr* 245.

ਸੋਧਾ ਖਾਨ [sɔːdha xan], ਸੋਧੇ ਖਾਨ [sɔːdhe xan] Dasaundha Khan. The name is derived from the ritual of Dasaundh. See ਉਸਰ. superintendent of the horse-stable of king Shahjahan. "ɪtne me sɔːdhe xā ayo. həyən sev pər jo t̪əhɪrayo."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਨ [sɔːn] *n* an omen, a presage. "māgəl bhən bhəe subh sɔːn."—*NP*. "sɔːn asɔːn nəhɪ jan."

-gurushobha. See ਅਪਸਰਗੁਨ. 2 to sleep, go to bed. "sej sudhare hit guru son."-GPS. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਨ *adj* related to a dog; of a dog. 4 *Skt* ਸੋਨ related to a slaughter-house; a butcher. 5 fresh meat cut by the butcher.

ਸੋਨਕ [sɔnək] *Skt* ਸੋਨਕ a saint who used to live in Nemisharnay. He was the son of sage Shunak and was a teacher of Katyayan and Ashvlayan.

ਸੋਨਿਕ [sɔnik] *Skt* a hunter, who keeps dogs with him.

ਸੋਪਣਾ [sɔpɳa], ਸੋਪਣੀ [sɔpɳi] See ਸਰੁਪਣਾ.

ਸੋਪਤ੍ਰ [sɔpatr] a lotus. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ. "sɔpatr se chatr tute."-*caritr* 102.

ਸੋਫ [sɔph] *Skt* ਭਾਤਪੁਸ਼ਾ *P* ਬਦੀਆਂ *n* Aniseed is sown during the month of Poh and Magh and is harvested during Baisakh. Its plant is about three to four feet high. Its effect is hot, dehydrative and secretory. Aniseed is considered the best medicine to cure diseases of stomach and intestine. It enhances eyesight and curtails phlegm. It releases urine and washes away filth. Aniseed-water is used in many medicines. *L* Pimpinella anisum *E* aniseed.

ਸੋਭ ਨਗਰ [sɔbh nager] See ਹਰਚੰਦਰੀਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਸੋਭਰੀ [sɔbhri] *adj* glittering, shining "subhāt sipp sabbhri."-*kalki*. 'The armour covering cheeks gives a graceful glitter.' 2 Sobhri, a saint who married fifty daughters of king Mandhata and begot 150 sons.

ਸੋਭਗ [sɔbhag], ਸੋਭਗਯ [sɔbhagy] See ਸੁਹਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਭਾਗ.

ਸੋਮ [sɔm] *adj* related to the moon. See ਸੋਮ. 2 See ਸੋਮਯ. "sun he som! bāsən hit than."-GPS.

ਸੋਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [sɔmitrɪ] *n* Sumitra's son, Lachhman. 2 Satrugan.

ਸੋਮਯ [sɔmy] *Skt* *adj* without anger, calm. 2 pleasing beautiful. 3 *n* Budh, son of the moon. 4 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਸੋਰ [sɔr] *adj* related to the sun, of the sun. 2 belonging to the sun-dynasty. 3 *n* Yam and Saturn, sons of the sun. 4 a worshipper of the sun. 5 related to liquor, of liquor. 6 a warrior. *adj* concerning a warrior.

ਸੋਰਜ [sɔraj] *Skt* ਜ਼ੋਰਿਯ *n* bravery. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਰਯ *adj* related to the sun.

ਸੋਰਣਾ [sɔrɳa] See ਸਰੁਣਾ.

ਸੋਰਭ [sɔrəbh] *Skt* *adj* fragrant. 2 *n* fragrance. "sɪlimukh sikkh mən sɔrəbh ənəd het."-NP. 3 beauty. See ਸੁਰਭਿ. "dhər balak sɔrəbh ap vɪraja."-*krisən*.

ਸੋਰਮਸ [sɔrmas] a solar month; a month beginning with sankranti. See ਮਸ.

ਸੋਰਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ [sɔrəstrə] related to Saurashtar (Kathiavar). 2 of a good country. See ਸੁਰਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ.

ਸੋਰੀ [sɔri], ਸੋਰੀਆ [sɔria] *adj* a worshipper of the sun. 2 one who knows about the movements of planets like the sun; an astrologer. 3 a practitioner of magical charm. 4 fortune teller. 5 a sub-caste of the Brahmins. 6 *Skt* ਜ਼ੋਰਿ Vishnu. "tujh sevhi bīdhi sākər sɔri."-NP. 7 Krishan.

ਸੋਭ [sɔr], ਸੋਭਾ [sɔɳa] See ਸਰੁਭ-ਸਰੁਭਾ.

ਸੋ [sɔ] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ *part* welfare, bliss. 2 tranquility. 3 calmness. 4 a scripture. 5 ਸਮ੍ with, along with. "tūə sətigur sɔ het."-*səveye m* 5 ke. 6 properly, perfectly. 7 entirely, totally, from the very beginning.

ਸੋਸ [sɔs] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ *vr* to enunciate, praise. 2 *n* praise. 3 a promise. 4 a pledge, oath. 5 a desire. 6 flattery. 7 See ਸੰਸਯ.

ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [sāskar] *Skt* ਸੰਸਕਾਰ *n* this word is formed with prefix ਸੰ and root. 'ਕ੍ਰਿ.' to reform. 2 to refine. 3 an idea which strikes while performing an action. 4 an action performed with religious rites which affect the mind for long, like baptism, birth, marriage etc.

Scholars divide these rites into three categories : superior, medium and inferior.

(a) Superior rites are those which stipulate that nothing be done against the Almighty's creation, and the religious symbols adopted therein become instrumental for the safety of the body and the country; as the Sikhs adopt underwear shorts and curved sword at the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa.

(b) Medium rites are those which impart bad shape to the Almighty's creation and the religious symbols adopted therein are of no use to the body and the country, like growing of matted hair or putting on ash/cinders on body, or wearing of sacred thread, necklace, etc.

(c) Inferior rites are those in which the Almighty's creation is fragmented and no benefit accrues to the body and the country, as piercing earlobes by the yogis, circumcision, tonsure, etc.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sāskṛit] *adj* which has been improved. 2 purified. 3 reformed. 4 grammatically correct language. 5 *n* divine language; Sanskrit (संस्कृत).

ਸੰਸਯ [sāsy] *Skt* ਸੰਸਯ *n* (ਸੰ-ਸੀ) fast sleep. 2 doubt, suspicion. "patkāhārṇā sadhsāgām na sāsyah."—*sāhas m 5*.

ਸੰਸਰਗ [sāsarag] *Skt* ਸੰਸਰਗ *n* meeting, interaction, relation. See ਸਰਗ.

ਸੰਸਰਣ [sāsrāṇ] *Skt n* strolling, wandering. 2 moving away. See ਸਰਣ.

ਸੰਸਰਾਮ [sāsrām] son of Baba Mohan and grandson of Guru Amardev, who wrote sacred books of Gurbani. These were the books Guru Arjan Dev got from Baba Mohan for compiling a volume of Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਨੰ: 1.

ਸੰਸਾ [sāsa] doubt, suspicion. See ਸੰਸਯ. "gurmukh sāsa mul na hovai."—*var bīla m 3*.

ਸੰਸਾਰ [sāsar] a crocodile. 2 *Skt* the world, which keeps on changing. "sāsar kam tājnā."—*gatha*. 3 people of the world.

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਸਾਗਰ [sāsar sāgar] *adj* world-like ocean.

"sāsar sāgar ab utre pare."—*bīla m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰਸਿ [sāsarasi], **ਸੰਸਾਰਸਰ** [sāsarasy] worldly. "sagrā sāsarasy gūrpārsadi tār-hi ke."—*sāhas m 5*. 'Very few people cross the sea of the world with blessing from their spiritual guides.' **ਸੰਸਾਰਕੁਪ** [sāsarakup] *adj* the world as a well, from which it is difficult to come out. "sāsarakup te udhārī le."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਚਚਨਾ [sāsar rācna] See ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਚਚਨਾ.

ਸੰਸਾਰਿ [sāsarī] in the world. "mūdra paī phire sāsarī."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "gurdārsanū sāphālu sāsarī."—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੀ [sāsarī] *adj* related with the world; worldly. 2 the Creator of the world (Brahma). "īku sāsarī īku bhāḍārī."—*jāpu*. 3 a householder. "na āudhuti na sāsarī."—*ram a m 1*. 4 *n* a tradition of the world; a custom of the world. "chuṭīgāī sāsarī."—*keda kābir*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੂ [sāsarū] people of the world. See ਸੰਸਾਰ. 3. "hoī sāhai jīsu tū rakh-hi tīsu kāha kare sāsarū?"—*guj m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੂ [sāsarū] a devoted Sikh of Guru Ramdas. 2 a devotee from Talvar sub-caste, who, being a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, became a great scholar.

ਸੰਸਾਰੇ [sāsarē] in the world. "sātokh bhīra sāsarē."—*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਿ [sāsrīṣṭī] See ਉਤਪਾਲਕਾਰ.

ਸੰਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sāsrīti] *Skt* संसृति *n* a flow, a current. 2 the world. See ਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸੰਹਾਰ [sāhar] *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਹਿ) fascination; attraction. 2 destruction, ruination; extermination. 3 the process of gathering; winding up. 4 a gist, summary. 5 the process of resisting an attack.

ਸੰਹਾਰੀ ਮੱਲ [sāhari māll] elder uncle of Guru Arjan Dev, on marriage of whose son Guru Ramdas sent Arjan Dev to Lahore and asked him not to come back unless called for. During his two year stay at Lahore, the blessed son excellently performed the task of religious

preaching. The place, in Chuni Mandi, where he used to hold religious congregations is known as Diwan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev and it is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. From this very place, the hymn "mera manu locē gurdārsan tai" was written and sent to Guru Amar Das. Sanhari Mall acquired self-realisation from Guru Arjan Dev and he is considered one among unique Sikhs.

ਸੰਹਿਤਾ [sāhita] *Skī* *n* the book which deals nicely with human interests. 2 religious books written by saints like Manu. 3 that part of the Ved which describes rites and rituals; an explication of sāhita. See Aitray Aranyak Aranyak 3, Ch 3, Part 6. 4 close contiguity of letters in grammar.

ਸੰਹੇਤ [sāhet] See ਸੰ.

ਸੰਕ [sāk] *Skī* *ਭਾਵੇਂ* *vr* to be uncertain; to be afraid. 2 *n* fear. 3 doubt; suspicion. "guru milie sāk utarī."—*sri m 1*. 4 a cart-pulling bullock.

ਸੰਕਟ [sākaṭ] *Skī* *ਸੰਕਟ* *n* suffering, distress. "sākaṭ ghor kaṭe khin bhitārī."—*dev m 5*. 2 See ਸਕਟਸੁਚ.

ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚ [sākaṭmoc], ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚਕ [sākaṭmocak] *adj* who liberates from sufferings. "govind sākaṭmoc."—*ram chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਕਟਵੈ [sākaṭve] short form for ਸੰਕਟ ਪਵੈ "sahib sākaṭve sevak bhaje."—*bāsāt namdev*. 'desertion by the servant when his master is in distress.'

ਸੰਕਟਿ [sākaṭi] in distress; in suffering. See ਸੰਕਟ. "sākaṭi nahi pāre jonī nahi ave."—*guru kabir*.

ਸੰਕਰ [sākar] *Skī* *ਸਕਰ* *n* a combination of different commodities; a mixture. 2 a muletto. 3 See ਉਤਪਾਲਕਾਰ. 4 *Skī* *ਸਕਰ* *n* Shiv, whom Purans consider as the benefactor. "sākar kroṭ tetis dhīarīo."—*bera m 4*. 5 Shankaracharya, whom the Hindus regard as the incarnation of Shiv. "sākar hve avtar śiv śrutī māt vidtave."—*GPS*.

In brief, the story of Shankar, is as under:

Shankar was born in village Kaldi or Kalpi in Cochin in Sammat 846 (788 AD) from the womb of mother Vishishta in the house of Shiv, a Brahman. After very deeply going through Khatshastar, Ved and Vedang, he adopted renunciation from Govind Swami and settling in Kashi, he preached the monoistic faith. With matchless intellect and force of education he attracted towards himself a large number of students.

Having won over the chief of Mahishmati, the capital of Magadh and very famous Pandit Mandanmisar along with his unique wife Pandit Bharti, in a religious discourse, Shankar became widely known in India. Mandan and Bharti both became his disciples and after adopting renunciation they preached monism.

It is mentioned by Madhavacharya in Shankar Dig Vijay that Sankar won over a large number of scholars and defeated Buddhism in a big way. Shankaracharya established a large number of hermitages, the most famous of which is Shringeri hermitage, situated on the bank of Tungbhadra in district Kadur of Mysore state of Srīngagiri. Here he installed his brilliant disciple Mandan then known as Sureshvacharya as the chief priest. Sankaracharya's seat¹ of spiritual authority is at this place now. This hermitage is given Rs. 12,000/- annually by the state of Mysore. Besides this is an estate of 259 villages, with an income of Rs. 50,000/- given to this hermitage by Harihar, the king of Vijay nagar in 1346 AD.

The priests installed at the other three hermitages (Dwarika, Jaganath, Badrinath)² were also scholars and capable sanyasis who

¹The chief of this seat is called Jagatguru by the Hindus.

²Sharda math in Dwarika, Jaganath math in Govardhan and Joshi math in Badrinath.

could successfully preach religion. Shankar has written excellent commentaries on Vedant Sutra, Upnishads and Gita. Shankar fell ill during his travel in Assam and died at Kedarnath in 820 AD at the age of 32 years.

S.V. Venkateshwara writes that Shankar was born in 805 AD and died in 897 AD. He has also given substantial arguments in support of his contention.

6 a poetic metre characterised by four lines of verse, 26 matras per line, first pause at 16th matra and the second at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

mrig min bhrīg pātīg kūcār, ek dokh bīnas.

... -asa ravidas.

khāt kārām kul sējūgāt hē hārībhagātī hīrde nahī

cārānārbīd nā kātha bhavē supac tullī sāman.

... -keda ravidas.

nīj kan sun mātīman mānāv, khet māhī tēb jāī,

godhum buṭ upar dekhyo, rāhyo ur bīsmāī.

... -NP.

7 adj who brings happiness. 8 auspicious; noble. 9 *Skt* शृङ्खल This word has also been used for a thick iron chain (sāgul). "durād ke par su sākār dāryo."-GV 10.

संकरसन् [sākarsan] See संकरधन.

संकर मृग [sākār sukr] *Skt* n semen of Shankar (Shiv); mercury.

संकरमुत्त [sākārsut] n Shiv's sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

संकरधन [sākārkhan], संकरधन [sākārkhan] *Skt* सङ्कर्षण n attraction. 2 Bal bhadar, Balram. Two reasons have been mentioned for the name Sankarkhan given to him. One, after pulling him out from Devki's womb, he was placed in the womb of Rohini.¹ Second, he

used to smash the head of his enemy with a thrashing club after pulling him with the plough. "pun bolyo vrijes, sākārkhan sō krīpa kār."-krīsan. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word in place of sākraman (sākraṭī) "mākar sākārkhan ārki hor. an sānan-hī je nār koe."-GPS. 'one who comes to Mukatsar for a holy dip, when the sun is in the zodiac mansion of capricorn.'

संकर वरद [sākār varan] See वरद संकर.

संकरा [sākra] plural of संकर. "sākra nā jan-hī bhev."-ram m 5. 2 Shiv. 3 adj given to public welfare. 4 . musical metre that is a variation of bilavāl. The maddham is forbidden in it and rīṣabh seems very feeble. It resembles sākār bīhag a lot. gādhār is complementary and ṣarāj supplementary in it.

ascending : ṣa, rā, gā, pā, pā, nā, ṣa

descending : ṣa, rā, dhā, pā, gā, rā, ṣa

संकराचार [sākārācār] See संकर 5.

संकरि [sākri] wife of Shankar (Shiv). Parvati. 2 madder plant or its dye. 3 adj given to public welfare.

संकरल [sākālān] *Skt* सङ्कलन n compilation, putting together. 2 presentation by squeezing time span in a play of an incident spread over a long period.

संकरलप [sākālāp] *Skt* सङ्कल्प n an intuition; an idea; concept. 2 a vow, pledge. See कलप.

संकरलित [sākālīt] compiled, collected. See कलन.

संकरा [sākra] adj limited. 2 narrow; tight.

संका [sāka] *Skt* शङ्का n doubt, suspicion. 2 fear fright, terror. "prābhū dhīāī gāī sāka tuṭ."-guj m 5. 3 सङ्का a fight, a war.

संकास [sākas] *Skt* संकाम adj equivalent, alike. "hō nā lākho sōdār tīse, pāmesur sākas."-NP.

संकिट [sākīt] *Skt* शङ्किट adj afraid. 2 suspicious, doubtful.

संकिरद [sākīrā ṇ], संकिरन [sākīrān] *Skt* संकीर्ण adj mixed. 2 covered. 3 spread, extended,

¹See Vishnu Puran Part 4 Ch 15.

expanded. "ayudh te sākiran bān bha lothān poth kārāte."—GPS. 4 *n* a mixed breed; a community that has parents of different castes. See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਸੰਭੁ [sāku] *Skt* शङ्कु *n* a nail, a hobnail. 2 a bowl, seat. 3 a numeral called 'sākh' (10,000,000,000,000). 4 three, twelve-finger length pegs, to measure the shadow of the sun. 5 Kamdev, god of love. 6 Shiv. 7 a sin.

ਸੰਭੁ ਕਰਣ [sāku kārān] *n* with a peg like ears, a donkey. 2 a demon, according to Harivansh. ਸੰਭੁਰਾ [sākurā] *adj* limited. 3 tight, narrow. "mukāṭi duara sākurā."—s kābir.

ਸੰਭੁਲ [sākul] *Skt* adj dense. "subh guṇ gān dāl sākul sohā."—GPS. 2 complete. 3 surrounded. 4 *n* a war. 5 a crowd, a large crowd.

ਸੰਭੁਰਾ [sākurā] limited, narrow. See ਸੰਭੁਰਾ. "mukāṭi dvara sākurā."—guj var / m 3.

ਸੰਭੁ [sāku] See ਸੰਭੁ.

ਸੰਕੇਤ [sāket] *Skt* संकेत *n* an indication, a gesture. 2 sign, mark. 3 *Skt* ਸੰ-ਕੇਤਾ a residence. "jāl sāketāṇi adī bākhan-hu."—sānama. a house that has waters; a river.

ਸੰਕੇਤਨਿ [sāketāni] See ਸੰਕੇਤ 3.

ਸੰਕੋਚ [sākoṭ], ਸੰਕੋਚਨ [sākoṭān] *Skt* *n* (ਸੰ- ਕੁਚ) shrinking, contracting. 2 hesitating. 3 modesty, shame. 4 winding up. "kheṭ sākoṭe tāu nanak eke."—sukhmāni.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਣ [sākrāmāṇ] *Skt* *n* the process of crossing. 2 going forward. 3 arriving. 4 entry of the sun from one zodiac to another.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [sākrānti] *Skt* *n* the day the sun enters a new Zodiac. First day of the solar month. First entry.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sākrit] It is ਸੰਕਿਤ misspelt by the writer. "su sadhu sākritā citā, āsadhu nirbhayā dūlā."—kālki.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਦਨ [sākrādān] *Skt* संक्रान्त *n* what is full of shouting; a war, a fight. 2 Indar, who makes his enemies weep.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਪੁ [sāksipt] thrown out. 2 heaped. 3 gathered. 4 lessened, summarised, made brief.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰੇਪ [sāksēp] the act of throwing properly. 2 collecting. 3 squeezing in a small place what is expansive.

ਸੰਖ [sākh] *Skt* शङ्ख *n* a sea-animal, whose shell is blown as bugle by the Hindus in temples. "sākhān ki dhunī ghāṭān ki kār."—cāḍi / I. In ancient times, the shell was blown as a bugle during days of war. "sāgh cārī mukh sākh bājavāt."—cāḍi / I. 'Vishnu always keeps a sankh in his hand.' 2 sign of Vishnu's sankh imprinted with sandalwood or stamped with heated metal on the body of a Vaishnavite. "sākh cākṛ mala tīlāk bīrajāt."—maru namdev. 3 the chief snakes of the clan. 4 a count. 10,000,000,000,000. 5 a saint, who wrote "Sankh Sahinta." He was a family priest of Hansdhvaj, the king of Champakpuri. 6 a skull. 7 a demon (Sankhasur), who was born from a conch (ਸੰਖ) and who went into the sea taking Veds along with him. Incarnating as a fish, Vishnu killed Sankhasur and brought back the Veds. "sākhasur mare ved udhare."—mācch. In Shatpath his name is written as Haygreev also. 8 See ਸੰਖ.

ਸੰਖਭੁਤ [sākhbhūt] *Skt* शङ्खचूड *n* a kind of snake, on whose body are signs of the conch. 2 Jalandhar demon, whose wife was Vrinda, who had the form of basil. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 9 Ch 24.

ਸੰਖਨਾਮੀ [sākhnāmī] a poetic metre, also named as "somraji" and "ārdh bhujāg". Its features are two yāgans per line, 1SS, 1SS.

Example:

jūṭe doṛ pase. pāri mar nase.
guru dhir deke. āge sāgh keke.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh has given the form

of Sankhnari under the heading "bhujōg prayat" but means 'ardh bhujōg' there
 nāmastō agōje. nāmastō abhōje.

nāmastō aname. nāmastō aṭhame.—japu.

ਸੰਖਨੀ [sākhni] See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ.

ਸੰਖਪਾਣਿ [sākhpaṇi] Vishnu, who keeps a sankh (conch) in hand.

ਸੰਖਸੁਰ [sākhasur] See ਸੰਖ 7.

ਸੰਖਿਆ [sākhia] See ਸੰਖਯਾ.

ਸੰਖਿਨੀ [sākhini] Skt ਭਾਵਿਨੀ *n* poetically, a female type.

"kop ṣil kovid kapaṭ sajal salom ṣarir.

arun vasaṇ nakhdaṇ ruci nilaj nisāk aḍhir.

kṣar gādh yut mar jal tāpt bhuri bhag hoy.

surtā rati aṭi sākhini varṇat kavī jan loy."

—rasikpriya.

"kridhō sākhini citrni pādmīni hē."
 —ramav. 2 a seashell from which emerges a pearl. 3 adj having a 'sākh'. 4 See ਰੋਪਈ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ (d).

ਸੰਖਿਧੁ [sākhīpt] See ਸੰਖਿਪਤ.

ਸੰਖੀ [sākhi] *n* a bone, so named due to its having conch-like colour. "kādhi cus sākhi."—GV 10.

2 Skt ਭਾਵਿਨਿ conch holding Vishnu. 3 a sea.

ਸੰਖੀਆ [sākhia] Skt ਬ੍ਰਹ੍ਮਣਿਕ A الفارسم *n* ਸਮ (poison)

ਫਾਰ (rat) a rat-killing poison; arsenic.

ਸੰਖੇਪ [sākhep] Skt ਸੰਖੇਪ *n* a summary.

ਸੰਖਯ [sākhy] Skt *n* a war, fight. 2 adj countable.

ਸੰਖਯਾ [sākhya] Skt *n* counting enumeration.

"tryodas dyoshī sākhy. kini."—NP. The counting of numbers in Punjabi, Sanskrit, Persian and English is given below.

੧ ਇਕ	[ik]	੧ एक:	۱ یک	1 One
੨ ਦੋ	[do]	੨ द्वौ	۲ دو	2 Two
੩ ਤਿੰਨ-ਤ੍ਰੈ	[tɪn-tre]	੩ त्रय:	۳ سه	3 Three
੪ ਚਾਰ	[car]	੪ चत्वार:	۴ چهار	4 Four
੫ ਪੰਜ	[pāj]	੫ पञ्च	۵ پنج	5 Five
੬ ਛੀ-ਛੇ	[chi-che]	੬ षट्	۶ شش	6 Six
੭ ਸੱਤ	[sətt]	੭ सप्त	۷ هفت	7 Seven
੮ ਅੱਠ	[əṭṭh]	੮ अष्ट-अथवा अष्टौ	۸ هشت	8 Eight
੯ ਨੌ	[no]	੯ नव	۹ نه	9 Nine
੧੦ ਦਸ	[das]	੧੦ दश	۱۰ ده	10 Ten
੧੧ ਗਿਆਰਾਂ-ਯਾਰਾਂ	[giarā-yarā]	੧੧ एकादश	۱۱ یازده	11 Eleven
੧੨ ਬਾਰਾਂ	[barā]	੧੨ द्वादश	۱۲ دوازده	12 Twelve
੧੩ ਤੇਰਾਂ	[terā]	੧੩ त्रयोदश	۱۳ سیزده	13 Thirteen
੧੪ ਚੌਦਾਂ	[codā]	੧੪ चतुर्दश	۱۴ چهارده	14 Fourteen
੧੫ ਪੰਦਰਾਂ	[pādrā]	੧੫ पञ्चदश	۱۵ پانزده	15 Fifteen
੧੬ ਸੋਲਾਂ	[solā]	੧੬ षोडश	۱۶ شانزده	16 Sixteen
੧੭ ਸਤਾਰਾਂ	[satarā]	੧੭ सप्तदश	۱۷ هجده	17 Seventeen
੧੮ ਅਠਾਰਾਂ	[əṭharā]	੧੮ अष्टादश	۱۸ هجده	18 Eighteen
੧੯ ਉੱਨੀ	[ūni]	੧੯ एकोनविंशति:	۱۹ نود	19 Nineteen
੨੦ ਵੀਹ	[vih]	੨੦ विंशति:	۲۰ بیست	20 Twenty
੨੧ ਇੱਕੀ	[ikki]	੨੧ एकविंशति:	۲۱ بیست و یک	21 Twenty-one
੨੨ ਬਾਈ	[bai]	੨੨ द्वाविंशति:	۲۲ بیست و دو	22 Twenty-two
੨੩ ਤੇਈ-ਤ੍ਰੇਈ	[tei-trei]	੨੩ त्रयीविंशति:	۲۳ بیست و سه	23 Twenty-three
੨੪ ਚੌਥੀ-ਚਵੀ	[cobi-cəvi]	੨੪ चतुर्विंशति:	۲۴ بیست و چهار	24 Twenty-four

੨੫ ਪੱਚੀ-ਪੰਝੀ	[pæcci-pājhi]
੨੬ ਛੱਬੀ	[chəbbi]
੨੭ ਸਤਾਈ	[sətai]
੨੮ ਅਠਾਈ	[əṭhai]
੨੯ ਉਣੱਤੀ	[uṇṇəti]
੩੦ ਤੀਹ-ਤ੍ਰੀਹ	[tiḥ-triḥ]
੩੧ ਇਕੱਤੀ	[ɪkkəti]
੩੨ ਬੱਤੀ	[batti]
੩੩ ਤੇਤੀ	[teti]
੩੪ ਚੋਤੀ	[cəti]
੩੫ ਪੈਂਤੀ	[pēti]
੩੬ ਛੱਤੀ	[chətti]
੩੭ ਸੈਂਤੀ	[sēti]
੩੮ ਅਠੱਤੀ	[əṭhətti]
੩੯ ਉਨਤਾਲੀ	[untali]
੪੦ ਚਾਲੀ	[cali]
੪੧ ਇਕਤਾਲੀ	[ɪktali]
੪੨ ਬਿਆਲੀ-ਬੈਤਾਲੀ	[biāli-betali]
੪੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਤਾਲੀ	[triṭali]
੪੪ ਚੋਤਾਲੀ	[cəṭali]
੪੫ ਪੰਤਾਲੀ	[pāṭali]
੪੬ ਛਿਤਾਲੀ	[chṭali]
੪੭ ਸੈਂਤਾਲੀ	[sēṭali]
੪੮ ਅਠਤਾਲੀ	[əṭhtali]
੪੯ ਉਨੱਜਾ	[unāja]
੫੦ ਪੰਜਾਹ	[pājah]
੫੧ ਇਕਵੰਜਾ	[ɪkvāja]
੫੨ ਬਵੰਜਾ	[bāvāja]
੫੩ ਤਿਵੰਜਾ-ਤ੍ਰਿਵੰਜਾ	[tivāja-trivāja]
੫੪ ਚੁਰੰਜਾ	[curāja]
੫੫ ਪਚਵੰਜਾ	[pəcvāja]
੫੬ ਛਪੰਜਾ-ਛਿਵੰਜਾ	[chəpāja-chivāja]
੫੭ ਸਤਵੰਜਾ	[sətvāja]
੫੮ ਅਠਵੰਜਾ	[əṭhvāja]
੫੯ ਉਨਾਹਠ	[unahəṭh]
੬੦ ਸੱਠ	[səṭṭh]
੬੧ ਇਕਾਹਠ	[ɪkahəṭh]
੬੨ ਬਾਹਠ	[bahəṭh]
੬੩ ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ	[trehəṭh]
੬੪ ਚੋਹਠ	[cəhəṭh]

੨੫ ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੨੬ ਷ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੨੭ ਸਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੨੮ ਅਸ਼੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੨੯ ਏਕੋਨਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੦ ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੧ ਏਕਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੪ ਚਤੁਸ਼੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੫ ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੬ ਷ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੭ ਸਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੮ ਅਸ਼੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੩੯ ਏਕੋਨਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੦ ਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੧ ਏਕਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੪ ਚਤੁਸ਼੍ਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੫ ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੬ ਷ਤ੍ਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੭ ਸਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੮ ਅਸ਼੍ਰਿਚਤ੍ਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤਿ:	੪੯ ਏਕੋਨਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੦ ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੧ ਏਕਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੪ ਚਤੁ:ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੫ ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੬ ਷ਤ੍ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੭ ਸਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੮ ਅਸ਼੍ਰਿਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਚਾਸ਼ਤਿ:	੫੯ ਏਕੋਨ਷ਸ਼ਟਿ:	੬੦ ਷ਸ਼ਟਿ:	੬੧ ਏਕ਷ਸ਼ਟਿ:	੬੨ ਦ੍ਵਿ਷ਸ਼ਟਿ:	੬੩ ਤ੍ਰਿ਷ਸ਼ਟਿ:	੬੪ ਚਤੁ:਷ਸ਼ਟਿ:
੨੫	੨੬	੨੭	੨੮	੨੯	੩੦	੩੧	੩੨	੩੩	੩੪	੩੫	੩੬	੩੭	੩੮	੩੯	੪੦	੪੧	੪੨	੪੩	੪੪	੪੫	੪੬	੪੭	੪੮	੪੯	੫੦	੫੧	੫੨	੫੩	੫੪	੫੫	੫੬	੫੭	੫੮	੫੯	੬੦	੬੧	੬੨	੬੩	੬੪
Twenty-five	Twenty-six	Twenty-seven	Twenty-eight	Twenty-nine	Thirty	Thirty-one	Thirty-two	Thirty-three	Thirty-four	Thirty-five	Thirty-six	Thirty-seven	Thirty-eight	Thirty-nine	Forty	Forty-one	Forty-two	Forty-three	Forty-four	Forty-five	Forty-six	Forty-seven	Forty-eight	Forty-nine	Fifty	Fifty-one	Fifty-two	Fifty-three	Fifty-four	Fifty-five	Fifty-six	Fifty-seven	Fifty-eight	Fifty-nine	Sixty	Sixty-one	Sixty-two	Sixty-three	Sixty-four

੬੫ ਪੈਂਹਠ	[pēhəṭh]	੬੫ ਸ੍ਵਰ੍ਧਸ਼ਿ:	੬੫ شصت و پنج	65	Sixty-five
੬੬ ਛਿਆਠ	[chiahəṭh]	੬੬ ਷ਟ੍ਧਸ਼ਿ:	੬੬ شصت و شش	66	Sixty-six
੬੭ ਸਤਾਠ	[səṭahəṭh]	੬੭ ਸਪਤਾਧਸ਼ਿ:	੬੭ شصت و هفت	67	Sixty-seven
੬੮ ਅਠਾਠ	[əṭhahəṭh]	੬੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਧਸ਼ਿ:	੬੮ شصت و اشت	68	Sixty-eight
੬੯ ਉਨੱਤਰ	[unəṭṭar]	੬੯ ਏਕੋਨਸਪਤਿ:	੬੯ شصت و تسعة	69	Sixty-nine
੭੦ ਸੱਤਰ	[səṭṭar]	੭੦ ਸਪਤਿ:	੭੦ هتاد	70	Seventy
੭੧ ਇਕਹੱਤਰ	[ik-həṭṭar]	੭੧ ਏਕਸਪਤਿ:	੭੧ هتاد و يك	71	Seventy-one
੭੨ ਬਹੱਤਰ	[bahəṭṭar]	੭੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਸਪਤਿ:	੭੨ هتاد و دو	72	Seventy-two
੭੩ ਤਿਹੱਤਰ	[ti-həṭṭar]	੭੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਸਪਤਿ:	੭੩ هتاد و سه	73	Seventy-three
੭੪ ਚੌਹੱਤਰ	[chəṭṭar]	੭੪ ਚਤੁ:ਸਪਤਿ:	੭੪ هتاد و چهار	74	Seventy-four
੭੫ ਪੰਜਹੱਤਰ-ਪੰਝੱਤਰ	[pāj-həṭṭar-pāṇḥəṭṭar]	੭੫ ਪ੍ਯ੍ਵਸਪਤਿ:	੭੫ هتاد و پنج	75	Seventy-five
੭੬ ਛਿਹੱਤਰ	[chi-həṭṭar]	੭੬ ਷ਟ੍ਸਪਤਿ:	੭੬ هتاد و شش	76	Seventy-six
੭੭ ਸਤੱਤਰ	[səṭṭəṭar]	੭੭ ਸਪਤਸਪਤਿ:	੭੭ هتاد و هفت	77	Seventy-seven
੭੮ ਅਠੱਤਰ	[əṭhəṭṭar]	੭੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਸਪਤਿ:	੭੮ هتاد و اشت	78	Seventy-eight
੭੯ ਉਨਸੀ	[unasi]	੭੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੭੯ هتاد و نه	79	Seventy-nine
੮੦ ਅੱਸੀ	[əssi]	੮੦ ਆਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੦ هتاد	80	Eighty
੮੧ ਇਕਾਸੀ	[ikasi]	੮੧ ਏਕਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੧ هتاد و يك	81	Eighty-one
੮੨ ਬਿਆਸੀ	[biāsi]	੮੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਯਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੨ هتاد و دو	82	Eighty-two
੮੩ ਤਿਰਾਸੀ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਸੀ	[tirāsi-triāsi]	੮੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੩ هتاد و سه	83	Eighty-three
੮੪ ਚੌਰਾਸੀ	[corāsi]	੮੪ ਚਤੁਰਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੪ هتاد و چهار	84	Eighty-four
੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸੀ	[pācāsi]	੮੫ ਪ੍ਯ੍ਵਚਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੫ هتاد و پنج	85	Eighty-five
੮੬ ਛਿਆਸੀ	[chiāsi]	੮੬ ਷ਡਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੬ هتاد و شش	86	Eighty-six
੮੭ ਸਤਾਸੀ	[səṭāsi]	੮੭ ਸਪਤਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੭ هتاد و هفت	87	Eighty-seven
੮੮ ਅਠਾਸੀ	[əṭhāsi]	੮੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੮ هتاد و اشت	88	Eighty-eight
੮੯ ਉਨਾਨਵੇ	[unanve]	੮੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਨਵਤਿ:	੮੯ هتاد و نه	89	Eighty-nine
੯੦ ਨੌਵੇ	[nəvve]	੯੦ ਨਵਤਿ:	੯੦ نود	90	Ninety
੯੧ ਇਕਾਨਵੇ	[ikanve]	੯੧ ਏਕਨਵਤਿ:	੯੧ نود و يك	91	Ninety-one
੯੨ ਬਾਨਵੇ	[banve]	੯੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਨਵਤਿ:	੯੨ نود و دو	92	Ninety-two
੯੩ ਤਿਰਾਨਵੇ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਨਵੇ	[tirānve-triānve]	੯੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਨਵਤਿ:	੯੩ نود و سه	93	Ninety-three
੯੪ ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇ	[corānve]	੯੪ ਚਤੁਰਨਵਤਿ:	੯੪ نود و چهار	94	Ninety-four
੯੫ ਪਚਾਨਵੇ	[pācānve]	੯੫ ਪ੍ਯ੍ਵਚਨਵਤਿ:	੯੫ نود و پنج	95	Ninety-five
੯੬ ਛਿਆਨਵੇ	[chiānve]	੯੬ ਷ਣਨਵਤਿ:	੯੬ نود و شش	96	Ninety-six
੯੭ ਸਤਾਨਵੇ	[səṭānve]	੯੭ ਸਪਤਨਵਤਿ:	੯੭ نود و هفت	97	Ninety-seven
੯੮ ਅਠਾਨਵੇ	[əṭhānve]	੯੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਨਵਤਿ:	੯੮ نود و اشت	98	Ninety-eight
੯੯ ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ-ਨੌਤਿਨਵੇ	[ninānve-nəṭṭinve]	੯੯ ਨਵਨਵਤਿ:	੯੯ نود و نه	99	Ninety-nine
੧੦੦ਜੋ	[sə]	੧੦੦ ਸ਼ਤਸ	੧੦੦ مئ	100	Hundred

By adding one more zero to a digit the number increases by ten times, such examples from old books are as under :

ਇੱਕ-ਏਕ	[ikk or ek]	1
ਦਸ-ਦਸ	[das or dəs]	10

ਸੌ-ਸ਼ਤ	[so or šet]	100
ਹਜ਼ਾਰ-ਸਹਸਰ	[həjar or səhəsɾ]	1,000
ਅਯੁਤ	[əyut]	10,000
ਲੱਖ-ਲਕ	[ləkh or ləkʃ]	100,000
ਪ੍ਰਯੁਤ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਯੁਤ	[prəyut or niyut]	1,000,000
ਕਰੋੜ-ਕੋਟਿ	[kəroɾ or koʈɪ]	10,000,000
ਅਬੁੰਦ	[əburd]	100,000,000
ਵਿੰਦ	[vɾɪd]	1,000,000,000
ਖਵੰ	[khərv]	10,000,000,000
ਨਿਖਵੰ	[nikhərv]	100,000,000,000
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1,000,000,000,000
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	10,000,000,000,000
ਮਹਾਪਦਮ	[məhapədəm]	100,000,000,000,000
ਸਾਗਰ	[sagər]	1,000,000,000,000,000
ਅੰਤਰ	[ənty]	10,000,000,000,000,000
ਮਧਯ	[mədhy]	100,000,000,000,000,000
ਪੁਰਾਵਾਧੀ	[puravardh]	1,000,000,000,000,000,000
ਪ੍ਰਾਧੀ	[pradhā]	10,000,000,000,000,000,000

The counting being taught these days, in schools is as under :-

ਇਕਾਈ	[ɪkai]	1	Unit
ਦਹਾਈ	[dəhai]	10	
ਸੈਂਕੜਾ	[səṅkəɾa]	100	
ਹਜ਼ਾਰ-ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[həjar-həzar]	1000	Thousand
ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[dəs həzar]	10000	
ਲੱਖ	[ləkkh]	100000	
ਦਸ ਲੱਖ	[dəs ləkkh]	1000000	Million
ਕਰੋੜ	[kəroɾ]	10000000	
ਦਸ ਕਰੋੜ	[dəs kəroɾ]	100000000	
ਅਰਬ	[ərab]	1000000000	
ਦਸ ਅਰਬ	[dəs ərab]	10000000000	
ਖਰਬ	[khərab]	100000000000	
ਦਸ ਖਰਬ	[dəs khərab]	1000000000000	Billion
ਨੀਲ	[nil]	10000000000000	
ਦਸ ਨੀਲ	[dəs nil]	100000000000000	
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਪਦਮ	[dəs pədəm]	10000000000000000	
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	100000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਸੰਖ	[dəs səkh]	1000000000000000000	Trillion ¹

¹Further counting in English like this – digit 1 with 24 zeros is quadrillion, with 30 zeros quintillion, with 36 zeros sextillion, with 42 zeros septillion with 48 zeros petillion, with 54 zeros nonillion.

Poets have invented another device for counting, i.e. to use the name of an object or a deity for the number it represents or stands for; as – in place of

0 *akaṣ, nabh* etc.

1 *prithivī, cādrāma, atma, gaṇeśdāt*, a round of the sun-chariot wheel.

2 eyes, *pākṣ* (bird's feathers and lunar fortnights (dark and light)), *bhuja, ayan, saraprasna*.

3 Ram, pal, tap, attribute, Shiv's eyes, fire, *bhuvan*, dusk.

4 Ved, aeons, castes, *aṣṛam* (divisions of life according to Hinduism), Brahma's faces, arms of Vishnu, stages of life.

5 *pyare*¹ *pādāv*, sense organs, arrows of Kam, Shiv's faces, breath, ghosts, treasure, muslim prayers.²

6 seasons, sentiments, musical measures, *bhrāmarpad, itī, śastar's, vedāg*.

7 muni's, seas, musical tones, mountains, worlds, *var's, bhūmika's*.

8 *vasu, siddhi, diggaj, yogāg, pāhir, nag*, king's limbs.

9 *bhukhād*, numbers, *nīdhi, grāh, bhaktī*.

10 *doṣ, diṣa, daṣa, avtar, sānyasi pāth*.

11 *rudar*.

12 *ravi, raṣi, flesh, mīṣal's*,³ *yogi pāth*.

13 *brahmaṇ religion, viṣhevdev*.

14 *lok, rātan, vidya, mānu*.

15 *tīthī, somvalli patr*.

16 skills, ornamentation.

17 Vedic deities.

18 *purāṇ, bhārət pārv*.

19 a huge mouth.

20 nails, *bisve*.

21 *murchana*.

¹Five Piaras of Khalsa.

²Namazs of Muslims.

³Twelve Mists of Sikhs.

22 *var's*.

25 *prākṛitī*.

28 *nakṣatr*.

30 days of a month.

32 teeth.

40 *mukte*.⁴

49 *pāvan*.

64 *kāla*.

There is reference to the meaning and idea of the word *sākhya* at a number of places. In Dasam Granth, this word appears instead of ਸੰਗਿਆ in—"same sāt pārahōt sāhai. tā te sākhya sāt-sāhai."—*cobis*. Thus *sātsāhai* is a noun.

ਸੰਗ [sāg] part with, along. "jis ke sāg nā kachu alai."—*NP*. 2 *n* meeting. relation. "hārī ik se nālī me sāg."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 3 a group of friends, gang, band. "sāg cālēt he hām bhi cālā."—*suhi ravidas*. "ghar te cālyo sāg ke sāg."—*GPS*. 4 doubt, modesty, hesitation. "mān pap kārēt tū sādā sāg."—*bāsāt m* 5. 5 uncertainty, suspicion. "sadhū sāgī binse sēbh sāg."—*sukhmānī*. 6 *P* ੬ a stone. "hām papi sāg tarāh."—*var kan m* 4. 7 *P* ੭ a dacoit; a trapper. "jām sāg nā phas-hī."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'Yam will not set the trap of death.'

ਸੰਗ ਅਸਵਦ [sāg āsvad] See ਕਾਥਾ.

ਸੰਗਸਾਰ [sāgsar] *P* ੧੬ *n* to petrify, stone to death. It is written in Mishkat that this punishment is meant for adultery, but Muslim rulers used 'stoning to death' for other crimes also.

ਸੰਗਠਨ [sāgāṭhan] *n* the act of unifying, uniting scattered articles or men; union.

ਸੰਗਣਾ [sāgṇa] *v* to show modesty, be bashful, feel shy.

ਸੰਗਤ [sāgat] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗਤ *n* association, assembly. "sāgat sāhit sune mud dhārē."—*GPS*. 2 connection, relation, kinship to sit together. 3 an assembly place for the Guru's followers to sit together. 4 a village in Malva, in Patiala

⁴Forty Muktas of Khalsa religion.

state, district Barnala, tehsil and police-station Bathinda. Sangat is the second railway station on Bathinda – Bikaner meter gauge railway line.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [səḡat saɦɪb] See ਵੇਰੂ 3. See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ [səḡat sɪŋh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written in the twentieth chapter of Guruvilas that while bestowing Guruship to the Khalsa at Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh presented a plume to Bhai Sangat Singh Bangsi. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

2 son of Raja Phate Singh of Jind, who ascended the royal seat of Jind on 30 July, 1822 AD at the age of eleven years after the death of his father. In 1824 AD, he was married with great pomp and show to Sabha Kaur, daughter of Ranjit Singh, a rich resident of Shahbad. He paid little attention towards affairs of the state. Considering him as his relative and a great rider, Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved him very much. He died on 3 November, 1834 AD at the age of twenty three. As he had no children, his nephew Sarup Singh, a wealthy resident of Bajidpur ascended the throne. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾਸ [səḡat das] See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ.

ਸੰਗਤਪੁਰਾ [səḡatpura] a village, in Patiala state, district Fategarh (Basi), Police station Mulepur, which was founded by Sodhi Didar Singh, great-great grandson¹ of Baba Kaul Ji of

Baba Kaul

|

Banmali Das

|

Abhairam

|

Jaspat Singh

|

Didar Singh

Dhilwan during the times of Raja Amar Singh Sahib the ruler of Patiala. The state presented the entire Sangatpura as fiefdom to Sodhi Sahib and gave four villages (Kharch, Pola, Majri, Raisar) in addition. The total estate of Sodhi Sahibs of Sangatpura has an annual income of rupees nine thousand.

Sodhi Sahib says that he has with him a string of beads, a handbook of five prayers of Guru Arjan Dev and a breviary of Japuji Sahib gifted by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾ [səḡtara] *Skt* सुरङ्गरा. *E* Orange, *L* Citrus Aurantium. See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ, ਅਤੇ ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾਸ਼ [səḡtaraʃ] *P* سنگ تراش *n* a stone dresser, stone cutter.

ਸੰਗਤਿ [səḡatɪ] *Skt* सं-गति. meeting, companionship. "səḡatɪ ka gun bahu adhikāi."—*nāṭ* 3 *m* 4. 2 knowledge, education. 3 copulation, coition. 4 semantic concordance among preceding and succeeding sentences.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ [səḡətia] carpenter by profession, a devotee who became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev at Achal. He was a famous philanthropist and man of great achievement. 2 See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ ਸਿੰਘ [səḡətia sɪŋh] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh who on the orders of the Guru, went with seven riders to ask Kirpal Katochi and Bhim Chand Kehluri to be reconciled with each other at the time when Hussaini had invaded the hilly kings. Sangatia Singh was killed in the battle. "sɪŋh səḡtia təhā pəṭhae."—*VN*.

ਸੰਗਦਿਲ [səḡdɪl] *P* سنگ دل *adj* stone-hearted. hard-hearted. cruel.

ਸੰਗਨਾ [səḡna] See ਸੰਗਣਾ. "kəɪɪ sukrɪtu, nahi səḡna."—*maru solhe* *m* 5. 2 in the company of. "nahi re jəm sətave sadhu ki səḡna."—*dhana* *m* 5.

ਸੰਗਮ [səḡəm] *Skt* सं-गम *n* a meeting, union.

“sadhu sāgām he nistara.”—*gāu m 5*.
2 confluence of two streams. 3 sexual union
between wife and husband; coition.

ਸੰਗਰ [sāgar] *Skṛ* n a war, battle, fighting. 2 a
thick iron chain, ordinary chain (ornamental).
“gār māhī gārue sāgar pārhi.”—*NP*.

ਸੰਗਰਹਣ [sāgrahāṇ], ਸੰਗਰਹਣੁ [sāgrahāṇu] See
ਸੰਗੁਹਣ. “nam sāmālu nam sāgar-hu.”—*oṣkar*.
ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sāgrāṇa sahib] There is a village
in district and tehsil Amritsar named Chabba.
About one mile away from this village in the
north-east direction, there is a gurdwara of
Guru Hargobind. Now, there is a railway station
of the same name. At this place Mai Sulakhni
supplanted to the Guru to bless her with a son.
With blessings from the Guru, she got seven
sons. Now the whole village is offspring of
Sulakhani.

The gurdwara building is a small one.
Attached to it are eight and a half acres land
in Chabba and fifteen ghumaons in village
Manavale. A fair is held on full-moon day of
the month of Vaisakh. There is also a
memorial of Baba Deep Singh the martyr in
this village.

ਸੰਗਰਾਂਦ [sāgrād] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਨਾ [sāgrāna] See ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਮ [sāgram] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ. “lakh surtaṇu
sāgram.”—*var asa*. 2 See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਸੰਗਰੀਆ [sāgrīa] a cohort, companion, associate.
2 in the company of. “dutaṇ sāgrīa.”—*brha m 5*.

ਸੰਗਰੂਰ [sāgarur] a town founded by Surtia Singh
Phulvansi, forty eight miles from Ludhiana,
situated on Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway
line. It is the capital of Jind state. Previously
this town was in Nabha state. In 1774 AD
raja Gajpat Singh seized it. Raja Sangat Singh
shifted the capital from Jind to this town in
1827 AD. Sangrur is twelve ‘koh’ to the west

of Nabha. Raja Raghubir Singh added
substantially to the hustle and bustle of this
city. In Sangrur there are two weapons of Guru
Gobind Singh. One is a sword on which the
text in golden letters reads—

ایں کور گوردو گوبند سنگھ کی کرکری ہے۔
علاقہ خورت پور میں محمد یار سے

This sword was presented to Bhai Dharam
Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. When Bhai
Guddar Singh baptised raja Gajpat Singh at
Dialpura, he gifted this weapon to the latter.

The second weapon is a dagger, on which
the year 1752 is engraved alongwith the
following text —

سک زور درود عالم و فضل خانی شاه گوبند سنگھ خود شاه جہاں پوری

This was gifted by Guru Gobind Singh to
baba Tilok Singh.

There is a volume of bound Dasam Granth
in the palace at Sangrur in which Sukhmana
and Malkaus di Var figure as additional
compositions alongwith Japharnamah written
in the Persian script.

Even though the capital is Sangrur, but
official papers are issued under the seal of
the state of Jind. See ਜੀਂਦ.

ਸੰਗਰੇ [sāgre] collects together. 2 nicely adopts.

ਸੰਗਲ [sāgal] *Skṛ* ਸਿੰਘਲ a chain, thick iron chain.
“na sātī hāsti bādhe sāgal.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

‘Truth is not realized by tying our body with
iron chains as an elephant is tied with them.’
ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sāgaladīp] *Skṛ* ਸਿੰਗਲਦੀਪ an island to
the south of India, called Lanka. See ਲੰਕਾ.
“man-hu sāgaladīp ki narī gare me tābor ki
pik nāvini.”—*cāḍi 1*. See ਸਿੰਗਲ.

ਸੰਗਲ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ [sāgal vala akhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sāgaladīp] See ਸਿੰਗਲ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗਲੀ [sāgli] *Skṛ* ਸਿੰਘਲਾ a chain, light iron chain.

ਸੰਗਲੀਆਲਾ [sāgliāla] *adj* sequential, joined with
chains. “ghure nāgare dohre rāṇ sāgliāle.”
—*cāḍi var*. ‘Two war drums which are beaten
by placing them on the back of a horse or a

camel, are tied with a chain so that they may not get separated.'

ਸੰਗਾ [sāga] *Skt* ਸੰਗਾ suspicion. 2 able, capable. See ਕਹਿ ਸੰਗਾ. 3 a sub-caste of Rajputs and Jats. ਸੰਗਾਇਆ [sāgara] *adj* hesitated, wavered, felt shy. 2 from the congregation; in the holy company of (ਸੰਗੀਤ ਸੇ). "sāt sāgara āgrian ēdher gavaia."—*sar chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਗਤ [sāgat] ablative case; from the company. 2 congregation. "bheṭat sadhsāgat."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 3 association, company, with. "āt nā cālāt sāgat."—*sar kabir*.

ਸੰਗਤੀ [sāgati] *adj* associate, companion. "avāt sāg nā jat sāgati."—*bher kabir*.

ਸੰਗਦਿ [sāgadī] an associate etc. See ਬੇਰੈ.

ਸੰਗਨ [sāgan] *adj* united. "otī potī bhāgtan sāgan."—*ram m 5*. 2 association, company. 3 to sing a song well.

ਸੰਗਰ [sāgar] See ਸਿੰਗਰ. 2 association, company. "sāt sāgar."—*dev m 5*.

ਸੰਗਰਿ [sāgarī], ਸੰਗਰੀ [sāgarī] *adj* who lives with one; a companion. "māhila jo dis-hī, nā koi sāgarī."—*asa m 5*. "parbrāhām sāgarī."—*bīla kabir*. 2 in company with, alongwith. "jo tīh pache girē sāgarī."—*NP*.

ਸੰਗਰੇ [sāgare], ਸੰਗਰੇ [sāgare] from the company. "te punit sāgare."—*asa m 5*. 2 with, alongwith. "prābhū ki prīti cālē sāgare."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਗਿ [sāgi] *adj* who is a companion. 2 a relative. "mithia sāgi sāgi lāptae."—*asa m 5*. 'joined with unreliable companions.' 3 part with, by. "bhārie māti papa ke sāgi."—*jāpu*. 4 from. "tum siu jori āvēr sāgi tōri."—*sor ravidas*.

ਸੰਗੀ [sāgi] *adj* who is an associate. "sāgi kṛōṭa krodhu cāḍal."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਗੀਸਾਥੀ [sāgisathi] one who keeps company; a companion. "sāgisathi sāgāl trai."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਗੀਤ [sāgit] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗੀਤ *n* union of three arts—dancing, singing and playing instruments. 2 a book containing description of these three.

3 *adj* well sung. 4 short form for ਸੰਗੀਤ, collected. "bāhu bhojān kapār sāgit."—*sukhmāni*. 5 by the company. "sukh gārdhābh bhāsām sāgit."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਸੰਗੀਤ ਛੰਦ [sāgit chāḍ] metres which are appropriate for singing. 2 stanzas in Dasam Granth, which resonate with 'Mridung'. In Dasam Granth are included metres like sāgit chāppay, sāgit-nāraj, sāgit padhīṣṭka, sāgit padhī, sāgit bāhṛa, sāgit bhujāg prāyat, and sāgit mādhur. See their different definitions and examples under respective entries. Here only the word 'sāgit' is explained. It is added to the names of those metres which include musical sounds of mridāg and are recited along with harmonic and melodic tune. Hence—

(a) sāgit chāppay: kāgrādī kupyō kārī kāk, bāgrādī bājān rān jāyā.—*ramav*.

(b) sāgit nāraj: suvir jāgrādī jāge. lārak jāgrādī jāge.—*cāḍī 2*.

(c) sāgit padhīṣṭka: kāgrādīg kopke detraj.—*ramav*.

(d) sāgit padhī: tāgrādīg tal bājat mūcāg.—*mānūraj*.

(e) sāgit bāhṛa is different from "bēhṛa" in Dasam Granth. It has the same form as the first four lines of chāppay as in "sāgrādī sāg sāgrāhe tāgrādī rān ture nācave."—*ram*.

(f) sāgit bhujāgprāyat: sāgrādīg surā kāgrādīg kopā.—*cāḍī 2*.

(g) sāgit mādhur: kāgrādīg kārak. tāgrādī tārak.—*cāḍī 2*.

ਸੰਗੀਤਾ [sāgita], ਸੰਗੀਤੀ [sāgitī] *adj* skilled in music. "dās pātū pāc sāgita."—*ram m 5*. See ਦਸ ਪਾਤਉ. "ghār ghār nācat sāgitī."—*cārītr 30*. ਸੰਗੀਨ [sāgin] *P* سنگين *adj* of stone. 2 heavy, large. 3 firm, determined. 4 a bayonet; a pike shaped weapon fixed on the mouth of a gun. It is called 'sūgu' in Turkish and 'sārneza' in Persian.

ਸੰਗੁ [sāṅgu] company. See ਸੰਗ. "tin sāṅgu sāṅgu nā kicai."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੰਗੁਰੀ [sāṅguri] a chain.

ਸੰਗੁਲਾਦੀਪ [sāṅguladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲਦੀਪ and ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗੁਲੀ [sāṅguli] See ਸੰਗੁਰੀ.

ਸੰਗੁਤਾ [sāṅguta], ਸੰਗੁਤੀ [sāṅguti] adj. united, joint, integrated. "dhān sac sāṅguti hāri sāṅguti suti."—*bīla chāt m 1*.

ਸੰਗੇ [sāṅge] by, with, near. "pekhat sunat sēda he sāṅge."—*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਗੇਇਆ [sāṅgoia] adj. ਸੰਗ-ਹੋਇਆ. 2 by one's company. "loha kath sāṅgoia."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਸੰਗੇ ਸਾਹ [sāṅgo sah] See ਸਾਹਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ, ਨਜਾਬਤ ਖਾਨ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸੰਗੋਰੀ [sāṅgori] in the company of. "un sātān ke sāṅgī sāṅgori."—*gāu m 5*.

ਸੰਗੜਕ [sāṅgyak] *Skt* संज्ञक adj. named, called.

ਸੰਗੜਾ [sāṅgya] *Skt* न संज्ञा name of a thing; an uttered word. 2 consciousness, awareness. "tāb šiv ju kichu sāṅgya pai."—*krīṣān*.

3 Gayatri. 4 wife of the sun, who was the daughter of Vishvakarma and who bore Yamraj.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [sāṅgrāh] *Skt* सं-ਗ੍ਰਹ n a compilation, collection. 2 an act of gathering. "khīma dhān sāṅgrāhe."—*basāt m 1*.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ [sāṅgrāhaṇ] *Skt* n collecting, hoarding. 2 controlling, overpowering. "atām rāt sāṅgrāhaṇ kahaṇ āmrāt kāl dhalāṇ."—*sāveye m 2 ke*. 3 forbidding, prohibiting. "bis sēpatahro basro sāṅgrāhe."—*sri m 1*. 'Prohibit from evil your body, the abode of twenty seven elements.' See ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਹਰੇ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣੀ [sāṅgrāhṇī] *Skt* गृहणी. زبرحمك psilosis. The causes of this disease are as those of dysentery. This disease is often a chronic form of diarrhoea or dysentery. A patient of psilosis suffers from loose motions; his intestine gives out noise, his mouth waters; he has back-aches and this disease is severe during the day and less painful at night. If a psilosis patient skips

meals for 40 days and takes yoghurt of cow or goat milk mixed with some salt, black pepper and powder of ginger, he recovers without any medicine.

The medicines beneficial for dysentery should be used for psilosis. The digestive powder thus prepared is also very useful. Take pure sulphur one tola, pure mercury half tola, and pulverise both of these. Also take ginger, black pepper, piper longum, fried asafoetida, white and black cumin seeds one tola each, five kinds of salts seven and a half tolas and cannabis measuring half of all these medicines. After grinding and sieving all these, mix with the above pulverized medicine and put the mixture in a small bottle. Eat three masas of this medicine with churned curd of cow milk everyday. Take boiled and sieved rice free of gruel in meal. "sāṅgrāhṇī sāṅgrāh dustān kīy."—*cārītr 405*.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ [sāṅgrāhaṇ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. "rātān triag sāṅgrāhaṇ kauḍi."—*brīha chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਅਉ [sāṅgrāhīau] collected. 2 absorbed entirely. adopted firmly. "nam kārtar su drīr nanākī sāṅgrāhīau."—*sāveye m 3 ke*.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ [sāṅgrāhīṇ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ [sāṅgrāhit] adj. accumulated, collected.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ ਨਾਮ [sāṅgrāhit nām] n a collective noun, such as a herd, an army, a drove etc.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੇਇ [sāṅgrāhe] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ. 2 See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹੜ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹ [sāṅgrāh] *Dg* n a hilt. 2 a haft. 3 shield's grip.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹੜ [sāṅgrāhy] *Skt* adj. suitable for accumulation, fit for collection. 2 appropriate for acceptance, adoptable.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹਿ [sāṅgrāh] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹਿਤ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ [sāṅgram] *Skt* n a war, a battle.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sāṅgram sīgh] In history he is also known as Sanga. He ascended the throne as 'grind like collyrium.

king of Chataur in 1509 AD. See ਚਤੌਰ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀ [sāgrēḥi] See ਸੰਘ੍ਰਹੀ.

ਸੰਘ [sāgh] *n* throat, gullet. "cabe tata lohsar vicī sāghē pālē."—*var gāu* 1 *m* 4. 2 'toba' caste; a class of divers who tell about the salinity or sweetness of underground water by smelling the earth; one who smells; a sniffer. 3 *Skt* a community, a gang, an organisation.

ਸੰਘਟ [sāghṭṭ] *Skt* *n* a community, a gang, a group. 2 friction, squabble. 3 the wheel of a chariot etc.

ਸੰਘਰ [sāghar] *n* a fort made with bushes; a wooden fort. "sāghar tāhī bādhar cuphera."—*GPS*. 2 a bugle of war, a war-horn (ਚਨਸਿੰਘਰ). "baḍ jodhi sāghar vae."—*cāḍi* 3. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਗਰ a battle, a war. "sur dekh sāghar me kayar pālavihī."—*NP*. 4 a sub-caste of Jats. "kādu sāghar mīlē hāsēda."—*BG*

ਸੰਘਰਸਣ [sāgharsaṇ] *Skt* ਸਥਰਸਣ *n* scraping, grinding, rubbing.

ਸੰਘਰਹਿ [sāgharəhi] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.

ਸੰਘਰਣ [sāgharəṇ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. "sac vāṇjē sācu sāghar-hī."—*majh* 2 *m* 3. "gunḱari gun sāghre."—*suhi* 2 *m* 3. 2 ruining, destroying. "sātru sāgharēni."—*sānama*. See ਸੰਘਾਰ.

ਸੰਘਰੇ [sāghrē] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.

ਸੰਘਾ [sāgha] *n* a bunch (ਸਮੁਦਾਯ) of twines in a strung cot. 2 a sub-caste of Jats.

ਸੰਘਾਤ [sāghat] *Skt* *n* a community, a gang, a gathering. 2 catarrh, phlegm. 3 a hell. 4 the act of killing; murder. 5 physique, body.

ਸੰਘਾਤੀ [sāghatī] *adj* who kills or murders. "bhekhdhari jyō sāghatī hoī."—*BG*

ਸੰਘਾਰ [sāghar], ਸੰਘਾਰਣ [sāgharəṇ], ਸੰਘਾਰੁ [sāgharu] *Skt* ਸੰਹਾਰ, ਸੰਹਾਰਣ *n* destruction, devastation. "chuṭ-hī sāghar nīmākh kīrpa te."—*sar* *m* 5. 2 murder. "hoa āsur sāgharu."—*sri* 2

¹When the word sanghar or sangharan follows another word, then it acquires the meaning of the 'doer' as—*asur sanghar* and *asur sangharan*.

m 5. "āsur sāgharāṇ ram hāmara."—*maru solhe* *m* 1. "tākār pāc sābādī sāghare."—*ram* 2 *m* 1. 3 doomsday. 4 process of gathering properly. 5 *S* ਸੰਘਾਰੁ native. 6 brave. 7 dear, beloved.

ਸੰਘਾਰਾ [sāghara] See ਸੰਘਾਰਾ.

ਸੰਘਾਰਾ [sāgharā] See ਸੰਗਿਤ. "brāham vaky kāhī sāgharā prapāsāti jap."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਘੀ [sāghī] *n* neck bone; larynx; Adam's apple. See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [sāghera], ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [sāghera] a sub-caste of Jats. "nāda sāghera tris thar."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਘੋਲ [sāghol] a village situated 13 koh (south) of Ropar in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on way to Kurkshetar, but the gurdwara is now in Ranvan. See ਰਾਣਵਾਂ.

ਸੰਘੁਤ [sāghrāt] This word has been used instead of ਸੰਘਾਰਤ (ਸੰਹਾਰਤ). "bhāt bhāt sāghrāt bhāyo kachu nāsāk vicar."—*cārītr* 125. 2 collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਘ੍ਰਹੀ [sāghrēḥi] a village in Patiala state, under the administration of Barnala, tehsil Mansa and police station Boha. North of this village is a gurdwara raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. It has 4 ghumaons of village land and is looked after by a Sikh priest. It is to the west of Breta railway station, connected by a stretch of two miles of unbricked road.

ਸੰਘ [sāṅ] See ਸੰਗ. 2 See ਸੰਗ.

ਸੰਘਾ [sāṅa], ਸੰਘਿਆ [sāṅia] See ਸੰਘਾਰਾ. "devānhar ihī jug sāṅa."—*krisān*. 'one who revives.' 2 a state, a condition. "tinī sāṅia kār dehi kini jāl kukār bhāsmehi."—*sor* *m* 5.

ਸੰਘੁ [sāṅu] a doubt. 2 a company, an association. "sātsāgatī melo sāṅu."—*suhi* *m* 4. 'Provide the company of truthful persons.'

ਸੰਚ [sāc] See ਸੋਚਨ. "āmrit drisāṭī sācī jivae."—*gāu* *m* 5. 2 See ਸੰਚਯਨ. "sācāt sācāt theli kini."—*asa* *m* 5.

संस्कृती [sācūni], **संस्कृ** [sācū], **संस्कृत** [sācū],
संस्कृत [sācū], **संस्कृत** [sācū] (See **सं** and **कृत**)
n a collection, an accumulation, an
 amassing. "ram nam dhān kārī sācūni."
 -gāu kabir. "sācū kārī hārī eko nam."
 -dhāna m 5. "sācū kārī nam dhān
 nirmāl."-sor m 5.

संस्कृत [sācū] *Skt n* departure, walk. 2 a bridge.
 3 a water-channel, a hole, a drain etc. 4 a
 path, a way. 5 body, physique.

संस्कृत [sācū] *Skt n* expansion. 2 walk,
 departure. 3 a shiver.

संस्कृत [sācū] spread. 2 arrived. See **संस्कृत**.

संस्कृत [sācū] See **संस्कृत** 5.

संस्कृत [sācū] See **संस्कृत**. "hārībās jagat
 jās sācū."-sāveye m 5 ke.

संस्कृत [sācū] collects, accumulates. "dhān cūve
 dhān sācū."-sri m 4 pāhre. 2 accumulated.

संस्कृत [sācū] *adj* watered, irrigated. "āmrit nam
 rīde le sācū."-gāu m 5. 2 accumulated. 3 *n*
 an earthen pot for collecting (सिद्ध) melted
 metal; a die, a cast.

संस्कृत [sācū] *adj* accumulated "hārīdhān
 sācū."-asa m 5.

संस्कृत [sācū] *Skt* संस्कार *n* transmission, going
 on, roaming, wandering. 2 to bind together.
 "dve dve bā sācarke dve dve tātān pare."
 -GPS. 'connecting two arrows with a bow-
 string.' 3 spreading, expanding. "jagat jās
 sācū."-sāveye m 5 ke. 4 entry, approach.
 "tātā kal nā sācū."-sri a m 1. 5 to run, flee.
 "nā nīve nā phūnī sācū."-gāu kabir bāvan.
 6 a meeting, reunion. "kāvan su data le
 sācū."-gāu m 5. 7 body, physique, what
 makes it possible to exist. 8 a bridge, over
 which people pass.

संस्कृती [sācū] *Skt* संस्कारिन् *adj* who walks, who
 wanders. 2 a kind of poetic sentiment. See
 रस. 3 *n* the air, wind. 4 musical tone of three
 octaves in ascending and descending order

as śa re ga, ga re śa, ma pa dha, dha pa ma,
 pa dha ni, ni dha pa etc. 5 the middle part of
 'asthai' and 'abhog' of dhruv pad, that is sung
 after asthai at the time of 'alap'.

संस्कृती [sācū] See **संस्कृत**.

संस्कृत [sācū] *Skt n* goading, urging,
 encouraging.

संस्कृत [sācū] after irrigating or watering. See **संस्कृत**
 1. 2 after accumulating, amassing or
 collecting. "sācū hārī dhān."-sri m 5.

संस्कृत [sācū], **संस्कृता** [sācū] *adj* collected,
 amassed, accumulated. 2 watered, sprinkled.
 "sāhij bhai sācū kirān āmrīt kal bānī."
 -sāveye m 2 ke. 'Through rays of noble
 ambrosial word of enlightenment was rained
 spiritual love.' "āmrit nam jāl sācū."-bīla
 m 5.

संस्कृत [sācū] *Skt adj* collected, accumulated.

संस्कृती [sācū] *adj* collected (संस्कृत). 2 nourished,
 nurtured. "āmā janī sācū ih kārī."-bīla
 kabir. 3 *n* a file of papers, a part. "sācū sī jnī
 tāre dābāi."-GPS.

संस्कृती [sācū] let us collect/amass. 2 let us water/
 irrigate. "nīm bīrakh bāhu sācū."-var sar
 m 4.

संस्कृती [sācū] See **संस्कृत**.

संस्कृत [sācū] *Skt* संस्कृत *vr* to embrace, to cling; to
 quarrel; to go away; to hoard. 2 See **संस्कृत**.
 "nam nīdhanu mān māhī sācū dhārī."-var
 maru 1 m 3. "sācū kia ghārī vas."-var majh
 m 1. "cāldīa nāl nā cālē so kīu sācū."-var
 jet. "hārī dhān jīnī sācū."-majh a m 5.
 3 *Skt* संस्कृत *n* Brahma. 4 Shiv. 5 *adj* a helmet,
 armour. "sārē sācū phūṭe."-cādi 2. 6 *n* armour,
 a bullet proof vest. "subhē sāstrā sācū sō
 survirē."-mācch. 7 *P* संस्कृत weight, mass. 8 a
 measure, a gauge. 9 cymbal, castanets See **पटेल**.
 10 Spurity, cleanliness. 11 tools, implements.
संस्कृत [sācū] *Skt* संस्कृत *n* connecting. 2 mixing.
 3 tying.

ਸੰਜਮ [sājəm] *Skī* ਸੰ-ਯਮ *n* act of self-control, restraining mind and senses from evils. "sājəm sət sətōkh sil."—*səveye m 4 ke. 2* a religious vow, a precept "nanək ihu sājəm prəbhkīrpa paie."—*gəu thiti m 5. 3* reluctance, hesitation. "chaḍi sianəp sājəm nanək."—*dev m 5. 4* a precaution, abstinence. "bhe ka sājəm je kare daru bhau lei."—*var ram l m 3. 5* a custom; a ceremony. "sājəm turka bhāi."—*var asa. 6* a remedy, an effort. "bin sājəm nəhi karəj sar."—*dev m 5. 7* a method, a technique. "jina nū məthən da sājəm he, so məthke əgənī nīkalde hən."—*bhəgtavli.*

ਸੰਜਮਨੀ [sājəmni] See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਜਮਿ [sājəmī] with a remedy (ਉਪਾਯ), with an effort. "həume kith-hu upje kitu sājəmī ihu jai."—*var asa. "nəhi jai səhisa kite sājəmī."—ənədu.*

ਸੰਜਮੀ [sājəmi] *Skī* संयमिन् *adj* temperate, moderate. See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਮੁ [sājəmu] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਯ [sājəy] charioteer and minister of Dhritrashtar. There is a reference at the beginning of Gita that Dhritrashtar inquired about the battle from Sanjay; he foretold the whole situation of Kurukshetar with prophetic insight. He was a disciple of Vyas and a great scholar. *adj* who has completely conquered the evils.

ਸੰਜਰ [sājər] short form for ਸੰਜ-ਧਰ. the wearer of an armour. See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜਰੀਆ [sājriā] collected. See ਸੰਜ. 2 attained. "cīrōkal ihu deh sājriā."—*gəu m 5.*

ਸੰਜਾਫ [sājaph], **ਸੰਜਾਬ** [sājāb] See ਸੰਜਾਫ.

ਸੰਜਾਰ [sājār] *n* proper management. 2 See ਸੰਚਾਰ. "iktu sutī prot joti sājārie."—*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੰਜਾਰੀ [sājāri] *adj* hoarded, stored. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

ਸੰਜਿ [sājī] having amassed/collected. See ਸੰਜ 2.

ਸੰਜਿਆ [sājia] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਉ [sājīu] See ਸਜੀਵ.

ਸੰਜੀਐ [sājīe] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਦਨ [sājīdān] *P* سنجيدن *v* to weigh, measure.

ਸੰਜੀਦਾ [sājīda] *P* سنجيده *adj* weighty. 2 serious, sober.

ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ [sājīvānī]. **ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ** [sājīvni] See ਸ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ. 2 See ਕਚ. "pərh sājīvānī tahī jīyave."—*cāritr 321.* "sāstra hāne sājīvni jyō ləgāi tih det."—*NP.*

ਸੰਜੁਗਤ [sājūgāt] **ਸੰਜੁਤ** [sājūt] *Skī* संजुक्त *adj* with, alongwith. "jog bhog sājūtu bāl."—*səveye m 4 ke.* "dās guṇ sājūt jo dīj hoi."—*NP.* See ਦਸ ਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ. 2 joint, united.

ਸੰਜੁਤਾ [sājūta] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਜੁਤੁ [sājūtu] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਜੇ [sājē] See ਸੰਚਯ. 2 with the amassed. "sājē kərhi prār."—*var asa. 3* See ਸੰਜਯ.

ਸੰਜੋ [sājō], **ਸੰਜੋਊ** [sājōu], **ਸੰਜੋਅ** [sājōə], **ਸੰਜੋਆ** [sājōa] *n* a part of the armour covering head face and neck; a defensive armament. See ਸੰਜ. "sətguru ka khəṛəgu sājōu hārī bhəgətī he."—*var gəu l m 4.*

ਸੰਜੋਇਆ [sājōiā], **ਸੰਜੋਈ** [sājōi] united, joined, tied. See ਸੰਜਨ. "mat pīta bhāi sut bənīta tīn bhītārī sājōiā."—*sri m 5 pəhre.* "nīhbhagro bhāhī sājōiō re."—*toḍi m 5.* "īsu māṭki māhī səbəd sājōi."—*asa kabir.*

ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājōg], **ਸੰਜੋਗਤਾ** [sājōgrā] *Skī* संयोग *n* relations; luck. "dhia put sājōg."—*sri a m 1.* 2 union, chance. "sājōg nam surma əkhāḍ ek janīye."—*parəs. 3* according to astrology adequate match of planetary, astronomical movements etc. "dhən murət cəse pāl ghəriā, dhən su oī sājōgā jīu."—*majh m 5.* "nam hāmārə səuṇ sājōg."—*bher m 5. 4* result of one's deeds, consequence "īkhiā dhurī sājōg."—*majh barāhmāha. 5* union of soul with body; birth "sāha sājōg viahu vījōg."—*gəu m 1. 6* an effort, an attempt. 7 *Skī* संयोग *a* yoke. "ceta vatr vākhət sājōg."—*var ram l m 1.*

'Remembrance of God is moisture and the time for prayer is ploughing.'

ਸੰਜੋਗਿ [sājogī], **ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** [sājogī] *adj* coincidentally, related with one's karma. "manas jānām sājogī paṭa."—*dhāna a m 5*. 2 with effort. "kāvan sājogī mīlāu prabhū apne."—*bīla m 5*. "mela sājogī ram."—*asa chāt m 1*. 3 *Skt* संयोगिन् *adj* related, associated. 4 'according to sanyasis and ascetics one who spends his life as a house-holder is a true saint.'

ਸੰਜੋਯਾ [sājōya] *Skt* संयोजन *n* merger, unification. **ਸੰਜੋਰ** [sājor] *Skt* संयोजक *adj* who cultivates land; who yokes oxen. "hārī sīce sudha sājor."—*jet m 5*.

ਸੰਜੋਰਿ [sājorī] *by* cultivation, by yoking.

ਸੰਜੋਵਾ [sājova] See **ਸੰਜੋਆ**. 2 well-yoked.

ਸੰਝ [sājha], **ਸੰਝਾ** [sājha] *n* dusk, time of sunset, darkness, evening.

ਸੰਝਬਲ [sājhabal] *Dg* one who is dominant at dusk, a demon; a monster; a fiend; a ghost.

ਸੰਝ [sājha] *Skt* ञ्ज *n* demons' priest; a priest of demons, who was son of Shukr and brother of Amrak. Both these brothers were appointed to teach Prahlād. See **ਸੰਝਮਰਕਾ**. 2 *Skt* ञ्ज *n* a male animal like a bull, or a stud bull who is not castrated. 3 *Skt* ञ्ज *n* a sterile buffalo; impotent; eunuch.

ਸੰਝਾ [sājha] *Skt* ञ्ज *n* an infertile buffalo; a barren, infertile woman.

ਸੰਝਮਰਕਾ [sājdamarka] *Skt* ञ्जामर्क both the brothers Shand and Amrak who were sons of Shukr. See **ਸੰਝ** 1. "sājdamarka sabbhi jāi pukare."—*bher m 3*.

ਸੰਝ [sājha] See **ਸੰਝ**, **ਸੰਝਾ** and **ਸੰਝਣਾ**.

ਸੰਝਣਾ [sājhaṇa] *v* to euphonise, combine, connect, tie. "ape hi lekha sājhaṇe."—*var asa*.

ਸੰਤ or **ਸੰਤੁ** [sāt or sātu] *Skt* शान्त *adj* who has controlled his mind and senses; unperturbed (soul). "sāt ke uparī der prabhū hath."—*gūḍ m 5*. See **E saint**.

In Gurbani the quality and greatness of a saint is thus described:

jīna sāsī girāsī nā visrē hārīnamā mānī māt,
dhānu sī sei nanka, purānu soi sātu.—*m 5 var gau 2*.

aṭh pāhar nīkāṭī kārī jāne,
prabh ka kia mīṭha māne.
eku namū sātān adharū,
hoī rāhe sabbh ki pāgcharū.
sāt rāhat sunhū mere bhāi,
ua ki māhīma kāṭhānu nā jāi.
vātāṇī jāke keval nam,
anad rup kīrtānu bīsrām.
mītr sātū jāke ek sāmāne,
prabh apūne bīn avārū nā jāne.
koṭī koṭī aḡh kāṭānhara,
dukh durī kārān jā ke datara.
surbir bācān ke bālī,
kāula bāpūrī sāti chālī.
taka sāgu bach-hī surdev,
amogh dārasū saphāl jāki sev.
kārjorī nanaku kārē ārdāsī,
mohī sātāṭhāl dije guṇtāsī.—*asa m 5*.

2 *Skt* सन्त a scholar, pandit. 3 superb, superior. "āmrit drisāṭī pekhe hūī sāt."—*sukhmānī*.

4 *n* a disciple of Guru Nanak. "sāt sāgī hārī mānī vāse."—*gau m 5*. 5 short form of **ਸੰਤ** ਕੁਮਾਰ. See **ਪੁਰਾਣੀ**.

ਸੰਤਈ [sātāi] *n* saintliness, piety. "sāt nā chādē sātāi."—*s kabir*.

ਸੰਤ ਸਹਾਇ [sāt sāhāi], **ਸੰਤਸਹਾਯ** [sātsahay] *adj* who protects a saint. "sahib sātsahay piare."—*copāi*. **ਸੰਤਸਹਾਰ** [sātsahar] *adj* who defends and supports a saint. "sātsahar sādā bīkhiṭā."—*savēye m 1 ke*.

ਸੰਤਸਤਾ [sātsabha] *n* an assembly of Sikhs; an organisation of Singhs. "thanū suhava pavitū he jīthe sātsabha."—*sri m 5*. 'an assembly of sadhus blessed with quiet souls.'

ਸੰਤ ਸਾਧੂ [sāt sadhu] *adj* who is a tranquil saint; who is a peaceful noble person. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "sāt sadhu jin para te vād purakh."—*dhāna m 4*.

ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ [sāt sīgh] According to Gurupratap Suray, Guru Gobind Singh decorated Sant Singh with a cockade and panache while conferring guruship upon the Khalsa at Chamkaur, as:

"pāc-hū me kalgī kīh dinās,
so nirne sunie mən laī,
sāt sīgh khatri sikh subhmāṭī,
thapyo pāc-hū me vādīar,
tis ko guruta arpən kinās,
pritham khalse me tin par,
sāstrā bādhar bāthar ālari,
guru phate bole harkhar.
kitak kahit sāg sīgh bāgsi,
bāgas des vikhe te ar,
tis ko karyo sthapən tis chin,
guruta dāi jiga pāhīar,
sātīguru ke sikh don-hu gurumukh,
tin me kou thapyo bānar,
tis par bad nahi kuch bāno,
dono ke lihu cārən mānar."

—GPS *rut 6 a 41*.

Bhai Sant Singh resident of Patti town in Majha was an Arora Sikh. His son Hara Singh (whose other name is Bahadar Singh) was bestowed with Hukamnama by Guru Gobind Singh,¹ which is now with Mai Butki living in the house of Bhai Uttam Singh in Bhaian da Kucha, mohalla Ganj

¹The date of this hukamnama is Assu Sudi 9 Sammat 1761. There is a reference to Chamkaur in it. The Battle of Chamkaur was fought in the tenth month of Bikramī (Poh) and how was hukamnama received in Asu? If the battle of Chamkaur took place in 1760 the hukamnama could not have been received in Asu. Historians have a point to ponder.

of Peshawar city. Here is also a turban, a robe and one shoe of the Guru.² Sant Singh's son had gone to Pishawar after leaving Patti. See **ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ** 1. 2 son of Bhai Surat Singh, gyani of Harmandir, was a great scholar. Bhai Santokh Singh Kaviraj had studied with him. See **ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ**. Gyani Sant Singh died in Sammat 1889. Gyani family of this noble person is highly respected in Amritsar. 3 younger brother of Akali Phoola Singh, whose descendant is a landlord and top lambardar in Taran Tarn. See **ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਸੰਤ ਸੰਤ [sāt sāt] *adj* quiet as a saint; peace-loving scholar, peace-loving noble person. "nanak sāt sāt harī iko."—*sri chāt m 4*.

ਸੰਤ ਤਨਾ [sāt tana] *adj* who is a saint's son; sadhu's disciple, seeker of spiritual knowledge. 2 a saint's armour, saint's protector (ਸਾਧੂ), saint's defender. 3 See **ਤਨਾ** 2 and 6.

ਸੰਤਕਾਲੀਆ [sātkalia] See **ਕਾਲੀਆ**.

ਸੰਤਘਾਟ [sātghat] a quay or ghat of Vein river near Sultanpur where Guru Nanak Dev used to have a bath. After leaving Modikhana, he put on the saint's gown (gown of a traveller) at this place. See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ**.

ਸੰਤ ਜਨ [sāt jan] saintly people.

ਸੰਤਜਨੀ [sājtjāni] saintly people. "sājtjāni kia updes."—*bāsāt m 5*. 2 a female saint.

ਸੰਤਤ [sātāt] *Skt adv* continuously. "sātāt hi satsāgātī sāg surāg rate."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

ਸੰਤਤਿ [sātātī] *Skt n* progeny, children. 2 a sub-caste, lineage. 3 expanse, extension.

ਸੰਤਤਿ ਪਥ [sātātī pāth] reproductive organ, vagina, vulva.

ਸੰਤ ਦਾਸ [sāt das] son of Bhai Bhagtu's successor, Jivan, whose progeny lives in

²The second shoe is at Mehtian di gali in village Makhdan of district Kohat.

village Chak Bhai ka, district Ferozepur. Bhai Jivan had served Guru Har Rai for a long time.

ਸੰਤਦੇਖੀ [sātdokhi] *adj* who is an enemy of saints. "sātdokhi ka thau ko nahī."—*sukhmani*.

ਸੰਤ ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ [sāt dharamsala] a religious place of Sikhs. "mohi nirgun dice thau sāt dharamsalic."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੰਤਨ [sātan] short form for ਸੰਤਜਨ. "jehi sadhu sātan hovhi ikatr."—*dhana m 5*. "sātna ke cārāni lag."—*asa m 5 pātal 2* to saints. "həri sātan kəri nāmo nāmo."—*gaur a m 5*. 3 *Skt* शान्तनु a source of body's comfort. "uṭhi sidhare chātrpatī sātan ke khīalī."—*brīla m 5*.

ਸੰਤਨਾ [sātna] See ਸੰਤਨ.

ਸੰਤਨੁ [sātanu] See ਸੰਤਨੁ.

ਸੰਤਨੇਯ [sātney] See ਸੰਤਨੁ. "bhayo tñ ke bhādh me sātneyā. bhāe tahi ke kaurō pādveyā."—*gyan 2* See ਸੰਤਨੇਯ.

ਸੰਤਪਤ [sātpat] *Skt* संतप adj very hot. 2 utterly miserable.

ਸੰਤਪਿਆਰ [sātpīar] love for saints. 2 peace-loving.

ਸੰਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [sātpṛasadī] with the grace of a saint. "sātpṛasadī həri kirtan gau."—*gaur m 5*.

ਸੰਤਬਹਲ [sātbahāl] See ਬਹਲ.

ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲ [sātmāḍal], **ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲੀ** [sātmāḍlī] an assembly of Sikhs; a gathering of Sikhs reposing faith in the Guru. "sātmāḍal mahi nirmal katha."—*bher m 5*. 2 society of saints.

ਸੰਤਮੰਤ [sātmānt], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤੁ** [sātmāntu], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sātmāntṛ] teachings of Guru Nanak. 2 a sadhu's sermon.

ਸੰਤਰਾ [sātra] See ਸੰਗਤਰਾ and ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਤਰੀ [sātri] *E* Sentry, a soldier on guard.

ਸੰਤਰੇਣੁ [sātreṇu] an ascetic; was a chief priest of a saintly group imparting education. Seeing this group starving for many days, Guru

Nanak Dev gave them Rs. 20,¹ brought for business from home. The place where this incident occurred is now named as "khara soda." See ਚੂਹੜ ਕਾਣਾ. 2 the dust of saint's feet; dust of the feet.

ਸੰਤਲਾ [sātila] See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

ਸੰਤਾਉਣਾ [sātauṇa] *v* to torment, annoy, hurt. "na tisu kal sātāi."—*sri a m 1*. "dut nā sāke sātāi."—*guj a m 1*.

ਸੰਤਾਨ [sātan] *Skt* सन्तान *n* progeny, descendants. 2 a mythical wish-fulfilling tree; a desire-granting tree. "janīye sātan ke sāmān bāne anbān, dani mān kamna, nā dani mokh gyan he."—*NP*. 3 expansion, extension. 4 arrangement, management. 5 continuous flow of water.

ਸੰਤਾਨੀ [sātāni] *adj* of the saints. "jīnī rakhi an sātāni."—*sar m 5*. 2 who has children.

ਸੰਤਾਪ [sātap] *Skt* न burning sensation, heat, scorching heat. 2 suffering, agony. 3 fever. "sābhe dukh sātap jā tudhō bhulīe."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 4 repentance, regret. "bhīkhīa bhojan kare sātap."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸੰਤਾਪਨ [sātapān] *n* tormenting, causing suffering.

ਸੰਤਾਪੀ [sātapī] *Skt* संतापित् *adj* who oppresses; who torments.

¹Many ignorant but cunning writers have shown Santren as Guru Nanak's mentor. Guru Nanak himself says about his Guru in Gurbani— "apṛāpṛu parbrahm pāmesur nanak gur mīlta soi jiu."—*sor m 1*. See about Santren in Guru Nanak Parkash—

A question by followers of Santren:

"arbala laghu bal sūcali. girā vīrag bhāgātī bhāl salī. tum sō an kin bāhu bhau. mīdīd kṛpālū vīsal subhau. bhojan sōj an jāb bese. calan rajāī dīn tum kese?"

Answer of Santren:

"sun mahāt bolyo bar bāni. zī ko pāmpurākḥ sukh dāni. kalāvan gyāni gunkhāni. duryo rāhe gātī pāre nā jāni. bhāyo āsāhī mān tej prabhau. yāte dīnī jān rajāu."—*NP*. puravaradh a 15.

ਸੰਤੁ [sātu] See ਸੰਤ and ਸੰਤੋ.

ਸੰਤੁਸਟ [sātusaṭ], ਸੰਤੁਸਟੁ [sātusaṭu], ਸੰਤੁਸ੍ਟ [sātust]
Skt संतुष्ट *adj* very happy, highly pleased. See
 ਤੁਸ *vr*. "gursikha kau harī sātusaṭu he."—*var*
vāḍ m 4. 2 very contented. "yatha labh sātust
 vicare."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਤੋ [sāte] to the saint. "sāte sātu mīle mānu
 bigse."—*naṭ a m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਸ [sātos], ਸੰਤੋਖ [sātokh] *Skt* संतोष *n* patience,
 giving up of greed. "māni sātokhu sabbadī
 gur raje."—*ram m 5. 2* happiness, bliss. "komal
 baṇi sabb kau sātokhe."—*gau thiti m 5*. See
 ਤੁਸ and ਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਸਰ [sātokhsar] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 a pool of
 contentment. "te nae sāthokh gur sara."—*brla*
m 4.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਰਿ [sātokh sarī] a stream of contentment.
 "te guru sātokh sarī nate."—*gau m 4. 2* in the
 pond of contentment.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ [sātokh sīgh] Bhai Deva Singh¹
 resident of Burhia (district Ambala) was a
 religious man. He learnt Vedant and Gurbani
 in the company of Sant Karam Singh
 "Nirmala". Interest in education motivated
 him to come to Amritsar. Bhai Santokh Singh
 was born at this place in Sammat 1845.² He
 learnt to compose poetry from an eminent
 scholar, Gyani Sant Singh.³ Bhai Santokh
 Singh was a perfect scholar and had the
 miraculous power of composing poetry. While
 staying in Burhia he translated Amarkosh and
 in Sammat 1880 wrote Guru Nanak Prakash.
 After this he got employment with Maharaja
 Karam Singh in Patiala. In Sammat 1882 the
 ruler of Kaithal Bhai Udai Singh requisitioned

¹Elders of Deva Singh belonging to the chība caste
 adopted Sikhism.

²"deva sīgh pīt te jānam kavī sātokh sīgh nam."—*NP*.

³"sāt sīgh guru ākhār dātā. nāmō karo tīn pād jāljata."
 —*GPS*.

him from the service of Maharaja of Patiala
 and kept him there honourably.

While staying in Kaithal, Bhai Sahib
 composed Garabganjī, a translation of Japuji
 in Sammat 1886 and with the help of pandits
 in the employment of Bhai Udai Singh, he
 wrote many books in Hindized Punjabi and
 wrote biographies of the holy nine Gurus in a
 granth named "Gurpartap Suray" completed
 in Sammat 1900. In the same year, he passed
 away.

Bhai Santokh Singh himself writes about
 the composition of this granth:

purab me śrī nanak katha.
 chādān bikhe rāci māṭī yatha.
 rāhyo cahto gurun vritāt.
 nahī payo tīs te paścat.
 karam kal te kethāl ae.
 thit hve jopuji arāth bānae.
 balmikī kṛit katha suni jāb.
 chādān bikhe rāci hām sabb tēb.
 pun vidāt ko grāth māhana.
 upniśdan ko jāhī vākhyana.
 atam ko purāṇ jīs nam.
 sākāl bānayo so ābhīram.
 cahat bhāye ap guru jāb-hū.
 bhasācay dās guru yās tēb hū.
 her umāg mohī mān ai.
 kārān lāgyo ih grāth suhai.
 purvardh uttarādī doī.
 katha bānī guru nanak soī.
 vārṇī dvadās rāsī āgari.
 nāvām guru lāg katha sudhārī.
 khāṭ rītū yukāt bāne yug āyān.
 śrī gubīd sīgh gatha āyān.
 bhāe prākārāṇ sārāb ke bai.
 nā rās te purān sukhdaī.
 śrī guru kī gatha subh gāga.
 chād umāg utāg tārāga.
 ramkūvār girīvār te nīksi.

sikkhān vikhe jagat me vigsi.
 sun sun grāhī atma sāmāṭ' adī pāchan.
 mādhu mas² sātun kār bha utpat māhan,
 pāri luṭ kārīthāl³ vikhe mīle cor vātpar,
 ap ap ko bhājale tāj pur sabbh ik bar,
 savān māhī is grāth ki bhāi sāmāpāṭī aī,
 vighān vrīd te bācrahe śrī kārta sāhaī.

—GPS.

The following are other famous books by Bhai Santokh Singh:

(1) Amarkosh. (2) Guru Nanak Prakash Sammat 1880. (3) "Garbganjani tika" of Japuji Sahib which was completed in Sammat 1886. (4) Translation of Atam Puran. (5) Translation of Valmiki Ramayan 1891. (6) Gurupratap Suray (Suraj Prakash) Sammat 1900.

Bhai Sahib had reverence for and devotion to Gurmat, but he made mistakes at many places under the influence of pandits. Inspired by them he wrote the life stories of the Gurus in the puranic tradition by describing them as avatars so that his writings were not against the Shastars which, he believed, in turn would ensure a larger circulation and greater respect for his writings. 2 a devout Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, who was appointed Jathedar at the time of the Guru's departure from this world at Abichalnagar and ordered to carry on free kitchen:

"Ik sātikh sīgh yut rāhī.
 tīs sōg bole kārūnā sāhī.
 is thāl rāho deg bārtavhu.
 śraddha yut so sīgh īkavhu."—GPS.

ਸੰਤੋਖਣਾ [sātikhṇa] v to satisfy, please. 2 xa to close and wrap the sacred book, especially Guru Granth Sahib.

¹Sammat Bikrami 1900.

²First month of Bikrami Sammat (cet.).

³Kaithal.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਦਾਸ [sātikh das] See ਅਖਾੜਾ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ and ਬੁਹਮਬੁਟਾ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਪੁਰਾ [sātikhpura] There is a gurdwara related to Guru Gobind Singh in a forest owned by the government, situated near Darpur road which is one and a half mile to the east of Chhachhrauli, in Kalsia state district Ambala. Previously there was no such gurdwara. On the 1st of November 1920, this place was discovered through the efforts of Sant Khalsa Hamam Singh of Mastuana. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of 8 miles to the east of Jagadhari railway station, approachable by a metalled road. A fair is held on the 7th Poh Sudi of the Bikrami calendar.

ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠ [sātikhmāṭh], ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠੀ [sātikhmāṭhī], ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠੀ [sātikhmāṭhī] a temple of contentment; an abode of satisfaction. 2 a monastery of satiety. "bhikṣhā namu sātikhmāṭhī." —var maru 1 m 3.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀ [sātikhī] Skt संतोषि adj content, forbearing; greed-free.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀਈ [sātikhīī] by the contented ones. "sev kiti sātikhīī." —var asa.

ਸੰਤੋਖੁ [sātikhū] See ਸੰਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਥਾ [sātha], ਸੰਥਿਆ [sāthīa] Skt संस्था n stable living, stillness, serenity. 2 The act of acquiring knowledge by controlling sense organs. 3 to die.

ਸੰਦ [sād] Skt संद n something that breaks; a tool.

ਸੰਦਉਰਾ [sādaura] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧਉਰਾ.

ਸੰਦਲ [sādāl] A سدر n sandalwood, scent.

ਸੰਦਲੀ [sādli] adj sandal-coloured. "subhe sādli bajī rājī." —parās. 2 of sandalwood, of chandan. 2 n long legged scaffold used for whitewashing and painting houses. 4 See ਫੁਲ ਵੇਸ਼.

ਸੰਦੜਾ [sādṛa], ਸੰਦੜੀ [sādṛī], ਸੰਦਾ [sāda] part of

"birad suamī sēda."—*biha chāt m 5*. "karma sēdra khet."—*majh barāhmaha*. "mādar mīti sēdre."—*suhi m 1 kucāji*. "kūne heṭhi jālaie balən sēde thar."—*s farid*. 2 *Sk* सान्द्र This word has also been used for ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰ, which means a dense forest. "khavan sēdre sul."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. 'eat thorns in jungles.' 3 See ਵਾਢੂਸੰਦੇ.

ਸੰਦਿਗਧ [sādigadh] *Sk* सन्दिग्ध *adj* doubtful, suspected, alleged.

ਸੰਦੀ [sādi] feminine of ਸੰਦਾ; of. "maṇas sēdi as."—*majh barāhmaha*. 2 ਸੰਦੀ *n* a cot, bed.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨ [sādiṇ] *Sk* न संदीपन lighting up, blazing, illuminating. 2 a learned Brahman, father of Sandipan. See ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ [sādiṇi], ਸੰਦੀਪਨੀ [sādiṇi] *Sk* सान्दीपनि. a learned Brahmin of Kashi, son of Sandipan, resident of Avanti, who taught art of weaponry and scriptures to Balram and Krishan. "guru pas sādīṇi ke tab hi dīn thorān me bhāle jar khāle."—*krīṣaṇ*. 'Krishan killed Panchjan as graduation fee to him.' See ਪੰਚਜਨਯ.

ਸੰਦੀਲਾ [sādila] a major town of a tehsil in district Hardoi of U.P. See ਸੁਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਸੰਦੂਕ [sādūk], ਸੰਦੂਖ [sādūkh] *A* صندوق a box; a trunk.

ਸੰਦੇਸਰਾ [sādesra], ਸੰਦੇਸਰੋ [sādesro], ਸੰਦੇਸਤਾ [sādesra], ਸੰਦੇਸਾ [sādesa] (ਸੰ-ਦਿਸ਼) See ਸੰਦੇਸਾ. "suṇ saṇ prem sādēsa."—*var gāu 1 m 4*. 2 a courier, a messenger, an ambassador.

ਸੰਦੇਹ [sādeh] ਸੁੰਦੇਹ. one's own body. "je je saṇ jātān sādēh."—*VN*. 'those who bear physical torture.' 2 *Sk* न (ਸੰ-ਦਿਯ) uncertainty, doubt. 3 a figure of speech in which the true meaning of a word lies hidden at the deeper level with doubt persisting at the surface level. In it words like ਕਿ, ਕਿਧੋਂ, ਕੈਧੋਂ etc. are often employed.

Example:

ihu mānu girhi ki ihu mānu udasi?
ki ihu mānu āvārān sādā āvinasi?
ki ihu mānu cācalu ki ihu mānu beragi?

isu mān kau māmta kith-hu lagi?

—*māla m 3*.

kidhō devkānya kidhō vasvi he,
kidhō jēcchāni kīnri nagni he,
kidhō gādhrāvi detja devā si,
kidhō surja suddh sodhi sudha si,
kidhō citr ki putrika si bāni he,
kidhō sākhiṇi citrini pādmini he,
kidhō rag pure bhāri ragmala,
bhāri ram tēse siya aj bala.—*ramav*.

ਸੰਦੇਹਾ [sādeha] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. 2 a communication, a message. "pār payān ās diyo sādēha."—*cārītr 356*.

ਸੰਦੋ [sādo] See ਸੰਦਾ.

ਸੰਦੋਹ [sādoh] *Sk* सन्दोह *n* ਸੰ-ਦੁਹ. act of milching properly. 2 entire milched milk. 3 *adj* all, complete, total. "bādō sāt sādoh pād."—*NP*.

ਸੰਦੋਰਾ [sādora] See ਸੰਧੂਰਾ.

ਸੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ [sādrav] *Sk* न the act of running away. 2 especially of deserting the battlefield.

ਸੰਧ [sādh] *Sk* न a get-together. 2 a vow, a pledge, a promise. See ਸਤ੍ਰਸੰਧ. 3 See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧੂਰਾ [sādhura] *Sk* सन्धिराग sindur, vermilion. 'ab tū jare māre sīdhi paie, lino hathi sādhaura."—*gāu kabir*. See ਸਿਧੂਰਾ. 2 sādhauria rag. See ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ 2. "bajāt rag sādhaura."—*sāloh*.

ਸੰਧਕ [sādhak] *adj* who burgles. "sādhak tohi sadhu nahī kahīau."—*biṭā kabir*. 2 who pierces.

ਸੰਧਾ [sādha] *Sk* न a situation, a state. 2 a vow, promise. 3 acceptance. 4 wine.

ਸੰਧਾਨ [sādhan] *Sk* न preservation. 2 focusing on, taking aim. "sār sādhe āgas kau."—*var majh m 2*. 3 a cow-shed.

ਸੰਧਾਨੀ [sādhani] struck at, pierced at. See ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ. 2 *Sk* सन्धानी *n* union. 3 achievement. 4 search, looking for. 5 rearing, bringing up.

ਸੰਧਿ [sādhi] *Sk* न reconciliation, compromise. 2 connection. 3 a joint. 4 grammatical term for 'sandhur is called sandhīrag because women add colour in the parting line of hair with it.

combination of words as ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ from ਜਗਤ-ਦੀਸ਼ and ਸੁਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ from ਸੁਰ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. 5 burglary, breach, break. "bhajāt sādhi ko tāj sādān."—*cāritr* 104. 6 company. "gurmukhi sādhi milē mān mān."—*gaurā m* 1. 7 relaxation, rest. "trikuṭī sādhi me pekhia."—*bīla kabir*. 8 vagina, vulva. 9 sunset, evening. "bārat sādhi soc car."—*sar m* 5 *pāṭal* a vow, evening rituals and ablution.

ਸੰਧਿਆ [sādhiā] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. "sarsādhiā gavar."—*var kan m* 4. 'shot an arrow.' 2 *Skt* ਸੰਧਾ sunset. "sādhiā pratu isanā karahi."—*gaur kabir*. 3 evening rituals; pranayam and jap etc. religious practices; sunrise and sunset, according to Dharamshastars. "eha sādhiā pāvanu he jitu hārī prabhū mera citi ave."—*var bīha m* 3.

ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ [sādhiānī] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. "churi sādhiānī."—*prabha benī*. 'Knife is pierced into.' **ਸੰਧਿਆਬਾਦ** [sādhiābadā] *Skt* ਸੰਧਿਆ ਵੇਦਨ. *n* ritual of salutation to gods at dusk. "pārī pustak sādhiābadā."—*var asa*.

ਸੰਧਿਕ [sādhiḱ] See ਸੰਧਕ. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਧਿਕ arthritis, a kind of gout.

ਸੰਧੀ [sādhi] See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧੂ [sādhu] a sub-caste of jats. Bhai Bala was of this sub-caste.

ਸੰਧੂਰ [sādhuṛ] *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੂਰ See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸੰਧੂਰਨਾ [sādhuṛnā] *v* to mark with vermilion. 2 to decorate with vermilion. "apī ap sādhuṛe."—*vād chāt m* 1.

ਸੰਧੂਰੀ [sādhuṛī] *adj* vermilion coloured, deep red.

ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ [sādhuṛīā] *adj* vermilion coloured. 2 *n* a musical rag also called 'sīdhura'. It is considered the son of hīḱḱol rag. It has all the seven notes; it enhances the feeling of valour. So like Maru rag, it is sung during the war. In it the second and the seventh notes are soft and the rest are pure notes. It is sung from 11th 'gharī' to 15th 'gharī' (gharī is a unit of time equal to 22.5 minutes) after day-break.

ਸੰਧਾ [sādhyā] *Skt* ਸੰਧਾ // a time proper for meditation. See ਸੰਧਿਆ. 2 See ਯੁਗ.

ਸੰਧਯਾਂਸ [sādhyās] See ਯੁਗ.

ਸੰਨ [sān] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. "bān sāvā sānīke."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5. 2 a breach, a break See ਸੰਧਿ and ਸੰਨਿ and ਸੰਨ੍ਹ. 3 also used in place of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. "japhāl sāt guru sād kār moh sān kār nas."—*NP*. See ਜਾਫਲ. 4 *Skt* ਸੰਨ *adj* got destroyed. 5 tired. 6 was drowned.

ਸੰਨਹਨ [sānhān] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਨਹ the act of tying properly; tightening. 2 the act of yoking a horse with the chariot.

ਸੰਨਤ [sānat] *n* a hint, sign, indication. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਨਤ *adj* ਸੰ (properly) ਨਤ (bent); humble.

ਸੰਨੱਧ [sānaddh] *Skt* ਸੰਨਧ *adj* completely tied. 2 who is wearing arms properly and tightly.

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sānah] *Skt* ਸੰਨਾਹ *n* See ਸੰਨਹਨ, ਕਵਚ, ਸੰਜੋਆ, ਵਰਮ. "gurmāṭī sil sānaha he."—*maru solhe m* 3. "ram kāvāc das ka sānahu."—*gūḱ m* 5. 'Remembrance of God is a shield for devotees of God.'

ਸੰਨਾਹਰਿਪੁ [sānaharipu] *n* a spear—*sānama*. 2 all weapons which pierce the defensive armaments.

ਸੰਨਾਹੁ [sānahu] See ਸੰਨਾਹ.

ਸੰਨਿ [sāni] *n* burglary, breach, break. "maṇāk moti nām prabhū unī lāge nahi sāni."—*mājīh barāhmaha*. 2 short form of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ.

ਸੰਨਿਆਸ [sānias] *Skt* ਸੰਨਿਆਸ *n* a renunciation. 2 the fourth stage of life according to Hinduism. "berag kāhū sānias."—*akal*. 3 also used for ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ. "jogi jēgām aru sānias."—*bāsāt m* 9.

ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ [sāniasī] *Skt* ਸੰਨਿਆਸਿਨ੍ *adj* who is a renouncer. 2 who adopts the sanyas ashram.¹

¹See ਚਾਰ ਅਸ਼ਰਮ. According to Anushasan Parv of Mahabharat there are four kinds of sanyasis—
ਧਰ੍ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਅਸ਼ਰਮੇ ਕੁਟੀਚਕ ਵਹੁਦਕੀ। ਹੰਸ: ਪਰਮਹੰਸਯੁਧ ਯੋਭਿਯਾਤ੍ ਸ
ਤਤਸ:॥


They are Kutichak, Vahudak, Hans and Paramhans. The last is superior to the first. On this subject, see fourth chapter of Vishnu Simriti.

"sānīasi hoīke tirāthī bhūmīo."—*maru m 5*.
See संन नम संनजमी.

संनिवर्ध [sānīkārakh] *Skt* सन्निकर्ष *n* सं-नि-वृत्त.
fascination, attraction, pull. 2 nearness,
closeness. 3 engrossment of senses with evils.
संनिवे [sānīke] after aiming at, targeting. See
संन 1.

संनिगध [sānīgadh] *Skt* स्निग्ध *adj* greasy, fatty,
oily. "mālik āsān sānīgadh māgava."—*NP*.

संनिधि [sānīdhī] *Skt* सन्निधि *n* nearness.
2 combination of two words for explaining
the meaning of a lesson; a compound word.
3 best treasure.

संनिपात [sānīpat] *Skt* सन्निपात *n* सं-निपात.
collapse, act of falling flat. 2 meeting,
reunion. 3 secret of a musical rhythm. 4 a
disease. *Skt* सन्निपात a disease caused due to
the maligning of body's three elements vat,
pitt and kaph (वात, पित्त, कफ).  Brain-fever,
head's swelling, brain-disease, cerebritis.

It is a very dangerous kind of fever. Its
symptoms are: constipation, high fever, ache
in the forehead, swooning, red face, rough
tongue, uneasiness, fast heart-beat, acute
thirst, sweating, vomiting etc.

In Ayurvedic system of medicine there are
13 kinds of cerebritis whose names and
symptoms are the following:

- (a) sādhrīk—joint pain, insomnia.
- (b) ātak—swelling, headache, hiccup,
trembling of hands, raving.
- (c) rugdah—stomachache, thirst, nervous-
ness.
- (d) cītt vībhūm—drowsiness, high fever,
giddiness, restlessness.
- (e) śītāg—coldness, unconsciousness, fast
breathing.
- (f) tādrik—swoon, drowsiness.
- (g) kāth kubaj—blocking of throat, molar-
ache, headache.

(h) kārṇak—swelling in ears, cough, high
temperature.

(i) bhugān netr—squint, fainting, fit.

(j) raktsthīvi—blood with sputum, pain in
stomach.

(k) pralapāk—raving, suffering from high
fever, body-trembling.

(l) jīhvāk—prickliness on tongue, stammer,
fast breathing and cough.

(m) ābhīnyas—thirsty feeling, dirty teeth,
unconsciousness etc.

The duration of these 13 kinds of cerebritis
in sequence is—

70 days, 10 days, 20 days, 11 days, 15
days, 25 days, 13 days, 10 days, 18 days, 10
days, 14 days, 16 days, and 15 days. After
this duration, either the patient is cured or he
dies.

Cerebritis should be treated by a qualified
doctor, vaid or hakim without delay.
Following treatments have proved beneficial—
putting handkerchief soaked in cold water on
head; washing of feet and legs with medicated
water; sniffing mixture of coriander,
sandalwood powder, camphor and rose-water
filled in a bottle; doing hukna; sniffing ground
seeds of kandīari and giving lukewarm boiled
water to drink. The following decoction cures
cerebritis :

kāru, swertia Chiraita, fumaria vaillantii,
spermum grabrum, curcuma reclinata, seeds
of jhājān, piper longum, inula racemosa hook,
viola odorata, chāmkan moli, cedrus deodara,
zingiber officinale, myrobalan, alghicamelorum
fisch, cleodendrum serratum. Take equal
quantity of each of these fifteen medicines,
boil two tolas of it in half a seer of water till
to 8th of its volume, sieve and serve it
lukewarm. "chāi rogāru sānīpat gān."—*cārītr*
405.

ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ [sānives] *Skī* ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ਼ *n* stability, settling down, feeling of relief. 2 arrangement, management. 3 condition, situation. 4 base, foundation. 5 arena for spectacle. 6 vicinity of the village.

ਸੰਨੁ [sānh] *n* burglary, breach, break. 2 body-joint. 3 See ਸੰਧਿ. 4 See ਸੰਧਨ.

ਸੰਨੁ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sānh sahib] See ਬਾਸਰ ਕੀ ਗਿੱਲਾਂ.

ਸੰਨਿਹਿ [sānhī], ਸੰਨੀ [sānhi] *n* burglary, breach, break. "jām dārī bādhe mariāhi jīu sānhi upārī cor."—*varsar m 3*. 2 blacksmith's tongs with which he picks hot metal. "mān jāiā sānhi cīt bhāi."—*maru m 1*. 3 place of body-joints. 4 fodder prepared by mixing grains, flour and chaff. *Skī* fodder meshed with solution of oil-cake, ground grain and water. *Skī* ਸਾਨੀ.

ਸੰਨਿਯ [sāny] This word has been used for ਸੰਨਿਪਤ. "sāny bhāyo ih ved ucara."—*caritr 281*.

ਸੰਨਿਯਾਸ [sānyas], ਸੰਨਿਯਾਸੀ [sānyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸੰਪਦ [sāpau] *Skī* ਸੰਪਦਾ *n* fame, wealth etc. material. "sāpau kise nā nālī."—*var sri m 3*. "kārī acar bāhu sāpau sāce."—*prabha m 3*.

ਸੰਪਟ [sāpat] *Skī* ਸੰਪੁਟ *n* a cover. 2 a carton. 3 a box. 4 a curtain, the feeling of closure. "kāka kīrāṇī kāmāl māhi pava. sāsi bigas sāpat nāhi āva."—*gāu bāvan kābir*. 'When the lotus-mind is enlightened, it does not close with an illusion.' 5 prefixation and suffixation of a word to a mantr; recital of sacred text with prefix and suffix of a mantr as : "oā vahguru oā." 6 heating the drug, keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪਤ [sāpat], ਸੰਪਤਾ [sāpata], ਸੰਪਤਿ [sāpatī], ਸੰਪਤਿ [sāpatī] *Skī* ਸੰਪਦ-ਸੰਪਤਿ *n* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) high status, luxury. "sāpat hārkh nā apāt dukha."—*gāu m 5*. "sāpatī rāth dhān raj siu ātī nehu lāgāio."—*tiāṅ m 9*. 2 *adv* ਸਾਮ੍ਰਤ has been also used for ਸੰਪਤ, which means correctly, rightly,

now. "pātr bhurjē jhāriā, nāh jāriā pēd sāpata."—*gātha*.

ਸੰਪਤਿ ਬਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sāpattī sāstr] *Skī n* economics, book of learning that provides knowledge to enhance the economy.

ਸੰਪਦ [sāpād], ਸੰਪਦਾ [sāpada] See ਸੰਪਤ.

ਸੰਪਰਕ [sāparak] *Skī* ਸੰਪਰਕ *n* (ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਿਚ) coincidence, connection, association.

ਸੰਪਤ [sāpat] *Skī n* downfall, collapse. 2 fly. 3 leap, jump. 4 pounce, swoop.

ਸੰਪਤਿ [sāpatī], ਸੰਪਤੀ [sāpati] *Skī* ਸੰਪਤਿ *n* son of Arun, the charioteer of the sun, who was elder brother of Jatau. He is described having the look of a vulture. See ਜਟਾਯੂ. 2 *Skī* ਸੰਪਤਿ *adj* likely to collapse. 3 flyer.

ਸੰਪਾਦਕ [sāpadak] *Skī* ਸੰਪਾਦਕ *adj* producer. 2 executive, administrator. 3 manufacturer. 4 one who edits a book or newspaper; an editor. ਸੰਪਾਦਨ [sāpadan] *Skī n* produce. 2 manufacture. 3 execute.

ਸੰਪਾਦਨ [sāpady] *Skī adj* worth producing. 2 worthy of manufacturing. See ਸੰਪਾਦਨ.

ਸੰਪਾਨੀ [sāpanī] *adj* delegated, handed over, dedicated. "bādhāp sākhe pache tīnāhu kāu sāpanī."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਸੰਪੁਟ [sāpuṭ] See ਸੰਪਟ. "mān sāpuṭ jītu sātsarī navāṇu."—*sūhi m 1*. 'Mind is the throne of God.' 2 according to Ayurved, act of heating drug by keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪੁਟਪਾਠ [sāpuṭpāṭh] See ਸੰਪਟ 5. "sāpuṭ su pāṭh pādhte prābin."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਪੂਰਨ [sāpūrān] *Skī* ਸੰਪੂਰਨ *adj* whole, entire, all. 2 complete, full.

ਸੰਪੈ [sāpe] *n* wealth, fame. 2 to wealth. "sāpe dekhi nā hārkhi."—*gāu kābir*.

ਸੰਪੰਨ [sāpān] *Skī* ਸੰਪੰਨ *adj* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) very wealthy, greatly famous. 2 absolute, complete. 3 with, alongwith, inclusive. 4 rich, wealthy.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤ [sāpragat] *Skī* ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤ *adj* well known. 2 *n* according to the practice of yoga the kind

of contemplation in which knowledge of things and sensuality remains intact.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ [sāprada] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾ. passing on completely. 2 systematic act of imparting perceptual learning etc.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਈ [sāpradai] See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਇਕ.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sāpraday] *Skt* ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ *adj* who provides. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ. 2 *n* a traditional system of imparting learning. 3 a religious practice continuing from tradition. 4 teacher-pupil tradition. 5 a religious sect.

ਸੰਥ [sāb] *Skt* ਸੰਥ *n* stone. 2 a metallic cap at the end of a stick.

ਸੰਥਹ [sābāh], **ਸੰਥਹਨ** [sāb-hān] *Skt* ਸੰਥਾਹਨ *n* a massage. "nati dhoti sāb-hi."—*s fārid*. 'bathing after rubbing paste (prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric on the body)' 2 See ਸੰਥਹਨ.

ਸੰਥਹੀ [sāb-hi] See ਸੰਥਹ.

ਸੰਥਤ [sābat], **ਸੰਥਤ ਸਰ** [sābat sar], **ਸੰਥਤਿ** [sābatī] *Skt* ਸੰਥਤ and ਸੰਥਤਸਰ *n* a year, annum. "sābatī saha likhīa."—*sohīla*. See ਸੰਥਤ and ਵਰਸ.

ਸੰਥਰ [sābār] *Skt* ਸੰਥਰ and ਸੰਥਰ are both correct. *n* water. 2 wealth. 3 a war. 4 a vow. 5 a demon, also named Dasyu in Rig Ved. He also battled against king Divodas and Indar. He fought against Kam for a long period. When Kam took birth in Krishan's home as Pradyuman, he then remembered the old enmity, took away the child and threw him in the sea. Finally he was killed by Pradyuman. Sambar also helped Hirnyakshipu to finish off Prahilad. "dās dāyos ko bal bhāyo jāb hi, tās sābār det le tārī gāyo hē."—*krīsan*. 6 *adj* very good. 7 lucky. 8 content; happy.

ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ [sābār-ārī], **ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ** [sābārārī] *n* Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who killed Shambar, the demon. 2 Kamdev, who continuously fought against Shambar in the garb of Pradyuman. "sābār ke ārī ki chābī line."—*aj*.

ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ ਚਖ ਧੁਜ ਅਰਿ [sābrārī cakh dhuj ārī], **ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚੱਛ ਅਰਿ** [sābrārī dhuj cāch ārī] *n* an arrow.—*sānama*. sign of a male fish in the flag of Sambar's enemy Kam, — the enemy of its eye. Arjun had married Draupadi by shooting an arrow in the eye of the male fish.

ਸੰਥਲ [sābāl] *Skt* ਸੰਥਲ *n* travelling expense. "tako sābāl pāc se, is ko pese pāc."—*GV* 6. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a shore, coast, beach. 4 a lineage, dynasty.

ਸੰਥਲਖਾਰ [sābālkhar] arsenic. See ਸੰਥਲਖਾਰ. "sābālkhar dār kar syani."—*cārītr* 350.

ਸੰਥਹ [sābah] See ਸੰਥਹਨ 2. *Skt* ਸੰਥਾਹ *n* a bazaar. 3 also used for ਸਮੁਹ. "lāskar jorē kī sābāh."—*asa* *m* 5. 4 best carriage, best conveyance, best vehicle. "hēvār gēvār rāth sābāhe."—*gūj* *m* 5. 5 morning, dawn. "hārī nam jāpī sābāhē."—*maru solhe* *m* 3. 6 See ਸੰਥਹਨ.

ਸੰਥਹਨ [sābahān] *Skt* ਸੰਥਾਹਨ *n* rubbing of body-parts, massage. See ਸੰਥਹ. 2 massaging of muscles. 3 transport. 4 deliver. "sīrī sīrī rījak sābāhe thakur."—*sodārū*. "dītonu rījak sābāhī."—*var asa*. 5 to provide.

ਸੰਥਹਿ [sābahī], **ਸੰਥਹੇ** [sābahe] See ਸੰਥਹਨ.

ਸੰਥਾਦ [sābad] *Skt* ਸੰਥਾਦ *n* a discussion, conversation. 2 news, information.

ਸੰਥਾਈ [sābadi] *Skt* ਸੰਥਾਦਿ *adj* a debater. 2 he who maintains accord, remains in agreement. 3 concordant note or tone that supports 'vadi', by which the nature of a 'rag' becomes evident. See ਸੰਥਾਈ and ਸੁਰ ਸਥਦ.

ਸੰਥਿਆਲ [sābīal] a sub-caste of the Rajputs. See ਥਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਸੰਥੀਤ [sābit] *Skt* ਸੰਥੀਤ. *adj* covered. 2 gone by, past.

ਸੰਥੁਕ [sābuk] *Skt* ਸੰਥੁਕ *n* a sea-shell. 2 an oyster, shell. "jyo sābuk te mukta caru."—*NP*.

ਸੰਥੁਹ [sābuh] all, entire. See ਸਮੁਹ. "nanak sukh sābuh sēcū."—*var gūj* 2 *m* 5.

ਸੰਥੁਕ [sābuk] See ਸੰਥੁਕ. 2 an untouchable, who

was put to sword by Ram Chandar for committing the crime of doing penance to go to heaven. His act of observing penance was considered so inauspicious or disastrous in the kingdom that the young son of a Brahman died. As soon as the head of Sanbuk was chopped off, the dead Brahman boy immediately revived. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 7 ਃ: 76.

ਸੰਬੇਦ [sābed] See ਸੰਵੇਦ.

ਸੰਬੇਦਕ [sābedy] *Skt* ਸੰਵੇਦਕ *adj* fully worth knowing; deserving to be understood.

ਸੰਬੋਧ [sābodh] *Skt* *n* full knowledge, real knowledge. 2 act of talking to, way of addressing.

ਸੰਬੋਧਨ [sābodhan] *Skt* *n* awaken, alert. 2 call, address.

ਸੰਬੰਧ [sābādh] *Skt* *n* attachment, union, merger. 2 relationship, marital alliance. 3 marriage, engagement.

ਸੰਬੰਧੀ [sābādhī] *Skt* सम्बन्धिन् *adj* relative, associate. 2 collateral, daughter's progeny, kith and kin.

ਸੰਬਯਾਨ [sābyan], ਸੰਬਯਾਨਾ [sābyana] See ਸੰਵਯਾਨ.

ਸੰਭ [sābh] short form of ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭਵ. 2 See ਸੰਭੁ. 3 *Skt* ਸੰ-ਭ *adj* superb, resplendent, illuminating.

ਸੰਭਵਿ [sābhav] See ਸੰਭਵ. "akal mureṭi ajuni sābhav."—*ram* ੮ *m* 5.

ਸੰਭਰਣ [sābhran] *Skt* *n* filling up completely. 2 accumulating.

ਸੰਭਰੀ [sābhri] *adj* who takes good care of. 2 Shambhvi, Shiv's power.

ਸੰਭਰੇ [sābhre] *adj* cautious, alert. "tābe sābhre din hetā dāyalā."—*mācch*.

ਸੰਭਰੇਸ [sābhres] chief of Sambhal town, king of Sambhal. "suṇyo sābhresā."—*kālki*. See ਸੰਭਲ 2.

ਸੰਭਲ [sābhal] See ਸੰਭਲਨਾ. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਭਲ a famous city of Muradabad tehsil in U.P., which has a population of 39,715. It is 23 miles to the south-west of Muradabad. According to the

Purans, incarnation of Kalki will happen at this place at the end of Kalyug. "bhāl bhag bhāya ih sābhāl ke hārī ju hārimēdir avhīge."—*kālki*.

ਸੰਭਲਣਾ [sābhalṇa], ਸੰਭਲਨਾ [sābhalṇa] *v* to be alert, be vigilant.

ਸੰਭਵ [sābhav] *Skt* *n* being. 2 possible. 3 genesis, birth. "trigāḍjonī acet sābhav."—*asa ravidas*. 4 consonance, coincidence. 5 cause, reason. 6 feasible, possible.

ਸੰਭਵਿਓ [sābhavio], ਸੰਭਵਿਓ [sābhavio] self-existing one, who does not need another's help to come into being. 2 See ਆਜੇਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਓ. 3 created, produced.

ਸੰਭਾਖਣ [sābhakhṇ], ਸੰਭਾਖਨ [sābhakhṇ] *Skt* सम्भाषण *n* talk, discussion. "kār sābhakhṇ apas mahi."—*NP*. "sāḡal sābhakhṇ japī."—*sar* *m* 5. "sāṭah sāḡ sāt sābhakhṇ."—*dhāna* *m* 5.

ਸੰਭਾ ਜੀ [sābha jī] See ਸਿਵਾ ਜੀ.

ਸੰਭਾਰ [sābhar] See ਸੰਭਾਲ. 2 *Skt* *n* material, goods. "sābh sābhar sābharke sri nanāk dhīg an."—*NP*. 3 fame, wealth.

ਸੰਭਾਰਨ [sābharan] *v* to maintain, keep. 2 to remember. "pavan nam jāgāt me hārī ko kābh hu nahī sābhara."—*jet* *m* 9.

ਸੰਭਾਰਿਕਾ [sābharika], ਸੰਭਾਲਕਾ [sābhalka] See ਸੰਭਾਰ. *adj* endowed with, famous. "kī sābhalka che."—*datt*.

ਸੰਭਾਲਣਾ [sābhalṇa], ਸੰਭਾਲਨ [sābhalan] *v* search, seek. 2 taking into custody, having under protection.

ਸੰਭਾਲੂ [sābhalu] a plant, branches of which are useful for making small baskets and its boiled leaves are used for fomenting swollen parts of the body. *Skt* सिन्धुवार *L* Vitex trifolia. 2 *adj* custodian.

ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [sābhavna] *Skt* *n* accurate thinking. 2 guess, estimate. 3 honour, respect. "sābhavna kārāt hē dārās kē."—*GPS*. 4 possible. 5 a figure of speech denoting a

condition or possibility.

Example:

nanak hukmē je bujhe, tē haume kahi nā koī.
—japu.

je jug care arja hor dāsunī hor,
navā khāda vici jānē nālī cālē sabbhukor,
cāga nau rakharikē jāsu kiratī jagī leī,
je tisu nādarī nā avai tē vat nā puchē keī.
—japu.

sikta mahī te yātan kār tel ju niksavē,
kāmāth pith pār bhāt kih bahu bal jāmavē,
sīr pār rasabh sāse ke ugvarī bikhana,
tō duṣṭān ke rīde mahī gun kār-hī mahāna.
—GPS.

jō mardane ke sādriṣ gayān jānēt koī,
tō sabbh ko pahān hridāy let mom kār soī.
ਸੰਭਾਵਿਤ [sābhavī] *Skt* adj revered. 2 honoured,
respected. 3 famous, eminent. 4 known
through presumption.

ਸੰਭਾਵਨ [sābhavy] *Skt* adj possible.

ਸੰਭੁ [sābhu] *Skt* ਸੰਭੁ *n* *Skt* ਸੰ (welfare, salvation)
ਭੁ (existence); whose existence is for others'
welfare/salvation; the Creator. 2 Brahma.
3 Vishnu. 4 Shiv. 5 mercury. Satguru in
Sikhism.

ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ [sābhusut], ਸੰਭੁਤਨਯ [sābhutanay] Shiv's
son, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [sābhutrya] Shiv's wife Parvati.
2 Sati.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [sābhutrya pit]—*sanama*. Daksh,
father of Shiv's wife Sati. 2 Himalayas.

ਸੰਭੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sābhuputr] See ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ.

ਸੰਭੁ [sābhu] See ਸੰਭੁ. 2 self existing one; not
brought into being by anyone else; who is born
by himself; the Creator. "sārah jotī nīrājān
sābhu."—*guj* *a m l*.

ਸੰਭੁਤ [sābhut] *Skt* adj was produced, born. "tis
atam te nabh sābhut."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਭੁਤਿ [sābhutī] *Skt* *n* genesis, birth. 2 growth,
increase. 3 glory, wealth.

ਸੰਭੋ [sābhō] self-existing; who does not require
anyone else to bring him into being. "ākal
muratī ājuni sābhō mān sīmrāt thādha thivā
jiu."—*majh m 5*.

ਸੰਭ੍ਰਮ [sābhrām] *Skt* *n* an error. 2 a doubt,
uncertainty. 3 a circle, turn. 4 anxiety. 5 See
ਵਿਭ੍ਰਮ.

ਸੰਮ [sām] See ਸੰਬ. 2 dream, sleep. See ਸੰਮਿ.

ਸੰਮਸ [sāmas] See ਸਮਸ.

ਸੰਮਕ [sāmāk] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸੰਮਣ [sāmāṇ] See ਸੰਮਨ.

ਸੰਮਤ [sāmāt] *Skt* adj honoured. 2 agreed,
consented. "yāh sabbh sāmāt mero hoi."—*NP*.
3 Indian calendar era, year, annum. In this
book, Sammat is used for Bikrami year. See
ਸੰਵਤ and ਵਰਸ.

ਸੰਮਤਿ [sāmātī], ਸੰਮਤੀ [sāmātī] *Skt* सम्मति *n* an
opinion. 2 desire.

ਸੰਮਨ [sāmān] Musan's father, resident of
Shahbajpur, who was a staunch disciple of
Guru Arjan Dev. He did not waver in
accepting God's will. When Kapur Deo asked
who was a genuine Sikh, the Guru named
Saman. His name appears in *cāubolas* also.
"sāmān jāu is prem kī dām kihū hotī saṭ."
—*cāubole m 5*. "sāmān he sahbaipure ko."
—*GPS*. 2 *سَمْن* *adj* eight. 3 See ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ.

ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ [sāmān burāj] *A* *سَمْن* an octagonal
tower. See ਸੰਮਨ 2. "thryō burāj sāmān kī
barī."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਮਲ [sāmāl] *n* care, vigilance. 2 memory,
attention.

ਸੰਮਲਾ [sāmāla] See ਸਮਲਾ. "sāhī sāmle sīr pār
cira."—*GPS*. 2 let me remember. "sāhī sāhī
tūjhu sāmāla."—*sri m l*.

ਸੰਮਲਿ [sāmālī] carefully. 2 after remembering.
"hau sāmālī thākī jī oh kāde nā bolē kāura."
—*suhi chāt m 5*. 'I am tired of recollecting, I
do not remember a single instance when he
did speak bitterly.' 3 See ਸੰਮੁਲਿ.

ਸੰਮਾ [sōma] Dogar, a resident of Suniar village in Malwa, who brought milk for Guru Gobind Singh when he arrived there.

ਸੰਮਾਉਣਾ [sōmauṇa], ਸੰਮਾਇਆ [sōmaia] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ-ਸਮਾਇਆ. "sōmaia purān purākh karte."—*vāḍ chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਮਾਨ [sōman], ਸੰਮਾਨਿ [sōmanī] See ਸਮਾਨ. "beri mit hoe sōman."—*bher m 5*. "teri dubidha drisāi sōmanīa."—*maru jedev. 2 Skt* सम्मान respect. See ਸਨਮਾਨ.

ਸੰਮਾਨਿਆ [sōmanīa] See ਸੰਮਾਨ. 2 See ਸਮਾਨਯਾ.

ਸੰਮਾਨੈ [sōmanē] ਸਮ-ਮਾਨੈ. 'considers equal.' See ਮੈਰੈ ਸੰਮਾਨੈ. 2 ਸਨਮਾਨੈ honours, respects.

ਸੰਮਾਰਨ [sōmaran] v to preserve, maintain. 2 to remember, miss. "jiu barik mata sōmare."—*majh m 5*. "age te nā sōmara."—*suhī kabir*.

ਸੰਮਾਲ [sōmal] See ਸੰਤਾਲ.

ਸੰਮਾਲਨ [sōmalan] preserving, maintaining. 2 remembering. "guru duare hoike sahib sōmalehu."—*var bīha m 3*. "dukh bhi sōmalīoi."—*var suhi m 2*. "sevan sai apna nit uṭhi sōmalāni."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਸੰਮਾਲੇਨ [sōmalen] take care of; recite. "je nit uṭhi sōmalen."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਸੰਮਿ [sōmi] See ਸੰਮ. 2 *adja* after sleeping. "cari gāvaia sōmi."—*s fārid*.

ਸੰਮਿਆ [sōmia] *Skt* सम्या. *n* base, support. 2 a kind of a T-shaped support on which sadhus rest their arms. "sagli joti hamari sōmia."—*asa m 1*.

ਸੰਮੀ [sōmi] is known as Samir now, and is five koh from Bhatinda. Bhai Santokh Singh has stated that Guru Gobind Singh stayed here after leaving Bhatinda. "ulāgh pāth ketāk jāb ae, dera sāmī gram supae."—*GPS*. Now there is a gurdwara at this place. The Guru arrived at Damdama after leaving Sammi.

ਸੰਮੁਖ [sōmukh] *Skt* adv face to face, in front of, facing.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sāmulpfar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸੰਮੁ [sōmu] See ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਫੌੜੁ ਸੰਮੁ ਕੀ.

ਸੰਮੁਲਿ [sōmhālī] *adv* carefully, attentively. "sōmhālī buk bhāri."—*s fārid*.

ਸੰਮੁਲਿਆ [sōmhliā] *adj* preserved, seized, occupied. "sōmhliā sēcū thanu."—*suhī chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਮਯਕ [sōmyak] *Skt* सम्मयक *adj* charming, beautiful. 2 merged. 3 reality, right.

ਸੰਮੁਥ [sōmrath], ਸੰਮੁਥੁ [sōmrathu], ਸੰਮੁਥਿ [sōmrith] See ਸਮਰਥ. "kārhi kahaṇia sōmrath kāt kiah."—*sri m 1*. "esa sōmrathu hāri jiu apī."—*ram m 5*. "sōmrith purākh apar."—*sāva m 5*.

ਸੰਯਤ [sōyāt] *Skt* *adj* properly tied. 2 committed to religious rules. 3 who has controlled his mind and senses; moderate.

ਸੰਯਮ [sōyām] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ [sōyāmnī] *Skt n* abode of Dharamraj; a place where a person is strictly accountable.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ ਪਤਿ [sōyāmnī patī] the god of justice. See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਯਮੀ [sōyāmī] See ਸੰਜਮੀ.

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ [sōyukāt] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* in the company of, alongwith. 2 related, attached.

ਸੰਯੁਤ [sōyut] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਯੁਤਾ [sōyuta] a metre also named *ṛuḥa* and *priya*. Its characteristics are four lines, each line comprising 11, 11, 11, 11.

Example :

pun beṇ raj māheṣ bhyo,
jīn dāḍ kahun te lāyo,
jīy bhāt bhāt sukhi nāra,
atī garb so chuṭkyo dhāra.—*ben*
See ਬੋਲੀ ਬਿਦੁਮ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ b.

ਸੰਯੋਗ [sōyog] See ਸੰਜੋਗ.

ਸੰਯੋਗੀ [sōyogī] See ਸੰਜੋਗੀ.

ਸੰਯੋਜਨ [sōyojan] *Skt n* the act of connecting properly. 2 a yoke; yoking of an ox, a horse etc. with a plough or a cart etc.

ਸੰਲਗਨ [sōlāgān] *Skt* संलग्न *adj* attached, joined. "sōlāgān sabbh sukh chātr."—*maru a m 5*.

ਸੰਵਹਨ [sāvahan] *Skt n* the act of driving properly. 2 goading. 3 a passenger. 4 a ship.

ਸੰਵਤ [sāvāt], ਸੰਵਤਸਰ [sāvatsar] *Skt* संवत्-संवत्सर a year, annum, year of the Christian era, twelve months.

(a) See ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.

(b) See ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

(c) See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

(d) See ਵਰਸ.

(e) See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮਾਦਿਤੜ.

ਸੰਵਾਹਨ [sāvahan] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਵਾਦ [sāvad] See ਸੰਬਾਦ.

ਸੰਵਾਦੀ [sāvadi] See ਸੰਬਾਦੀ. 2 according to music a note, which supports a 'rag', meaning thereby the note that supports 'vadi' concordant note in clarifying the nature of a 'rag', like rikhabh in bherav is sāvadi. See ਸੁਰ.

ਸੰਵੇਦ [sāved] *Skt n* knowledge, knowing, understanding accurately.

ਸੰਵੇਦਨ [sāvedan] *Skt n* the act of knowing accurately. 2 revelation.

ਸੰਵੇਦੜ [sāvedy] See ਸੰਬੇਦੜ.

ਸੰਵਯਾਨ [sāvyan], ਸੰਵਯਾਨਾ [sāvyanā] *Skt* संव्यान n a garment to cover the body; a sheet of cloth. "tan sāvyan sārīr ke upar."—NP. "sāvyanā sūdār sāje."—NP.

ਸੰਵ੍ਰਤ [sāvrat] *Dg* Varun, the god of water.

ਸੁੰਦ [skād] See ਸਕੰਦ.

ਸੁੰਧ [skād] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਖਲ [skhal] See ਸਖਲਨ.

ਸੁਨ [stan] See ਅਸਤਨ 1.

ਸੁਵ [stav] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See ਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਵਨ [stvan] See ਅਸਤਵਨ.

ਸੁਵਕ [stavak] *Skt* admirer. See ਸੁਤ.

ਸਤੁ [stu] *Skt vr* to praise, worship, serve. Words like ਸਤਿਤ ਸੋਤੁ etc. are derived from this root.

ਸੂਤਿ [stuti] See ਉਸਤਤਿ.

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [stuti vāyaj nīda] See ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤੁਪ [stup] *Skt n* a post, pillar, pole.

ਸੁਨ [sten] *Skt* स्तेन *vr* to steal, pilfer.

ਸੁਯ [stey] *Skt n* a theft, stealing. See ਸੁਨ.

ਸੁਯੀ [steyi] *Skt* स्तेयिन् a thief, burglar.

ਸੁਨੜ [steny] *Skt n* a theft, burglary.

ਸੁੱਤੁ [stotr] See ਅਸੋਤਤੁ.

ਸੁੰਭ [stābh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ.

ਸੁੰਭਨ [stābhan] *Skt n* to stop, halt, stay. 2 a hindrance, barrier. 3 to petrify. 4 a kind of sexual passion.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [stri] *Skt* स्त्री *vr* to spread, to cover. 2 See ਦਿਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਜਾਤਿ [strijat] four facets of women according to Kam Shastar. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [strijit] See ਦਿਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਿਤ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਧਨ [stridhan] *Skt n* a dowry or cash, ornaments and garments etc. received by a girl at the time of marriage, or those assets which are particularly given by her father and husband etc. See ਦਿਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ [strivrat] *Skt n* sexual fidelity to one's wife as a principle of life.

ਸਥ [sthā] *Skt adj* situate, stable, steady; suffixed to words, as in ਕੁਟਸਥ, ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ, ਮਾਰਗਸਥ. ਸਥਗ [sthag] *Skt* स्थग् *vr* to cover, shelter, tire, stay. See ਬਕਣਾ.

ਸਥਲ [sthāl] See ਅਸਥਲ.

ਸਥਵਿਰ [sthavir] *Skt adj* fixed, established. 2 aged. 3 n Brahma, Chaturanan.

ਸਥਾ [stha] *Skt vr* to stay, stand still, stop, climb, near.

ਸਥਾਈ [sthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ.

ਸਥਾਨੁ [sthanu], ਸਥਾਨੁ [sthanu] *Skt* स्थानੁ *adj* eternal. 2 n Shiv, the everlasting. 3 immovable Brahm. 4 a tree without branches; unhewn tree trunk.

ਸਥਾਨ [sthan] See ਅਸਥਾਨ. "durgam sthan sugam."—sahas m 5.

ਸਥਾਨਚਿਤ੍ਰ [sthancitr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ (b).

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sthani] *Skt* स्थानिन् *adj* domicile.

2 resident.

ਸਥਾਪਕ [sthapak] *Skt* adj who gives shelter, or establishes, or founder.

ਸਥਾਪਨ [sthapan] *Skt* n installation, giving shelter, establishing, adopting.

ਸਥਾਯੀ [sthayi] *Skt* स्थायिन् adj permanent, established. See ਸਥਾ.

ਸਥਾਯੀਭਾਵ [sthayibhav] See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ and ਭਾਵ ਸਬਦ.

ਸਥਾਲ [sthal] See ਥਾਲ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ [sthalī] See ਥਾਲੀ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ ਤੰਦੂਲ ਨਾਯ [sthalī tādūl nāyay] See ਨਾਯ.

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sthavār] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਿਥਤ [sthit] See ਅਸਥਿਤ and ਇਸਥਿਤ.

ਸਿਥਿਤ [sthitī] See ਅਸਥਿਤਿ and ਇਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਸਿਥਰ [sthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਇਸਥਿਰ.

ਸਿਥਰਤਾ [sthiratā] *Skt* n permanence, stability, immovability.

ਸਥੂਲ [sthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੰਡਲ [sthāṇḍal] See ਥੜਾ.

ਸ੍ਨਾ [sna] *vr* to bathe, take a bath, to be pure.

ਸ੍ਨਾਨ [snaṇ] See ਇਸਨਾਨ.

ਸ੍ਨਾਯੂ [snayu] *Skt* n a muscle, vein.

ਸ੍ਨਿਹ [snih] *Skt* स्निह् *vr* to love, befriend, be sweet. See ਸਨੇਹ.

ਸ੍ਨਿਗਧ [snigadh] See ਸਨਿਗਧ.

ਸ੍ਨੁਖਾ [snukha] *Skt* स्नुषਾ n daughter-in-law, son's wife.

ਸ੍ਨੇਹ [sneh] See ਸਨੇਹ. "dhrīg snehā bānīta bilas sutah."—sahas m 5.

ਸ੍ਨੇਹੀ [snehi] See ਸਨੇਹੀ.

ਸਪ੍ਰਧ [spardh] *Skt* स्पर्ध् *vr* to envy; to be jealous.

ਸਪੰਦ [spād] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to jump, shiver, go.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sprīṣ] *Skt* स्पृश् *vr* to touch, contact.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [sprīh] *Skt* स्पृह् *vr* to desire, wish.

ਸਫਟਿਕ [sphatik] See ਸਫਟਕ.

ਸਫਾਰ [sphar] a golden bubble. 2 bloom, growth. 3 adj broad.

ਸਫੁਟ [sphuṭ] *Skt* स्फुट् *vr* to bloom, trim, to stop or cut. 2 adj blooming. 3 evident, visible.

ਸਫੁਰ [sphur] *Skt* स्फुर् *vr* to move. go, spread, swell.

ਸਫੁਰਣ [sphuraṇ] See ਫੁਰਣਾ.

ਸਮਯ [smay] *Skt* n pride. 2 surprise, wonder.

ਸਮਰ [smār] See ਸਮਰ 2.

ਸਮਰਣ [smaraṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. 2 a figure of speech, in which one is reminded of a known thing while seeing another thing resembling it:

Example:

sri nanak dārbār me sun mārḍana tan,
sābh devān sāmārāṇ kīyo hāha huhu gan.
cakh cōdhak cāpla cāmāk pavās sāmāy nīhar,
yadai dāśmeṣ ki tejūj tārvar.

ਸਮਰਾਰਿ [smārari] See ਸਮਰਾਰਿ.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [smarat] See ਸਮਾਰਤ.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰ [smrī] *Skt* स्मृ *vr* to remember; to be alert; to obey.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤ [smrit] *Skt* स्मृत adj memorized. 2 n recollected.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [smritī] See ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸਮਰਤਕ [syāmātāk] a very bright jewel, which was given by the Sun to Satrajit Yadav. This jewel produces eight weights¹ of gold everyday, driving away fear of theft, fire, famine. Satrajit gave this jewel to his brother Presan, fearing that Krishan might snatch it from him. One day Prasen was killed by a lion when he went out for hunting. Jambvan killed the lion and got back the jewel. Krishan won the jewel after fighting with Janbvan and gave it to Satrajit again. When Satrajit was asleep, Shatdhanva killed him and took away the jewel. When Krishan and Balram chased him to take back the jewel, Shatdhanva, after giving the jewel to Akrur, ran ahead of Krishan. Krishan captured and killed Shatdhanva but could not get the jewel. When Krishan returned without the jewel, Balram suspected that Krishan had concealed the
¹one bhar is of eight thousand tolas.

jewel from him and left his home infuriated. When the jewel was recovered from Akrur, Krishan, Balram and Satyabhama disputed its ownership. Finally, it was decided that it should be retained by Akrur.

“Iti suraj seva kari satrijit balvan.
ravī tih ko tēb mānī dāi ujāl ap sēman.”
—*krīṣṇan*.

ਸਰਾਹ [syah] See **ਸਿਆਹ**.

ਸਰਾਹਗੋਸ਼ [syahgoṣh] See **ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼**.

ਸਰਾਹਪੋਸ਼ [syahpoṣh] *P* سرپوش *adj* who is dressed in black. 2 *n* a nihang Singh. 3 a fakir dressed in black. 4 a constable.

ਸਰਾਤ [syat] *Skt* स्यात् *Skt* part perhaps. 2 *v* may be.

ਸਰਾਮ [syam] *Skt* श्याम *adj* blue, black. 2 *n* a black material. In their compositions the poets treat the following as ‘syam’ – defamation, iron, snake, collyrium, conflict, kalyug or age of darkness, blot, lust, goddess Kali, mud, hair, thief, darkness, crocodile, sin, cuckoo, moth, buffalo, wine, musk, demon, night and bear. 3 Krishan is so named because of his black colour. 4 Many people are of the opinion that ‘syam’ is the pen-name of Guru Gobind Singh, while others believe that ‘syam’ was a poet. “jo brijnāyāḥ ko rūci sō kavī syam bhāne phun jap jāpē hē.”—*krīṣṇan*. 5 *Skt* श्याम *v* we should be.

ਸਰਾਮ ਸਬਲ [syam sēbal] *Skt* श्याम शबल *adj* dappled, black and brown. 2 *n* two dogs of Yamraj by Sarma. Their colour is black and brown.

ਸਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [syam sīgh] See **ਸੁਰਜ ਮੱਲ**. 2 a keeper of precious articles and officer in charge of the armoury of Guru Gobind Singh. See **ਅਟਾਰੀ**.

ਸਰਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [syam triya] Krishan's wife Yamuna—*sānama*. 2 Rukmini and other queens of Krishan.

ਸਰਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ [syam triya ja cār nath] Krishan's wife Yamuna, grass born from her,

deer who grazed on this, his master; the lion—*sānama*.

ਸਰਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤਾ [syam triya pit] Suraj, father of Krishan's wife Yamuna—*sānama*.

ਸਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ [syam das] a Vadhan sub-caste devotee of Guru Hargobind resident of Burhanpur, and a philanthropist and warrior.

ਸਰਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ [syam ballbha] Yamuna, beloved of Syam (Krishan).

ਸਰਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ [syam ballbha is] God Varun, master of Krishan's beloved wife Yamuna—*sānama*.

ਸਰਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [syam ballbha is astr] *n* missile of Varun, a noose.—*sānama*.

ਸਰਾਮਲ [syamal] See **ਸਿਆਮਲ**.

ਸਰਾਮਾ [syama] See **ਸਯਾਮਾ**. 2. 2 pandit of Sultanpur, who came to Guru Nanak Dev. Obeying the order of Mul Chand (father-in-law of Guru Nanak Dev) he told the Guru about the demerits of renouncing home at the time of his resignation from Modikhana.

ਸਰਾਰ [syar] See **ਸਿਆਲ**.

ਸਰਾਰਾ [syara] cold weather, winter season. “bin syare sitāl bhāe.”—*cārītr* 175.

ਸਰਾਰੀ [syari] *Skt* शिरीषਾਲੀ. a female jackal. “jara nīsa māhī khāsi syari.”—*NP*. 2 the name of equivalent to [ɪ] short vowel **ਸਿਆਰੀ** [i] of the Gurmukhi script, See **ਸਿਆਰੀ**.

ਸਰਾਲ [syal] cold weather, winter season. 2 a jackal. 3 See **ਸਾਲਾ**.

ਸਰੇਨ [syen] *Skt* श्रेण *n* kind of a hawk. 2 See **ਚੋਹੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ** 16.

ਸਰੇਹੋ [syehē] consume/take, will consume/take. “je nār salīgram kahī sayēhē.”—*cārītr* 266.

ਸਰੀਦ [syād] *Skt* स्याद् *vr* to go, drip, fall, irrigate, goad, go fast.

ਸਰੀਦਨ [syādan] *Skt* adj who walks. 2 *n* water. 3 a chariot. “syādan turāg jor sūdar bānār rāg.”—*GPS*. 4 a tree, also named **ਤਿਨਿਸ਼**. “ut kākak syādan sāhīkar.”—*GPS*. *L* Dalbergia

Ougeinensis.

ਸਰੰਦਰੀ [syādrī] See ਸੈਰੰਦਰੀ. "drupad suta hve syādrī nrīpātī nārī dhig jāi."—NP.

ਸੁਚਿਣ [sraun] See ਸੁਣ and ਸੁੱਣ.

ਸੁਚਿਣਤ [sraunāt] See ਸੁੱਣਤ.

ਸੁਚਿਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sraunātbiḍu] See ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਸੁਚਿਣ [sraun] *Skt* See ਸੁੱਣ. "sraun pan kali karyo."—cāḍī 1.

ਸੁਕ [srak] *n* a string of beads, necklace.

ਸੁਗਿਣੀ [sragvīṇī] See ਅਚਕਰਾ.

ਸੁਨ [sra] *Skt* *n* a string of beads. 2 See ਸੁਨਿ.

ਸੁਣਵਤ ਬੀਜ [sraṇvāt bij] the scribe has used this word for ਸੁਣਵਤਬੀਜ at many places in Chandi di Var. See ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਸੁੱਧ [sradḍha] *n* *Skt* ਭਰਾ *vr* ਸੁਤ. *n* faith, determination, trust. 2 According to the Nirukt, this word implies the adoption of truth (ਸੁਤ).

ਸੁੱਧਲੁ [sradḍhalu] *Skt* *adj* who has faith in someone, honest.

ਸੁੱਧੇਯ [sradḍhey] *Skt* *adj* trustworthy.

ਸੁਪਨੀ [srapnī] See ਸਰਪਨੀ. "srapnī jīti kaha kare jamra."—asa kabir. illusion.

ਸੁਬ [sraḥ] See ਸਰਬ. "sraḥ sukha mānī vuṭhe."—sri chāt m 5.

ਸੁਬਮਯ [sraḥmāy] See ਸਰਬਮਯ. "māthura ke prābhū sraḥmāy arjan guru."—savye m 5 ke.

ਸੁਮ [srām] *Skt* ਭਰਮ *vr* to get weary, put in effort, undergo penance. 2 *n* fatigue, weariness. "srām thaka pae bisrama."—maru m 5. 3 a regret. 4 an effort, attempt. "māra karān srām ātī kare."—sar namdev. "srām karte dām adh kō."—bīla m 5. 5 also used in place of ਸਮ. "kōho su srām ka sō kōhē, dām ko kōhā kōhāt?"—akal. 6 See ਸੁਮੁ. 7 See ਸੁਣ 5. "locān srām-hī budhī bāl nāthī."—sri beṇī. 'Water trickles from the eyes'. 8 *Skt* ਸਮੁੱਚਾ comfort, bliss. "raja srām mīti nahi jānī terī."—sar kabir.

ਸੁਮਸੀਕਰ [srāmsikar], ਸੁਮਕਣ [srāmkaṇ], ਸੁਮਜਲ [srāmjal], ਸੁਮਬਿੰਦੁ [srāmbiḍu], ਸੁਮਵਾਰਿ

[srāmvarī] *n* beads of sweat, drops of perspiration. "srāmsikar mukhchae."—sāloh. ਸੁਮਕਣ [srāmarat] *Skt* ਭਰਮਿ *adjsick* of weariness, fatigued.

ਸੁਮਿਤ [sramit] *adj* exhausted due to hard work; weary.

ਸੁਮੀ [srāmi] ਭਰਮਿ *adj* fatigued. 2 upset. 3 hard working.

ਸੁਮੁ [sramu] See ਸੁਮ. 2 P 7 shyness, modesty. "manukh kōu jācēt sramu paie."—dhāna m 5.

ਸੁਵ [sraḥ] *Skt* an ear. 2 fame, repute.

ਸੁਵਣ [sraḥvāṇ] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣ *n* an ear. "sraḥvāṇ soe sunī nīd."—gāu m 5. 2 to hear. 3 Bhai Sraḥvāṇ, grandson of Baba Buddha Ji. 4 "Sindhu", son of Andhak the hermit, killed in the dark by king Dashrath who thought him to be a wild animal. "tis ko putr nam kōhī sraḥvāṇ. sraḥvāṇ sunyo jāe jīh sām sraḥvāṇ."—GPS. 'Srawan, son of Bhai Bhane, whose eulogy was heard like Srawan the seer.' 5 ਥਰਾਣ trickle, drip.

ਸੁਵਣ ਸੁੱਤ [sraḥvāṇ srot] ear, the source of hearing. 2 word, the subject of hearing. See ਸੁੱਤ 4.

ਸੁਵਣਤਬੀਜ [sraḥvāṇbij] See ਸੁੱਣਤਬੀਜ. "sraḥvāṇ sāghari sraḥvāṇbij di."—cāḍī 3.

ਸੁਵਣ ਦਰਸਨ [sraḥvāṇ darṣan] See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਸੁਵਣਾ [sraḥvāṇa] *n* a teat, breast; that from which milk trickles. "bin sraḥvāṇa khir pīlāia."—basāt kabir. See ਜੋਟਿ ਖਸਮ.

ਸੁਵਨ [sraḥvāṇ] See ਸੁਵਣ.

ਸੁਵਨਥ [sraḥvāṇap] *adj* who absorbs through ears. 2 absorbing through the ears. i.e. listening to a holy discourse through the ears. "sraḥvāṇap kār-hī āgat, ānād."—NP. 'absorb eternal bliss through the ears.'

ਸੁਵਨੁ [sraḥvāṇu] See ਸੁਵਣ. "nenu naktu sraḥvāṇu."—maru kabir. 2 sraḥvāṇēdrīy, who lives in the earscoffer. See ਗੋਲਕ.

ਸੁਵਨੰਤਰ [sraḥvāṇātār] inside the ear, in the ear. 2 after listening.

ਸੁਰਤ [sraṭ] *Skt* *adj* tired. 2 whose mind is at

peace.

ਸ੍ਰੀਤਿ [srātī] *Skt* *n* hard work. 2 fatigue, tiredness. 3 rest. relaxation.

ਸ੍ਰੱਧ [sraddh] See ਸਰਾਧ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਪ [srāp], ਸ੍ਰਾਧ [srāph] See ਸਰਾਧ and ਸਰਾਧ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ [sravak], ਸ੍ਰਾਵਗ [sravag] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ *adj* who listens; hearer. 2 *n* a follower of Jainism; a Jaini. 3 a follower of Buddha; a Buddhist. The difference between the two is that the preachers of Jainism and Buddhism are called *yāti* and devotees who listen to their utterances are termed *śravak*. "śravag suddh samuh sidhan ke."—*ākal*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਗੇਸ [sravages] ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ-ਈਸ Jin and Buddha, Lord of Shravaks. "śravages ko rup dhār det kupath sabbh dār."—*ārhat*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਣ [sravāṇ] See ਸਾਵਣ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਣੀ [sravāṇī] See ਸਾਵਣੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਿ [srī] *Skt* *v* to go, creep, spread.

ਸ੍ਰਿਅ [srīa] See ਸ੍ਰਿਜ. "srīa jecch gūdhārāb."—*ākal*. 'created jecch gūdhārāb.'

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟ [srīṣṭ] See ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *adj* created, made. 3 sublime, superb. "kavān srīṣṭ ko bhrīṣṭ he."—*ākal*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਚਾਰ [srīṣṭacar] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਚਾਰ *n* conduct of noble persons. "srīṣṭacar bicar jete."—*ākal*. 2 universal moral values, worldly dealings or behaviour.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [srīṣṭa] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *adj* the Maker, the Creator. "srīṣṭa kare su nīhcau hoi."—*oṣkar*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [srīṣṭī], ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ [srīṣṭī] *Skt* *v* to create. 2 universe, world. "srīṣṭī sabbh ik bārān hoi."—*dhāna m 1*. "jis ki srīṣṭī su kārṇeharu."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੀਜਾ [srīṣṭīja] ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਜ਼ respected by the people; worshipped by the world; one who is held high in the universe. "dehu dan srīṣṭīja he."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 creatures born in the world; human beings.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ [srīṣṭes] God of the world, lord of the

world, the Creator. 2 the sword—*śanama*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ [srīṣṭī] *Skt* *v* to create. 2 world, universe.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਦੀ ਉਤਪੱਤੀ [srīṣṭī di utpatti], ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਰਚਨਾ [srīṣṭīrācāna] According to Shatpath Brahman, the earth and the sky were created on the utterance of "bhuḥ" and "bhuvḥ" respectively by Prajapati.

According to Tetiray Brahman, Prajapati went through penances to fulfil the desire of revealing himself, and his breath gained power. With his breath he created demons, then paternal ancestors, after that he thought for a while, and created human beings. When he was creating human beings, the day dawned, then he created gods.

There is a description of the creation of human beings and the animals in Shatpath Brahman like this : In the beginning there was only Prajapati. After producing food grains he tried to manifest himself in them. He made animals from his vital air, people from his soul, horses from his eyes, oxen from his breath, buffaloes from his ears and goats from his voice.

At another place in the same Brahman, it is written that God was alone. He was unhappy for this reason. So he desired for the Other and divided Himself into two parts; one became man and the other wife. The wife was intrigued as to how He could copulate with her after creating her from Himself ! She thought of disappearing, and turned into a cow and the husband became a bull, then cows came into being. In this way she became a mare and he a horse, she the jennet and he a donkey, she the goat and he the male goat, she the doe and he the deer. So all even animals like ants came into existence. It is also written in this Brahman that Prajapati

brought into being gods from his upper breath and human beings from lower breath. They go about in the cycle of birth and death.

Manu has written that with a desire to create creatures from his own body, Prajapati first created water and then threw a seed in it. This seed became a golden egg shining like the sun. From this he himself emerged as Brahma, the lord of the whole universe. After remaining for a year in the egg, Brahma automatically got divided into two parts, from which grew geological and celestial regions and his own body became half male and half female, resulting in the creation of the world. Several Hindu scholars have calculated that in 1928 AD one billion, ninety six crore, eight lacs, fifty three thousand and twenty-eight years will have passed since the creation of the world.¹

In the Bible, the scripture of the Jews and the Christians, which the Quran also regards as sacred, the creation of the world is thus described: In the beginning the spirit of God was moving over water. He said, "Let there be light", and light appeared. Then on the first day God separated light from darkness, and He named the 'day' light and the 'night' darkness. On the second day, the 'sky' was created, on the third day different kinds of plants were produced, on the fourth day the sun, moon and stars were created, on the fifth day the creatures that live in water and birds were created, on the sixth day animals, large and small insects and the male and the female were created. On the seventh day after

¹Christians have not lagged behind in calculating the day of creation. They have written that the world was created 4004 years BC on 23rd October. See 'A history of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom by A.D. White V.I. P. 9.

completing His whole work God took rest. Therefore, Saturday was considered the day of rest (Sabbath) See Genesis Ch 1 and 2.

The same idea is upheld in the Quran: "asī akaṣ ate prithivī nu sabh vastuā sahīt chī dīnā vicc bāṇa ditta ar thakēva saḍe neṛe nahī ara."—surat kaph, ayat 38.

According to Islam all creatures are of three kinds:

- (a) angels are created from the light of God.
- (b) devils and ghosts etc. emerged only from fire.
- (c) human beings were made from the soil.

About the creation of the universe, there is reference in Gurmat: "ja karta sirṭhi kau saje, apē jāṇē soi."—japu.

"tumra lākha nā jāi pāsara.

kīh bīdhī sājā pritham sāsara."—cōpāi.

ਸ੍ਰਿਕ [srīk] Skt ਸ੍ਰਿਕ *n* a lotus flower. 2 blue lotus, blue water-lily. 3 an arrow. 4 the wind. 5 a garland. 6 Skt ਸ੍ਰਿਕ, corners of the lips.

ਸ੍ਰਿਕਾ [srīka] See ਸਤਕ.

ਸ੍ਰਿਖਲ [srīkhāl], ਸ੍ਰਿਖਲਾ [srīkhla] Skt शृङ्खल *n* a chain; fetters. "sri guru cārāṇsaroj ki rāj srīkhāl sām paī. mān gayād ko rok kār kēhō katha gatīdai."—NP. 2 See ਟੇਕਾਵਲਿ.

ਸ੍ਰਿਗ [srīg] Skt ਸ੍ਰਿਗ *n* a slingshot. 2 a garland. See ਸ੍ਰੁਕ and ਸ੍ਰੁਜ. "mrīg drīg srīg grīva vār dhari."—GPS. 'with eyes like those of a deer and wearing a beautiful garland around the neck'.

ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ [srīg] See ਸਿੰਗ. "tse srīg sumeru ke sobhat cādī prēcād."—cādī 1.

ਸ੍ਰਿਗਮਰੀ [srīgmārī] Skt शृङ्गेरि मठ The main centre of Shankaracharya on the southern bank of Tungbhadar river, where monks and sages live. See ਸੰਕਰ and ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗੇਰੀ. "pāhīre pāt jyō munī srīgmārī ke."—krīsān. 'Clothes soaked with blood look like the yellow-robed hermit of Sringamari.'

ਸਿੰਗਵੇਰ [srīgver] *Skt* शृङ्गवेर a town situated on the left bank of river Ganga on the border of district Partapgarh in the Kaushal region in U.P., now known as Singaura. Here used to live a Bhil named Guhak (Guh), and the king of Nisads clan who was a friend of Ram Chandar. Ram Chandar crossed river Ganga with his help during his exile. 2 ginger, parts of which look like horns.

ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [srīgar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸਿੰਗਲ [srīgal] *Skt* शृगल n a jackal. *P* شغال. *E* jackal. 2 another name of Paundrak Vasudev, who sent a message to Krishan to desist from calling himself Vasudev as he himself was the real Vasudev. "dut srīgal pāṭhyo hārī ko kārī, hō hārī hō, tuhī kyō sāvayō?" -krīṣṇan.

ਸਿੰਗਲੀ [srīgali] a female jackal.

ਸਿੰਗਿ [srīgi]. **ਸਿੰਗੀ** [srīgi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् adj horned, having horns. 2 n a mountain with high peaks. 3 a tree. 4 an elephant. 5 sage Sringi. 6 a musical instrument made of horn. 7 Shiv.

ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ [srīgi rikhi] See ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ.

ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ [srīgeri] **ਸਿੰਗ-ਗਿਰੀ**. a hill situated in the Mysore state, where sage Sringi was born. His father Vibhandak had meditated at this place.

ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ ਮਠ [srīgeri mṭh] the hermitage (founded) established at Sringmari by Shankaracharya. See ਸੰਕਰ, ਸਿੰਗਮਤੀ and ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ.

ਸਿਜ [srij] *Skt* सृज् vr to give up, give birth, warn, gather, make.

ਸਿਜਨ [srijan] See ਸਿਜ v to make, create. "srijāt rāṭan janam." -sāhas m 5.

ਸਿਣ [srin], **ਸਿਣ** [srin] *Skt* शृणु hear, listen. "srin srin larka !" -ramav. 'O boy ! listen'.

ਸਿਤਿ [sriti] *Skt* सृति n departure. 2 way, path, track.

ਸਿਪ [srip] *Skt* सृप् vr to go, move, get aside.

ਸ੍ਰੀ [sri] *Skt* श्री n goddess Lachhmi. 2 glory. "sri sātīgur su prāsān." -sāveye m 4 ke.

3 wealth, magnificence. 4 first of the six rags. See ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ. 5 a sect of Vaishnavites who worship mainly goddess Lachhmi. The followers of this sect wear a red mark on their foreheads. Swami Ramanuj was the supreme preacher of this sect. See ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ. 6 a metre. See ਏਕ ਅਫਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 1. 7 goddess Sarswati. 8 fame. 9 honorific word used in speech and writing to show respect and regard. This word should be used 108 times for a religious teacher (Acharya) and Maharaja (king), six times for parents and teacher, five times for one's master, four times for the enemy, three times for the friend, twice for the servant, once for one's son and wife. 10 adj beautiful. 11 capable, able. 12 best, superlative.

ਸ੍ਰੀਅ [sriə] This word is occasionally used in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਸ [sris] ਸ੍ਰੀ-ਈਸ਼. husband of goddess Lachhmi, Lord Vishnu. 2 the rich; the wealthy. 3 a sword. "sris sātūarī." -sānama.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਸਿ [sri sasi] Baba Sri Chand.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ [sri sādān] abode of śrī (Lachhmi); a lotus; a white lotus. "sri ko sādān cāhū bādān ko jan hē." -NP. 'vehicle of Lord Brahama, who has lotus and four faces (vehicle=swan).'

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sri sahib] a sword; Guru Gobind Singh gave this name to the 'sword', considering it as the husband of Lachhmi. See ਸਨਾਮਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sri sēpraday] See ਸ੍ਰੀ 5 and ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਹਤ [srihat] adj one whose splendour and wealth have been ruined.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sri harīgobīdpur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਕ [srik] See ਸਰੀਕ. "nrī srik hē." -japu. 'Akal (almighty) has no form and shape.' 2 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀਕ beauty, comeliness.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਸਦਨ [sri ko sādān] white lotus in which Lachhmi resides. See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ. 2 house of

splendour.

ਸ੍ਰੀਖੰਡ [srikhāṇḍ] *Skt* श्रीखण्ड *n* sandal wood, which is a piece of splendour. "kaṭh-hu srikhāṇḍ satiguru kiāu."—*savēye m 4 ke*. See ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ [sri guru sīgh sabbha] See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sri gobīḍpur] a town founded by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1644 on the northern bank of river Beas in tehsil Batala, district Gurdaspur which came in the possession of Bhagwan Das Gherar, through a conspiracy hatched by Chandu. 'Guru Pratap Suray' mentions that this town was founded by the sixth Guru but it is not so. There is a note on the leaves of the old Guru Granth Sahib i.e. Kartarpur Bir that Shri Gobindpur was founded in Sammat 1644.

Bhagwan Das strongly resisted the sixth Guru when he visited this place in Sammat 1687, and he and his friends had to pay for this in the battle at Shri Gobindpur.

The ownership of this place is with the wealthy Sodhi Sahib of Kartarpur. Sri Gobindpur (or Hargobindpur) has two gurdwaras. One is 'Guru ke Mahal' which the Guru built for his own residence and the other is Damdama Sahib which is half a mile to the west of the city. This is the place where the Guru held a Diwan (a royal court) after the battle. A fair is held on Vaisakhi and Holi. This town is located 21 miles to the south of Batala railway station.

According to some writers its name is Shri Hargobindpur but Guru Arjun Dev had named it Sri Gobindpur.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਬਾਬਾ [sri cād baba] the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev who was born to Mata Sulakhni on the ninth day of the light half of the lunar month in Bhadon Sammat 1551 at Sultanpur. He became a great saint and preacher of the

Udasi sect. He settled in village Barath, situated at a distance of 19 ko to the northeast of Dehra Nanak. Yogiraj Sri Chand did not marry.

To preach the religion of Guru Nanak Dev in the country and abroad, he took Baba Gurditta as his disciple and sent many Gursikhs in Udasi garb to various areas to spread the true message of the Divine.

Baba Shri Chand passed away on 15 Assu Sammat 1669. He lived to the age of 118 years. See ਚੁਦਾਸੀ and ਸਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਦ [srid], ਸ੍ਰੀਦਿਹ [sridih] Kuber, the giver of Sri (Lachhmi); wealth. "sridih sur sasi udu ātak."—*NP*.

ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ [sridhar] *Skt* श्रीधर *adj* bearer of Sri (Lachhmi); a wealthy person. 2 *n* God, who is the lord of the whole creation. "sridhar pae māḡal gae."—*sri chāt m 5*. See ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ ਸ਼ਬਦ. 3 Vishnu.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ [sri nāgar] *Skt* श्रीनगर the capital of Kashmir, 5276 feet above the sea level. In the city, there is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the house of Mai Bhag Bhari at Kathi Gate near Hari Parbat (mountain). Guru Nanak Dev also consecrated this city with his visit. See 'Nanak Prakash Uttarardh' Ch 14. See ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ ਕਸਮੀਰ and ਭਾਗਤਰੀ.

2 a city situated at the bank of Alakhanda river in Pauri sub division of Garhwal State, which was the capital of Fatehshah in Guru Gobind Singh's time. The place in the city relating to Guru Nanak Dev is famous by the name of Charan Paduka. Guru Nanak Dev visited this city during his pilgrimage of Badri Narayan. The height of Srinagar is 1706 feet above the sea level. In 1894 this city was 'Emperor Ashok had raised Srinagar in Kashmir which is three miles away from the modern city of this name. Now it is called 'Panderi Thanu.'

washed away due to a breach in the dam of Gohana lake. Now it is the capital of Garhwal.
ਸ੍ਰੀਨਾਥ [śrināth], **ਸ੍ਰੀਨਿਵਾਸ** [śrinivas], **ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ** [śripātī] See **ਸ੍ਰੀਪਰ**. *n* the Almighty. "sri nivas adī purākhu sādā tuhi."—*savēye m 4 ke*. "brāhṃ mahesur bisānu sāci pātī āt phasē jām phasī pārēge. je nār śripātī ke prās hē pāg te nār per nā deh dhārēge."—*ākal*. 2 Vishnu. 3 *adj* the rich, the wealthy.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪੰਚਮੀ [śrī pācīmī] According to the Hindu mythology, goddess Lachhmi is worshipped on this day (Magh Sudi 5) That is the reason its name is Sri Panchmi.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਫਲ [śrī phal] *Skt adj* whose fruit is beautiful. 2 *n* mimosaceous tree. 3 the tree of Aegle Marmelos and its fruit. 4 Many people also call Naliyer coconut tree by this name but this is not correct. See **ਸਿਰਫਲ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਬਰਣ [śrībarṇ] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰੀਵਰਣ** *adj* a person having a fair complexion. 2 a white-coloured horse, which is killed during the sacrifice of ashvmedh yag. According to the Purans, a white horse with black ears and yellow tail is required for this sacrifice.¹ Some scribe has mistakenly written ਸੀ ਬਰਣ instead of ਸ੍ਰੀਬਰਣ. See **ਸੀਬਰਣ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਭਗਵਤੀ [śrībhāgvatī] See **ਭਗਵਤੀ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ [śrīmātī] feminine gender of **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮਾਨ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਾਨ [śrīman] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰੀਮਾਨ** *adj* graceful. 2 wealthy. 3 a person having a high post.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕ [śrī mukhbak], **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕਤ** [śrī mukhbaky], **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ** [śrī mukhvak], **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕਤ** [śrī mukhvakty] sentences uttered from the lips of graceful persons. 2 divine words uttered by Guru Gobind Singh as "sāvāye sri mukhbaky māhla 5." and "japu sri mukhvak patsahi 10."

ਸ੍ਰੀਮੰਤ [śrīmāt], **ਸ੍ਰੀਯੁਤ** [śrīyut] See **ਸ੍ਰੀਮਾਨ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ [śrī rag] See **ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗ [śrīrāṅg] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗ** *n* the Almighty (Kartar)
 "cādr varāṇ sukārāṇ syām suvarāṇ pucch sāmān."—*gyan*.

who made goddess Lachhmi dance. "name sri rāṅ bhetāl soi."—*bher namdev*. 2 Vishnu. 3 a colony in the island of river Kaveri, situated at a distance of two miles from Trichinopoly towards the north in district of Madras. The temple of Shrirang is situated in this colony. This temple has seven walls, the outer wall is 1024 yards long and 840 yards wide. The jewellery and gems of this temple are more precious than of all the Hindu temples of India. Because of this temple, the colony and the island are known by the name of Srirang. Ramanuj, a great devotee of Srirang, died at this place.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗਿ [śrīrāṅgi] with Srirang (the Almighty). in God. "śrīrāṅgi rate namī mate."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ [śrī rāṅg] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਤਸ [śrīvatas] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰੀਵਤਸ** *n* beautiful is his mark; Vishnu. There is a curl of white hair on the chest of Vishnu which in palmistry is regarded as a very important mark.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਰ [śrivar] See **ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਰਣ [śrivarṇ] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ**.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਾਸ [śrivas] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਿਵਾਸ**. 2 the white lotus in which resides goddess Lachhmi.

ਸ੍ਰੁ [sru] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰੁ** *vr* to flow, drip. 2 *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰੁ** *vr* to listen, go, drop, flow.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤ [śrut] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰੁਤ** *adj* heard, listened. 2 known, famous, renowned. 3 who has heard the sermon. 4 *n* ear. 5 attitude. See **ਸੁਰਤ**. "cubhi rāhi śrut prābhū cārṇān māhī."—*VN*.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਿ [śrutī] *Skt n* ear. 2 Veds, Veds are called śrutis because in olden times these were not written. They were learnt only by listening. "śrutī śimritī gun gavhī karte."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 3 listening, hearing. 4 a story, a saying. 5 a tale, rumour. 6 (in music) particular division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval (twenty two of these are enumerated) their

names are as follows:

tivra. kumudvati. mādra and chādvati are of śaḍaj;

dāyavati, rājini and raktika are of riṣabh;

rōdri and krodha are of gādhar;

vjrika. prāsarini. priti and marini are of madhyam;

śriti, rakta. sādipini and alapini are of pācam;

mādāti, rohiṇi and rāmya are of dhevat;

ugra and kṣobhini are of niṣad.

See ਸੁਰਤਿ 7.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਨਪ੍ਰਾਸ [srutyanupras] See ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ (c).

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਾ [srutva] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਤਾ after listening, after hearing. "tin te srutva makkhāṇṣah."—*GPS*.

ਸ੍ਰੁਵ [sruv], ਸ੍ਰੁਵਾ [sruva] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਵ *n* a small hand-shaped spoon made up of Khair (acacia catechu) wood or pipal (ficus religiosa) wood used for pouring clarified melted butter into the fire when a sacrifice is performed. See ਸ੍ਰੁ *vr*.

ਸ੍ਰੁਯ [sruy] after listening. "prithi cād ke vak ko sruy virā."—*GPS*. 2 ਸ੍ਰੁਯੁ after listening carefully.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ [sresat] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ *adj* superior. 2 highly commendable. "gīanu sresat utam īsnanu."—*sukhmāni*. 3 *n* cow's milk. 4 Kuber. 5 a king. 6 Vishnu. 7 a hermit. 8 a scholar. 9 Brahmin in Hindu faith. 10 Khatri according to law.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟਾਈ [sresṭai] *n* superiority, excellence. 2 a lady of the khatri caste. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ [sreṣṭ] See ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠਾਚਾਰ [sreṣṭacar] See ਸਿਸ੍ਠਾਚਾਰ. 2 practice or conduct of the virtuous people.

ਸ੍ਰੇਣਿ [sreṇi], ਸ੍ਰੇਣੀ [sreṇi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਣਿ *n* a line, row. 2 a written line. 3 a series. 4 a ladder. 5 a row of troops.

ਸ੍ਰੇਯ [srey] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਯਸ਼ *n* benediction, blessedness. 2 liberation, salvation. 3 prosperity, wealth. 4 *adj* auspicious. 5 beautiful, splendid.

6 superior.

ਸ੍ਰੇਵਣ [srevan], ਸ੍ਰੇਵਨ [srevan] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. "hāri nam srevah."—*var vad m 4*. "jini hāri namu suṇia mānu bhina tin hām srevah nit cārṇe."—*bher m 4*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣ [sron] *Skt* a lame person. 2 a handicapped person. 3 cooked. 4 *Skt* short form for ਸੋਣਿਤ. "huo sron hinā. bhāyo āg chinā."—*cāḍi 2*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਜ ਨਿਧਿ [sronaj nidhi] a red coloured sea; the Red Sea.—*śanama*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤ [sronat] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤ blood.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਪਾਤ [sronatpat] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ. "ampat aru sronatpata."—*cārṇi 405*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sronatbid], ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੂ [sronatbidu], ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬੀਜ [sronatbij] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤਬਿੰਦੂ and ਸੋਣਿਤਬੀਜ a demon known by the name of Raktbij who was a minister of Shumbh and an army commander. His story is narrated in Markanday Puran. He fought against goddess Durga and wherever his blood fell, a new Raktbij was born. As Durga went on killing them, they were born in greater numbers. At last Kali drank his blood and killed the demons. "cāḍi kali duhū mil kino ihe vicar. hō hān hō tū sron pi, aridāl dārhi mar."—*cāḍi 1*. "sronat-bīdu ko sūbh nisūbh kāhyo tum jahu māhā dāl leke."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ [sronpat] flowing of blood is of many types. Three types are important —

(a) flowing of blood through the mouth, ears and nose.

(b) flowing of blood from the rectum, vagina and penis.

(c) flowing of blood through pores of the skin.

Treatment should begin on the advice of a wise physician so that the patient gets relief from pain.

Learned physicians have described main causes of sronpat as follows - going about in scorching heat, doing exercise in excess,

kabit

sobhāt svākiy gān gūn gānti me, tāhā
tere nam hi ki ek rekha rekhiyāt he,
kāhe “pādmakār” pāgi yō pātiprem hi me
pādmānī to si tīya tu hi pekhiyāt he,
suvarān rup jeso teso sil sārābh he
yahi te tīharo tēn dhāny lekhiyāt he,
sone me sugādh nahī gādh me sunyo nā sono
sono ७ sugādh to me dono dekhiyāt he.

—jāgāt vīnod.

ਸੁਗਤ [svāgāt] *Skt* adj available within one's
own self. 2 *n* what goes on in one's own mind.
3 See ਤਿੰਨ ਭੇਦ.

ਸੁਭ [svāch] See ਸੁੱਭ. “svāch marāg hārībhāg-
tānāh.”—sāhas m 5.

ਸੁਭੰਦ [svāchād] See ਸੁਭੰਦ.

ਸੁੱਭ [svācch] See ਸੁੱਭ.

ਸੁਜਨ [svājān] one's own kin, close relatives.
2 See ਸੁਜਨ. “sābād sadhu svājānāh.”—sāhas
m 5.

ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ [svatātr] *Skt* adj ਸੁ (self) ਤੰਤ੍ਰ (under). a
person who is not under other's control.

ਸੁਤ੍ਵ [svatv] *Skt* *n* feeling of ownness,
proprietary interest.

ਸੁਤ [svād] *Skt* ਸੁਤ੍ਰ *vr* to relish, be happy, to
cover.

ਸੁਦੇਸ [svādes] one's own country.

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [svādesi] adj of one's own country.

ਸੁਧਰਮ [svādharm] one's own religion, one's
own sect. 2 sense of duty.

ਸੁਧਾ [svādha] *Skt* part according to Hindu
practice, this word is uttered while making
sacrificial fire/offerings to the forefathers. In
Brahm Vaivart Purān it is written that from
Brahmā's mind, two daughters Swadhā and
Swahā took birth. Swadhā was offered to the
forefathers and Swahā to the gods.

Forefathers and gods were pleased to
receive offerings made through them. See ਸੁਧਾ.

ਸੁਨ [svān] *Skt* ਸੁਨ੍ *vr* to utter; mend; make noise

while eating. 2 *n* sound, voice. 3 *Skt* ਸੁਨ, a
dog.

ਸੁਪ [svāp] *Skt* ਸੁਪ੍ *vr* to sleep, lie down.

ਸੁਪਚ [svāpāc] See ਸੁਪਚ.

ਸੁਪਨ [svāpān] See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਦਰਸ਼ਨ [svāpāndarśan] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਫਲ [svāpānphal] In Hindu scriptures the
auspicious and inauspicious results of dreams
are fully described. See Valmīk Ch 2 a 69
and Aitrey, Aranyak, Aranyak 3 Ch 2 Part 4
and Mātīya Purān a 242. The results of
dreams are acknowledged in the Bible too.
See Daniel Ch 7. It is also found in the holy
Quran. See Surat Yussouf, verse 36, 37, 102.
However, Sikh faith does not recognize
consequences of dreams. See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [svābhav] See ਸੁਭਾਵ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ੍ਰਿ [svābhavokṛī] a figure of speech
dealing with description of the exact nature
of things. Its another name is ਜਾਤਿ.

Example:

lāuki āṭhṣāṭhī tīrāṭhī nai.

kaurapān tāu nā jāi.—sōr kābir.

cādān lep hot deh kaur sukḥ gārdhābh bhāsām
sāgītī.—dhāna m 5.

mānmukh mān nā bhī jāi ātī mele cit kāṭhor
sāpe dudh piāie ādārī visu nīkor.—suhi a
m 3.

ਸੁਭੂ [svābhu] *Skt* adj self-born; born from one's
own self; one who is not other's creation. See
ਭੂ.

ਸੁਯੰ [svāyō] *Skt* ਸੁਯੰ *part* self.

ਸੁਯੰਦੁਤਿਕਾ [svāyādutīka] in poetics, the heroine
who does the job of a messenger (go-
between).

ਸੁਯੰਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [svāyāprakaś] self-luminous; which
does not get light from another source.

ਸੁਯੰਬਰ [svāyābar] *Skt* ਸੁਯੰਬਰ *n* choice of husband
by a princess in a public assembly of suitors.
See ਸੀਤਾ and ਦਮਯੰਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਯੰਬਰ. In India the last

such function was held by Raja Jai Chand of Kanoj for his daughter Sanyukta.

सृज्यता [svayābra] *Skt* सृज्यता *adj* a damsel who herself chooses her husband.

सृज्यु [svayābhu] See सैड. 2 *n* Brahma.

सृ [svār] *Skt* स्वर *part* heaven. 2 superior, excellent. 3 *n* breathing; inhaling and exhaling. 4 a sound in recitation.¹ seven primary note of musical scale which are: śaraj, riṣabh, gādhar, madhyam, pācam, dhevat and niṣad.

Scholars of music, deities and rishis, have taken śaraj from the crying of the peacock, riṣabh from the notes of a rainbird (some believe riṣabh to owe its origin to the bellowing of a cow), gādhar from the bleating of sheep and goats, madhyam from the croaking of a water fowl, pācam from a koel, dhevat from the croaking of a frog, and niṣad from the trumpet of an elephant.²

Notes on the musical scale, which rishis set up while formulating the science of music, were called pure notes. When high and low tones were needed for some modes, they made five vikṛit svārs (modified notes). Out of these five, four, that is, riṣabh, gādhar, dhevat, and niṣad become komāl (soft), while madhyam becomes tivṛ (sharp) after modification. In this way all notes grow from 12 svārs (seven original and five modified) See ठट.

Some untrained persons believe that riṣabh, gādhar, dhevat and niṣad are tivṛ, madhyam is low and śadaj and pācam are acāl

¹In musicology, svār is defined as one that is glorious in itself.

²शब्दजं मयूरा बुधते गावो ऋषभ भाषिणः । आजगिक् तु गान्धारं कौज्वः कणति मध्यमम् । ।

धैवतं ह्येते वाजी निशादं बृहते गजः । पुष्पसाधारणो काते पिकः कूजति पञ्चमम् । । - sāgit rahasya.

(fixed) but this contention is wrong. In reality, all these seven notes are called śudh (pure). According to these ignorant persons śadaj is fixed, riṣabh is high, gādhar too is high, madhyam is komāl (soft), pācam is fixed, dhevat and niṣad are high. According to great musicologists, these seven notes are śudh (pure) the remaining five modified notes are as explained above.

There are 22 shrutis (microtonal intervals) of the seven notes, which we can say are the components of notes. See सृति.

Some ignorant people understand śrutī as murchāna but it is not correct, as it is related to the existence of a sequential and complete scale of seven primary notes in ascending and descending orders. surs (notes) are divided into three sāptaks (groups of seven notes) so there are 21 murchānas i.e. the 21 notes are necessary for ālap (a particular melody).

In this book, to understand śudh, komāl and tivṛ the following hint will be helpful :

śudh (pure) – śa, rā, gā, mā, pā, dhā, nā. (ending with [a])

komāl (soft) – ra, ga, dha, na. (ending with [a])

tivṛ (sharp) – mi. (ending with [i]).

While explaining modes of grāhsvār, vadi, sāvadi, ānuvadi and vṛvadi words are used. So one must understand them properly.

grāhsvār is that svār in which the ālap concludes.

vadi is that svār which animates a rag.

sāvadi svār helps vadi svār to give shape to a rag.

ānuvadi svār helps vadi and sāvadi to manifest the complete shape of a rag.

vṛvadi svār is that svār which destroys the shape of a rag. That is why it is called a vṛjī

or *ṣaṭru svar.* 1 a letter which produces sound by itself, which illuminates itself. ੳ ਅ ਏ are vowels in Punjabi alphabets.

ਸੁਰਗ [svərag] See ਸੁਰਗ. "nāc durlābhā svāragrajanāh."—*sahas m* 5.

ਸੁਰਗਦਵਾਰੀ [svāragdvari] See ਸੁਰਗਦਵਾਰੀ. "svāragdvariā tārē bānavāhu."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ [svāragvas], **ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸੀ** [svāragvasi] residence in heaven and the resident of heaven.

2 This word is used as a mark of respect for the people who are no more in this world (dead) even if their souls have gone to hell. Such religious feelings impel people to use words like Kailashvasi, Gurupurnivasi, Golokvasi and Vaikunth nivasi.

ਸੁਰਣ [svārən] *Skt adj* (a person) having a clear voice. 2 ਸੁਣ *n* gold, whose colour is beautiful.

ਸੁਰਣਸਥੀਵਿ [svārəṇsathivī] *Skt* ਸੁਰਣਸਥੀਵੀ *n* In 'Bhagvat Puran' there is a bird which spits out gold and keeps on saying "Do not be in a haste", but it itself enters the mouth of a lion when he is yawning and takes away the flesh out of the lion's molars. "keval kahini kahit ho svārəṇsathivī sāman."—*ālākar sagar sudha*. 2 in Mahabharat, son of king Srinjay who used to excrete and urinate gold.

ਸੁਰਣਕਾਰ [svārəṇkar] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ.

ਸੁਰਣਦੀਪ [svārəṇdip] Sondip, a country situated below Manipur towards the east of the mouth of river Brahmaputra.

ਸੁਰਣਮਤੀ [svārəṇmatī] See ਰਤਨਰਾਯ.

ਸੁਰਣ [svārən] See ਸੁਰਣ.

ਸੁਰਣਪੱਖੀ [svārəṇpākhi] *n* arrows with feathers luminous like gold. "chuṭe svārəṇpākhi."—*kalki*. 2 an arrow of Guru Gobind Singh

'he utpadak rag ko rājā bhup sāman vīrajat vadi. aṭh kī bar-hī ko phīr pher rāhe śrutī māḍal lā sāmanvadi.

sevak so pun an sābhe anukul rāhe sukh sō anuvadi. ātar jō śrutī ek-hī ko tāb so sur hot phīrsadī vīvadi.—*kūvar vīkram sfg*.

which had gold as its sharp point.

ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ [svārbhanu] See ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [svāraj] self rule. See ਫਾਂਦੇਗਨ ਉਪਨਿਸਦ; ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਕ 7 ਪੰਡ 25.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [svārajy] independent dominion; one's own kingdom; a state without any outside interference.

ਸੁਰਿਤ [svārit] *adj* uttered, recited. 2 *n* a sound between high and low tone; medium tone.

ਸੁਰੂਪ [svārūp] See ਸਰੂਪ and ਸੁਰੂਪ.

ਸੁਰੂਪੀ [svārūpi] *adj* having one's own form. "jōṭisvārūpi rāho bhāri."—*savēye m* 5 *ke*. 'He is watching the illumined self-form'.

ਸੁਰੋਦਯ [svārōday] See ਸੁਰੋਦਾ.

ਸੁਲਪ [svālap] See ਸੁਲਪ.

ਸੁਸ [svas] *Skt* *vr* to breathe, sigh. 2 ਸੁਸ *n* endurance, breath, inhaling and exhaling of breath. 3 asthma. 4 *Skt* ਸੁਸ fire with a bright face. 5 a sharp-edged weapon.

ਸੁਸਾਨ [svasān] *Skt adj* superb posture. short form for ਅਸੁਸਾਨ. See ਅਸੁਸਾਨ. 3 one's (ਸੁ) own seat (ਅਸਨ).

ਸੁਸਾਬੀਜ [svasabij], **ਸੁਸਾਬੀਰਜ** [svasabiraj] a giant from whose breath numerous giants took birth, as demons were born from Rakatbij's blood. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 405. "svasabiraj danāv jāb mārhe."

ਸੁਸਾਥ [svasāth], **ਸੁਸਾਥ** [svasāth] *Skt* ਸੁਸਾਥ. *n* being in one's natural state; health; sound state.

ਸੁਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [svasrīt] *Skt adj* ਸੁ-ਆਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ. self-sufficient, with one's own support; without the help of others.

ਸੁਵਾ [svaha] See ਸੁਵਾ. 2 the wife of Agni. 3 *part* This word is recited to pay homage to the deities during sacrifice. "svaha kahō mātr pāth jābe. agānī ahuti pavō tābe."—*GPS*. 4 in Nirukta svaha means an auspicious utterance.

ਸੁਵੀ [svaki] short form of ਸੁਕੀਯਾ "pāriy te svaki hve gāi."—*cārītr* 290. ਸੁਕਾ also means ਸੁਕੀਯਾ.

ਸੁਵੰਗ [svāg] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਅੰਗ. one's own body, one's

own body part. 2 mimicry, act of imitation. "anik svāg kache bhekh dhari."—kan m 5. kabitt.

matho banyo mūh banyo much bāni puch bāni
laghāv banyo pun bagh sām̐tul ko,
rāgyo cāgo āg banyo lak banyo pāja banyo
kritāmm šarir mukh sīgh hi ke tul ko,
gūjbe ki ber mōn gāhī bēthyo devidas
vesoi subhav kud phād phal phul ko,
kūjār ke kūbh-hī bīdarbe ki ber kese
kukār pe nīb-hego svāg šardul ko.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svagat] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਅਗਤ. auspicious arrival; welcome. 2 the act of greeting a guest on his arrival.

ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [svagi], ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [svāgi] *adj* who mimics; who does mimicry. "nana rup jiu svagi dīkhavē."—sukhmāni. "svāgi siu jo mēn rījhavē."—bher m 5.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svat] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svāt] *Skt* one's own end, demise. 2 one's own heart, conscience.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svatī], ਸੁਭਾਤੀ [svatī] *Skt* स्वाति *adj* living on one's own. 2 *n* name of the star Arcturus as forming the 15th lunar asterism. 3 wife of the sun.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਬੂਦ [svatibūd] *n* rain fallen in svati. It is written in the Purans that the thirst of the rain bird is quenched with this rain-water only. When a drop of this rain falls, a pearl gets formed in the oyster, a banslochan (a colloidal concretion found in the stems of bamboos) is formed in the bamboo, and camphor grows in the banana. Astrologers hold that all days of the light half of Harh (mid June to mid July) and the seventh day of Magh Badi, if it is lunar asterism, are svatiyog.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svad] See ਸੁਭਾਤ. "jin bujhia tisu aia svad."—sukhmāni.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svadān] *Skt n* tasting, relishing. 2 making something tasty, act of making food delicious.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svadu] *Skt adj* tasty, juicy, delicious.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀ [svadhi] *Skt adj* thoughtful. 2 desirous. 3 so many poets have confused 'sadhvi, and svadhi' without thinking but these words have very different meanings. See ਸਾਧਵੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਨ [svadhin] *Skt adj* under one's own control; who is not subordinate to the other.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਨਪਤਿਕਾ [svadhinpatika] *Skt n* in poetics, the heroine who enchants her husband with her fine qualities, as:

"guṇ kamān kārī kātu rījhara.

vāsī kārīlīna gurī bhāram cukara."

—suhī m 5.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀਯ [svadyay] *Skt n* reading on one's own, reading what is ordained for one to read. 2 reading one's own religious texts.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svan] *Skt* ਸੁਨ and ਸੁਨ *n* a dog. "svan sial khārāh."—sahas m 5. 2 See ਸੁਭਾਤ. 3 short form for ਭਾਸੁਨ (sun). "lase tej eso lāje dekh svanā."—paras.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svap] *Skt n* sleep. See ਸੁਪ *vr*.

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svapad] *Skt n* the lion whose paws are like those of a dog; a hyena. "jin kukār mṛigan pār dhavē. svapad pāth vikhe bhākh javē."—GPS. 2 animals like a lion, whose paws resemble those of dogs.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕ [svabhavik] See ਸੁਭਾਤਿਕ 2.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਯਾਤਕ [svamīghatāk] *adj* who gets his master eliminated.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਯੋਹੀ [svamīdrohi] *adj* who carries a grudge against his master.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਯਰਮ [svamīdhārām] *n* master's faith; behaving with subordinates according to the principles of one's own religion. 2 Some poets have used this word for ਸੇਵਕ ਧਰਮ.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਯੋਹੀ [svamīdrohi] See ਸੁਭਾਤਿਯੋਹੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਤਿਨੀ [svamīni] feminine of ਸੁਭਾਤੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਤੀ [svami] *Skt* स्वामिन् *adj* master. 2 rich. 3 honoured (person). 4 *n* a king. 5 God. "svami sārānt pārīo dārbare."—todi m 5.

ਸ੍ਵਾਮੀਦਾਸ [svamidāsa] Nanda, Vithar and Swamidāsa were three business men of Thanesar. They became the true votaries of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru preached them to be honest in their profession and true to their word. They acted upon the Guru's preaching and became famous as "ੜਕ ਸੁਖਨੀਏ."

ਸ੍ਵਾਰ [svār] See ਸਵਾਰ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਰਥ [svārath] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

ਸ੍ਵਾਰਥੀ [svārthī] See ਸੁਆਰਥੀ. 2 *Skī* ਸਾਰਥੀ a chariot-driver. "bīsv ka dipaku svāmī tace re svarthī."—*dhana trilocan*.

ਸ੍ਵਿਤ [svit] *Skī* ਸਿਵਿਤ *vr* to be bright or white, be pure.

ਸ੍ਵਿਦ [svīd] *Skī* ਸਿਵਿਦ *v* to perspire, be oily, forget.

ਸ੍ਵਿਕਾਰ [svikār] *Skī* ਨ acceptance. 2 adoption. 3 appropriation of what does not belong to one.

ਸ੍ਵੇਚਾ [svēccha] *Skī* ਸਵੇਚਾ *n* one's own will.

ਸ੍ਵੇਚਾਚਾਰੀ [svēcchacārī] *adj* self-willed, (one) who acts according to his own will.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤ [svet] See ਸੇਤ and ਸ੍ਵਿਦ.

ਸ੍ਵੇਤਕੁਸ਼ [svetkuṣṭh], ਸ੍ਵੇਤਕੁਸ਼ [svetkuṣṭh] Leucoderma.

س This disease happens due to impurity of blood. Some times a child inherits it from his parents. According to Ayurved it is of two types: *svitr* and *kīlas*. The spots of *svitr* are white and those of *kīlas* have reddish hue. If these spots ooze out blood when pricked with a needle then the cure may be easy, and if they ooze out white or yellow discharge then the cure is very difficult.

The best cures of leucoderma are as under:

First of all use liquid medicines and do not let faeces stick in the intestine.

Soak the seeds of babci in cow's urine, remove the peel and dry them in shade. Keep this in a bottle after grinding. Give one masa powder daily with a decoction made with *mūḍi* *buṭi* (*gorakh mūḍi*)

Apply this powder on white marks. Give gram-flour bread to the patient.

Take six masas each of *bij pavaṛ*, *babci*, *ajmod*, *majith*, sulphurized myrobalan raddish seeds, *varki hārtal*, seeds of *jāmalgota*, *tutia*, seeds of *pālas*, *hira kāsīs*. Grind the mixture to powder and soak this powder in vinegar and then make small tablets. Afterwards rub this tablet in vinegar, make paste and apply the paste on white marks. If there are blisters on the skin due to this paste, apply some butter to them.

Crush the slough of a cobra in the milk of cactus and apply this paste on white marks.

Take *kath*, peel of *āhera* and root of fig tree. Boil these in water and prepare a medicinal decoction. Give this to the patient with one masa powder of *babci*.

Rub sixteen tolas of *babci* seeds of four tolas of *varki hārtal*, one tola each of *mānsil*, white *rāttkā*, root of *chitra* in cow urine and apply this paste on the marks. In this way leucoderma will be totally cured. "svetkuṣṭ ketin ke bhayo."—*cārītr 405*.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਕੇਤੁ [śvetketu] son of rishi Uddalak. There is a story in the Mahabharat that a woman cannot have marital relation with any other man except her husband. This norm was introduced by Shvetketu. Before this, people used to live like animals. Once Shvetketu's mother was taken away by a Brahmin for mating. Shvetketu was enraged. His father Uddalak restrained his son from getting enraged as that was the custom but Shvetketu said that he could not tolerate this custom and did not want to see such custom being practised before his eyes. Shvetketu introduced many good customs along with laws concerning women. Chhandog Upnishad explains thoroughly how Uddalak imparted

divine knowledge to Shvetketu.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਗਣ [ṣvetgə] a white elephant; Eravat the elephant; Indar's vehicle.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦੀਪ [ṣvetdip], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦ੍ਵੀਪ [ṣvetdvip] according to the Purans an island, situated to the north of Kheer ocean where Lachhmi resided with Vishnu. "ṣvetdip tāj lokālok."—GPS.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਵਾਹ [ṣvetvah] Indar, whose ਵਾਹ (horse) is ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (white). 2 Arjun. 3 the moon.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁ [ṣvetāṣu] the moon, ਅਸ਼ੁ (rays) of which are ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (bright).

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁ [ṣvetāṣv] uchēsṛava, Indar's white horse. 2 a charriot harnessed with white horses. 3 Indar/Arjun whose horse is white. 4 moon.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁਤਰ [ṣvetāṣvṭar] a rishi, after whom six chapters in Upnishad are named. This Upnishad is related to Yajurved. The principles of Sankhy, Vedant and Yog are

found in this Upnishad.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਬਰ [ṣvetābār] Skt ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਬਰ a white cloth. 2 *n* a clan of Jain monks who wear white robes. 3 an incarnation of the swan. 4 *adj* who wears white robes.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ [ṣvetodār] *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ-ਉਦਰ. black deer whose belly is white.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੰਬਰ [ṣvetābār] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੰਬਰ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਬਰ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦ [svēd] Skt *n* sweat, perspiration. See *E* sweat. 2 dampness, moisture. See ਸ੍ਰਿਦ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਜ [svēdāj] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਜ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਨ [svēdān] the act of sweating.

ਸ੍ਰੋ [svē] See ਸ੍ਰ. 2 to sleep, to lie down. "jāhā bir atī svē rāhe."—krīṣṇ. See ਅਤਿਸ੍ਰਾਪ.

ਸ੍ਰੋਯਾ [svēya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੋਰਿਣੀ [svēriṇī] Skt a woman who acts according to her own wish; a prostitute.

ਸ੍ਰੋਦ [svād] Skt स्वान्त *n* one's own end, death. "svād chād bād keke chuṭ īh jat he."—krīṣṇ.